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# **Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review**

## **Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report**

Prepared by LUC  
October 2016



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

LUC BRISTOL  
12<sup>th</sup> Floor Colston Tower  
Colston Street Bristol  
BS1 4XE  
T +44 (0)117 929 1997  
[bristol@landuse.co.uk](mailto:bristol@landuse.co.uk)

Offices also in:  
London  
Glasgow  
Edinburgh



FS 566056 EMS 566057

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

# Contents

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

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

# 1 Introduction

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

## The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review

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

### Approach to the SA

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

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

## The Plan area

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

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

## Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

**Figure 1.1: Main stages of Sustainability Appraisal**

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

### SA Stage A: Scoping

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

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

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

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

### **SA Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects**

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

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

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

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

### **SA Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report**

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

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

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

### **SA Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the Local Plan**

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

### **Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive**

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

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<sup>2</sup> The process for identification of this apportionment is summarised in Chapter 2.

**Table 1.1: Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive**

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

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

### Data limitations and difficulties encountered

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

## Habitats Regulations Assessment

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

## Structure of the SA Report

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

## 2 Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

2.1 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires:

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

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

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

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

#### Cherwell Local Plan

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

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

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

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

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

## Oxfordshire wide work

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

### Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation

- 2.8 The Localism Act requires all the planning authorities, county councils and a number of other public bodies in England to abide by the 'Duty to Co-operate' which aims to ensure that there is co-operation on issues of common concern in order to develop sound local plans. The Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation<sup>3</sup> is particularly relevant to Cherwell as it sets out how the parties involved will manage the outcomes of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, should any of the Local Planning Authorities in Oxfordshire not be able to meet their full objectively assessed housing need.

### Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014

- 2.9 The Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment<sup>4</sup> (SHMA), published in April 2014, identified a need for the provision of around 5,000 homes per annum over the period 2011-31 across the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area. The need within the administrative area of Oxford City Council is identified as between 24,000 and 32,000 homes up to 2031. As the adopted Oxford Core Strategy does not meet this forecast provision, and as noted above through the county-wide on-going work, there is general agreement between the Oxfordshire local authorities that the capacity of the City is limited and therefore there will be a significant shortfall which will need to be met within neighbouring districts.

### Unlocking Oxford's Development Potential (Cundall, 2014)

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

### Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme

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

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<sup>3</sup> Oxfordshire Statement of Co-operation (no date) Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership Board  
[https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/communityandliving/ourworkwithcommunities/oxfordshirepartnership/spatialplanninginfrastructure/Meetings/august2013/Agendaitem3\\_DraftOxfordshireStatementofCooperation.pdf](https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/sites/default/files/folders/documents/communityandliving/ourworkwithcommunities/oxfordshirepartnership/spatialplanninginfrastructure/Meetings/august2013/Agendaitem3_DraftOxfordshireStatementofCooperation.pdf)

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

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

#### *Urban Capacity of Oxford*

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

#### *The Study of the Oxford Green Belt*

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

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

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

#### *Spatial Options Assessment*

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

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

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

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

#### *Transport Infrastructure Assessment*

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

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

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

#### *Education Impact Assessment*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The Final Apportionment**

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

**The Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (SEP)**

- 2.37 The SEP<sup>6</sup> was prepared by the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership and was adopted in March 2014. It sets out the county's economic ambition to 2030 which is "Driving Economic Growth through Innovation" whereby it seeks to exploit the existing outstanding science and knowledge rich sectors which are underpinned by the internationally renowned universities. As well as generating economic growth, the SEP facilitates the infrastructure required to support this growth through furthering the City Deal which was agreed with the government.
- 2.38 The document is of relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review as it prioritises development in key locations, specifically to the "Oxfordshire Economic Spine" which extends from Science Vale Oxford to Bicester in Cherwell District. Bicester is home to a large number of highly qualified residents who commute out to work (mainly to Oxford and London) and the SEP recognises that alongside the town's already major growth plans, there are opportunities to locate science and technology based businesses, strengthen innovations and spin-outs from academic research locally. The SEP states there are currently 13,000 jobs in Bicester with the potential of over 10,000 more in the plan period.
- 2.39 The SEP is in the process of being updated.

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<sup>6</sup> The Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2014) Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership  
[http://mycouncil.oxford.gov.uk/documents/s17155/Oxfordshire%20LEP\\_SEP\\_summaryV03\\_3.pdf](http://mycouncil.oxford.gov.uk/documents/s17155/Oxfordshire%20LEP_SEP_summaryV03_3.pdf)

### **Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan for Oxfordshire**

- 2.40 In line with the SEP, the Strategic Environmental and Economic Investment Plan<sup>7</sup> recognises the county's globally important economic assets as well as the growth required to maintain the Oxfordshire's economic prosperity, however the document also highlights the need to conserve the county's natural capital whilst enhancing the economy.

### **Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 (LTP4)**

- 2.41 The LTP4<sup>8</sup> recognises that with the current forecasts for over 85,000 new jobs and 100,000 new homes in the county by 2031, a series of radical solutions are required to support the growing economy, number of residents and visitors.
- 2.42 A high level visionary Science Transit Strategy seeks to provide better-integrated, high quality mobility systems that both serve the Oxfordshire Knowledge Spine and connect it with the rest of the county. The potential network would link Cherwell's three main towns to Oxford.
- 2.43 A number of road improvements are also identified in the LTP4 which are outlined in their respective Area Strategies. In Bicester there are plans for a new road linking the eastern perimeter route with the A41 and a new highway bridge to allow the Eastern Perimeter Road to cross the new East West Rail line, replacing the current Charbridge Lane level crossing. Additionally a new link road between Banbury and a large employment site could be developed east of M40 junction 11. A spine road to be built as part of development at Salt Way south of the town will link the A4260 Oxford Road and A361 Chipping Norton Road.
- 2.44 The strategy includes the recently opened rail link between Oxford Station Parkway and London Marylebone.
- 2.45 The LTP4 also recognises that the London Oxford Airport has existing capacity for more short-haul flights to cities and hub airports in north-western Europe and the county council will work with the airport to avoid increasing pressure on the road network and to improve public transport access, including links to Oxford Parkway station and key linkage to the emerging Rapid Transit Routes 1 and 3.

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

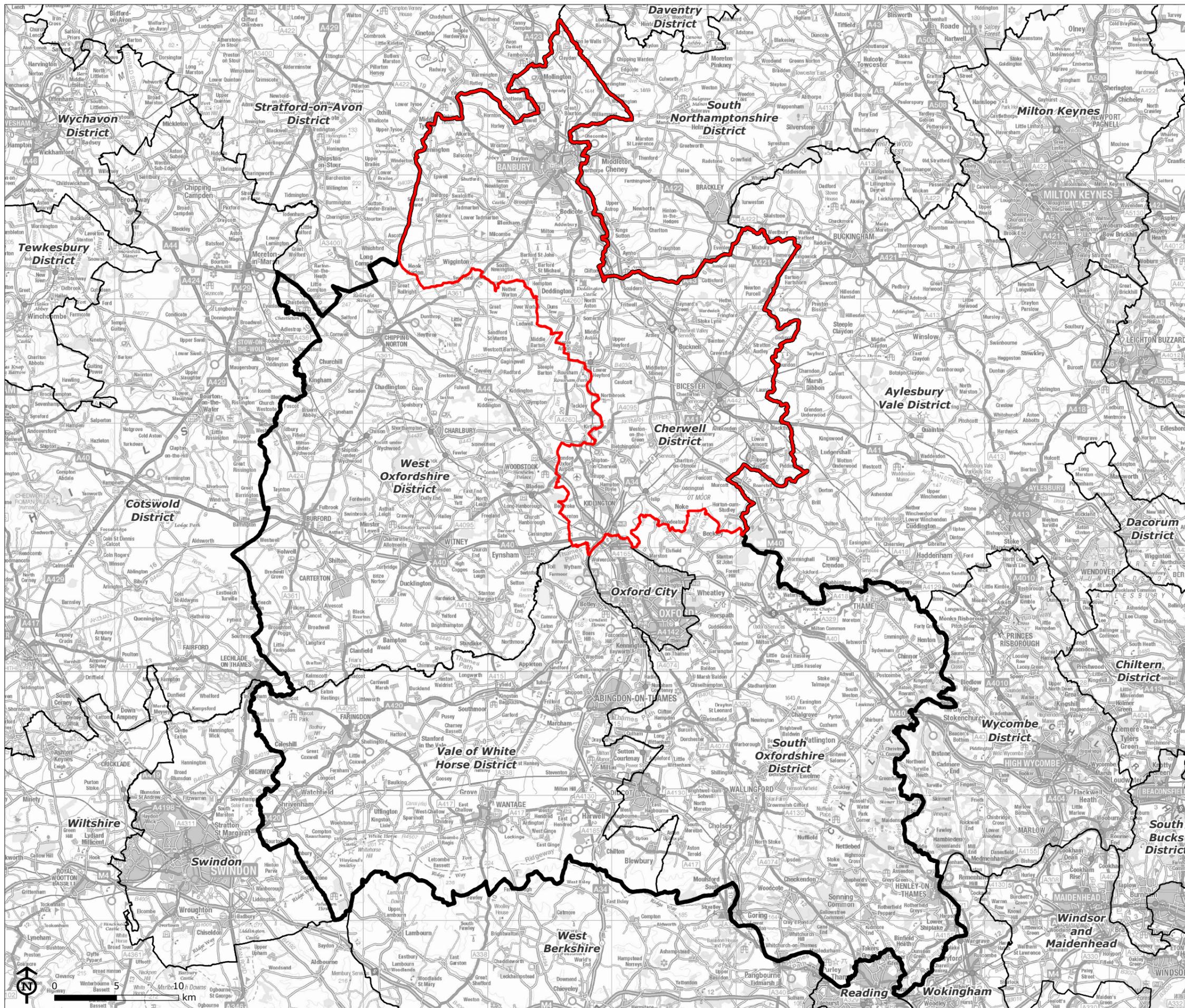
- 2.46 The Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy<sup>9</sup> sets out the planning strategies and policies for the development that will be needed for the supply of minerals and management of waste in Oxfordshire over the period to the end of 2031. With significant growth in population, new housing, economic development and infrastructure improvements, there are implications for the demand for and supply of minerals and also for the production of waste and how it is dealt with. This will need to be achieved whilst protecting and enhancing the urban and rural environments as well as considering social and economic needs.
- 2.47 There are currently a number of planned mineral developments in Cherwell including an additional rail depot at Shipton on Cherwell which has received planning permission. Through policy M3, the Minerals and Waste Plan has identified principal locations for working aggregate material and a couple of these strategic resource areas fall in the Cherwell District including Duns Tew (soft sand) and the area north-west of Bicester (crushed rock). The Core Strategy also identifies 21 existing and permitted waste management sites safeguarded under Policy W11.
- 2.48 Finmere Quarry is the only site in Cherwell that has void remaining for non-hazardous landfill and is permitted to end in 2035.

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

<sup>8</sup> Connecting Oxfordshire: Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 (LTP4) (2015) Oxfordshire County Council [https://consultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consult.ti/CO\\_LTP4/consultationHome](https://consultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consult.ti/CO_LTP4/consultationHome)

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



# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 2.1**

**Location of Cherwell District within Oxfordshire**

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

Map Scale @ A3: 1:300,000



## Neighbouring Local Plans

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

### Oxford Core Strategy 2026

- 2.52 Oxford is located to the south of Cherwell. The Oxford Core Strategy 2026<sup>10</sup> was adopted in March 2011. The Core Strategy is the overarching strategy for development in Oxford for the period ending 2026. Many of the policies contained in the Oxford Local Plan 2001-2016 were replaced by new policies in the Core Strategy document. The net provision of additional dwellings in Oxford by March 2026 is to be 8,000 as in the Core Strategy document. Between the period of 2006 and 2026 the job growth forecast is for the creation of between 11,280 and 13,900 new jobs in Oxford. As well as achieving growth and development in housing, employment and infrastructure, the Core Strategy also seeks to conserve and enhance the historic and natural assets that form the city's character and visitor appeal.
- 2.53 Oxford City Council has started preparation of a new Local Plan 2016-2036, with a First Steps Consultation taking place between June-August 2016. The consultation aims to help develop a vision for the city in 2036, to gather ideas on a range of scenarios for future development and to check that the right issues have been identified.

### Oxford Housing Strategy 2015-2018

- 2.54 The Oxford Housing Strategy<sup>11</sup> identifies the key issues for housing in Oxford over the next three years and how the Council and its partners are planning to overcome them and help deliver the 'The Housing Offer' to the people of Oxford. The plan identifies that there is a large shortfall in housing within Oxford and due to a shortage in land capacity, the Council needs to look to its strategic partners in order to meet the housing demand.

### Northern Gateway Area Action Plan (AAP)

- 2.55 The AAP<sup>12</sup> was adopted by Oxford City Council in July 2015 and provides a policy framework guiding future employment and other development in the 'Northern Gateway' of Oxford with an envisaged completion date of 2026 - in line with Oxford City Council's Core Strategy. The Northern Gateway is located to the north west of Oxford where the northern and western boundaries of this 44ha site lie on the boundary of Cherwell District and Oxford. This strategic development location is therefore of relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review.
- 2.56 The site will provide the largest single area of employment land within Oxford to accommodate city's economic growth in its key sectors (education, health, research and development, and

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

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

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

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

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

### **Oxford Community Strategy**

- 2.58 The Oxford Community Strategy<sup>13</sup> was prepared in 2004 and agreed to take a partnership approach including the six local authorities in Oxfordshire and local organisations to:
- Create a world class economy for Oxfordshire.
  - Have healthy and thriving communities.
  - Look after our environment and respond to the threat of climate change.
  - Reduce inequalities and break the cycle of deprivation.

### **South Oxfordshire Local Plan**

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

### **Vale of White Horse Local Plan**

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

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

county-wide Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme, in order to address meeting some of Oxford's unmet needs<sup>14</sup>.

### West Oxfordshire Local Plan

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

### Cherwell Neighbourhood Plans

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

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

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

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

### *Key international plans, policies and programmes*

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

### *Key national plans, policies and programmes*

- 2.69 The most significant document in terms of the policy context for the Partial Review is the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>15</sup> (NPPF) and the online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)<sup>16</sup>. The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which sets out information about the purposes of local plan-making. It states that:
- "Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development."*
- 2.70 The NPPF also requires Local Plans to be 'aspirational but realistic'. This means that opportunities for appropriate development should be identified in order to achieve net gains in terms of sustainable social, environmental and economic development; however significant adverse impacts in any of those areas should not be allowed to occur.
- 2.71 One of the core planning principles set out in the NPPF is that planning should take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. Other core planning principles are linked to health – such as design and transportation. Section 8 of the NPPF recognises that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- 2.72 The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:
- the homes and jobs needed in the area;
  - the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
  - the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
  - the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 2.73 Of particular relevance to the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review, the NPPF requires Local Planning Authorities to:
- have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area.
  - to prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment or 'SHMA' to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries.

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

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

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

2.74 In addition, Local Plans should:

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

## 3 Baseline Information

### Introduction

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

### Cherwell District baseline

#### Geography

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

## Climate Change, Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

- 3.10 Climate change has the potential not only to affect the environment, but also the social and economic aspects of life in Cherwell.
- 3.11 The latest DECC figures<sup>17</sup> are set out in **Table 3.1** and show generally gradually decreasing trends for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tonnes) per capita in Cherwell from 2005-2013. The decreasing trend in emissions reflects the decrease in overall emissions for the UK during this period driven mainly by reductions in emissions from power stations, industrial combustion and passenger cars. During the period 2005 to 2013 total emissions per capita in Oxfordshire fell from 8.5t CO<sub>2</sub> to 7.5t CO<sub>2</sub> and over the same period of time the decrease was from 7.4t CO<sub>2</sub> to 5.9t CO<sub>2</sub>. The reduction from power stations is driven by change in the fuel mix used for electricity generation with a reduction in the amount of coal which is a carbon intensive fuel. The reduction in industrial combustion is largely driven by the closure or reduced activity of industrial plants, a large portion of which occurred during 2009 likely due to economic factors. Emissions for many Local Authorities are heavily influenced by activities at industrial sites, and changes at a single site can have a big impact on emissions trends<sup>18</sup>.
- 3.12 In the same period of time in Cherwell energy consumption saw a gradual fall from 5888.1GWh for all fuels in 2005 to 5558.1GWh for all fuels in 2013. During 2013, the most significant contributor to the overall consumption of fuel in the District was petrol used for road travel. The level of consumption from this source fell from 2408.1GWh in 2005 to 2156.8GWh in 2013. In England as a whole saw a sizeable decrease in consumption of fuel over the same eight year period. In 2005 consumption of all fuels recorded as 1.439 million GWh and this fell to 1.195 million GWh in 2013.

**Table 3.1: Source of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in Cherwell per Sector (2005-2014)**<sup>19</sup>

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

## Landscape

- 3.13 Cherwell's natural environment is varied. There are no National Parks within the district; however, the Cotswolds AONB lies within the north-west, as shown in **Figure 3.1: Landscape Designations**.
- 3.14 Cherwell lies within five of the Oxfordshire Character Areas that occur mostly in horizontal east-west strips across the district (see Figure 3.1): Northamptonshire Uplands to the north, both the Cotswolds and Upper Thames Valley Character Areas form the central strips, Midvale ridge to the south-east and Northamptonshire Vales to the north-east<sup>20</sup>. There are also 19 landscape types

<sup>17</sup> 2005-2013 UK local and regional CO<sub>2</sub> emissions full dataset. DECC. (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>) (Published June 2016)

<sup>18</sup> Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2013. Statistical Release. DECC, June 2015

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

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

within Cherwell<sup>21</sup>, the four predominant types are: Wooded Estatelands and Farmland Plateau to the north of Bicester; the Clay Vale to the south; and three areas of Upstanding Village Farmlands to the south of Banbury with four further small pockets to the north-east of the district.

- 3.15 Approximately 14% of the district lies within the Oxford Green Belt to the south which surrounds the urban area of Kidlington as shown in **Figure 3.2: Green Belt**. The area has been subject to development restraint due to the protection provided to Green Belts by national policy and in the mid-1990s, Oxford City Council released areas in the Green Belt for housing and employment uses e.g. Northern Gateway<sup>22</sup>. Today there is debate whether land should be removed from the Green Belt (including locations in Cherwell) in order to deliver development requirements. The 2015 Oxford Green Belt Study recommends that local authorities should undertake careful master planning of development so that harm is minimised.
- 3.16 A number of documents have considered development in the district's rural landscape and urban fringes and these informed Cherwell's Adopted Local Plan Part 1, including:
- The 2010 Halcrow Report undertook a Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study<sup>23</sup> assessed the sensitivity to and capacity of specified sites at Banbury, Bicester to accept development, specifically: residential; employment (commercial and industrial); recreation; and woodland. In general, most sites have a high capacity to accept woodland of an appropriate character and a moderate to high capacity to accept informal recreation. The capacity to accept residential and employment or playing field developments was more variable.
  - The Bicester and Banbury Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessments<sup>24</sup> provided an assessment of the landscape sensitivity and capacity of ten sites on the periphery and within the two towns. The reports reviewed the sites' boundaries and where necessary, provided opinion and rationale on areas to either be excluded as they were not appropriate to be considered for development, or additional areas to be included.
  - The Environmental Baseline Reports for Banbury<sup>25</sup> and Bicester<sup>26</sup> explored the interaction of these towns with their rural setting and the environmental baseline of their urban fringes. Through understanding the towns' environmental assets, this document provided a foundation that guided development away from sensitive areas in the urban fringes.
- 3.17 Further landscape assessment work is likely to be commissioned for the Part 1 Partial Review and Local Plan Part 2 preparation, and this will be drawn upon as it becomes available in subsequent stages of the SA.

### Biodiversity

- 3.18 Cherwell District contains many areas of high ecological value including sites of international and national importance, as outlined below and shown in **Figure 3.3: Biodiversity Designations**. While the district is predominantly rural, its urban centres, parks and open spaces are just as much part of the local environment and provide important habitats for wildlife.
- 3.19 Cherwell contains one site of European importance; part of Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC) located in the south west corner of the District (the rest of the SAC lies within Oxford's boundary, approximately 1.5km to the north west of Oxford city). The SAC receives statutory protection under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/42/EEC), transposed into UK national legislation in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Regulations) due to its lowland hay meadow habitats, potentially unique vegetation communities and existence of creeping marshwort<sup>27</sup>.

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

<sup>22</sup> Oxford Green Belt Study (2015) LUC

<sup>23</sup> Cherwell Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2010) Halcrow Group Limited

<sup>24</sup> Banbury Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2013 & 2014) WYG Group  
Bicester Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment (2013 & 2014) WYG Group

<sup>25</sup> Banbury Environmental Baseline Report (2013) LDA Group

<sup>26</sup> Bicester Environmental Baseline Report (2013) LDA Group

<sup>27</sup> Habitats Regulations Assessment: Stage 1 – Screening (2014) Atkins

3.20 Sites of national importance comprise SSSIs and National Nature Reserves. Cherwell District has 18 SSSIs but does not contain any National Nature Reserves. Sites of regional/local importance comprise Local Geological Sites (LGSs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), non-statutory nature reserves and other sites of importance for nature conservation including Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs- formerly known as County Wildlife Sites), ancient woodland, aged or veteran trees and UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats (habitats of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity under Section 41 of the NERC Act). Cherwell contains, 3 LNRs, 79 Local Wildlife Sites (completely or partly within the district). Nine sites were surveyed in 2014 and considered by the Local Wildlife Sites panel in 2015. Two sites had extensions to existing Local Wildlife Sites accepted: Bicester Airfield and Quarry Spring Marsh. This has led to an increase in the amount of Local Wildlife Sites in the district from 923 ha to 1,035 ha, an increase of 112 ha. The area of Local Geological Sites remains the same for 2015 with 139 ha<sup>28</sup>, shown in **Figure 3.4: Geological Designations**. Sites of regional/local importance also include the habitats of those species of principal importance for biodiversity (as identified in Section 41 of the NERC Act).

### Historic Environment

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

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

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

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

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

### Air Quality

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

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<sup>28</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

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

- 3.25 The air quality in Cherwell is generally good. However, four areas within the district exceed the national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide, due to high volumes of traffic, and have therefore been designed as AQMAs. The latest Air Quality Screening Assessment for Cherwell District Council<sup>29</sup> found that the annual and hourly mean objectives for nitrogen dioxide were being exceeded within the Hennef Way AQMA.
- 3.26 The annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was being exceeded in both the Banbury AQMA and Kidlington AQMA. Monitoring and assessment in Bicester from 2014 confirmed the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide was also being exceeded, despite recent changes to the road layout. The report therefore recommended that a new AQMA be designated in Bicester around the North Street roundabout, St Johns and Kings End. Oxford City in its entirety is an AQMA.

## Water

- 3.27 There a number of water courses in Cherwell as shown in **Figure 3.6: Hydrology** and Cherwell District falls within four major river catchments being: The River Thames, The River Great Ouse, The River Cherwell and The Warwickshire Avon Catchment. The district's major urban and rural development areas are within the Upper Thames catchment. The predominant risk of flooding within Cherwell is due to flooding from rivers and watercourses<sup>30</sup>.
- 3.28 The River Cherwell's source is at Charwelton in Northamptonshire. The river's course generally flows from north to south through the centre of the district passing through Banbury, Upper Heyford, and Kidlington before flowing to Oxford where the River Cherwell meets the River Thames. Land use across the catchment is predominately rural (less than 2% of the catchment is classified as 'urban') and includes the two main urban centres of Banbury and Bicester.
- 3.29 In February 2016, the Environment Agency published regional 'Climate Change Allowances' for flood risk.<sup>31</sup> The climate change allowances are predictions of anticipated change for:
- peak river flow by river basin district;
  - peak rainfall intensity;
  - sea level rise; and
  - offshore wind speed and extreme wave height.
- 3.30 They are based on climate change projections and different scenarios of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions to the atmosphere. There are different allowances for different epochs or periods of time over the next century. The total potential change in peak river flow allowance at the upper end of the Thames River Basin is as follows:
- '2020s' (2015 to 2039) – 25%
  - '2050s' (2040 to 2069) – 35%
  - '2080s' (2070 to 2115) – 70%
- 3.31 The peak rainfall intensity allowance in 'Central' small and urban catchments within England is as follows:
- '2020s' (2015 to 2039) – 5%
  - '2050s' (2040 to 2069) – 10%
  - '2080s' (2070 to 2115) – 20%
- 3.32 The Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives are to prevent deterioration of waterbodies and to improve them such that they meet the required status for that given waterbody (rivers, lakes,

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

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

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

estuaries, coastal and groundwater). The latest Thames River Basin Management Plan<sup>32</sup> identifies the priority issues in the Cherwell catchment to be diffuse pollution from agricultural run-off, pollution from waste-water (including from sewage treatment works) and heavily modified channels.

- 3.33 There are 36 river water bodies and one lake within the Cherwell catchment. Four are artificial or heavily modified. Over a quarter (28%) of rivers currently achieve good or better ecological status/potential, including Sor Brook, High Furlong Brook and Upper Swere. Nearly half (48%) of rivers in the Cherwell catchment assessed for biology are at good or high biological status now, with 30% at poor biological status, and 7% of assessed river water bodies at bad biological status. The main reasons for less than good status are: high levels of phosphate, degraded physical habitat, localised low flows and pollution from large areas of land<sup>33</sup>.
- 3.34 Water abstraction impacts vary across the Cherwell catchment. The Upper Cherwell catchment supports abstractions for public water supply at Banbury and from the Sor Brook at Adderbury, as well as licensed extractions for agricultural purposes and supporting the Oxford Canal. As a result, low flows occur upstream of the Sor Brook confluence so measures such as increasing water efficiency are proposed.

### Soils

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

### Mineral resources

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

### Light pollution

- 3.39 The latest light pollution map for the Cherwell District<sup>35</sup> shows that it is the 103<sup>rd</sup> darkest district out of the 326 within England. Proportionally, Cherwell shares a similar light pollution distribution

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<sup>32</sup> Thames River Basin Management Plan, 2009 (Updated 2015)

<sup>33</sup> Thames River Basin Management Plan, 2009

<sup>34</sup> Natural England, Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system, 2013

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

as Oxfordshire with around half of the district being in the darkest categories of light (under 25 Nanowatts/cm<sup>2</sup>/sr and between 0.25 and 0.5 Nanowatts/cm<sup>2</sup>/sr). The district has two distinct areas over Bicester and Banbury that are within the highest levels of light pollution in the county (greater than 32 Nanowatts/cm<sup>2</sup>/sr).

### Resource Use/Waste and Recycling

- 3.40 In 2014/15, the district produced 59,163 tonnes of household waste<sup>36</sup> with a recycling rate of 54.8%. During 2013/14, Cherwell District ranked 39 out of 326 local authorities in England for recycling<sup>37</sup>.
- 3.41 Residents of Cherwell are provided with three bins for the alternate week road side collections; a blue bin for recycling; a brown food and garden waste bin, kitchen caddy; and a green bin for waste that goes to an ERF (Energy Recovery Facility)<sup>38</sup> located near Bicester<sup>39</sup>.

### Population

- 3.42 In 2015, the population of Cherwell was approximately 145,600 and was almost evenly split between females (50.4%) and males (49.5%)<sup>40</sup>. The population is expected to increase to 162,000 by 2036<sup>41</sup>.
- 3.43 The 2011 Census data indicates that Cherwell's population is mainly concentrated in the three urban centres: Banbury which has a population of 46,853 representing 33% of the total population of Cherwell; Bicester which has a population of 30,854 (22%); and Kidlington with a population of 13,723 (10%). The remaining population of 50,438 live in rural villages of varying sizes and makes up around 35% of the total population of Cherwell.
- 3.44 The proportion of older people aged 65 and over in Cherwell was 15.3%. Banbury and Bicester had a below average proportion of older people and Kidlington was above average at 18.6%. ONS projections indicate that by 2033 the population of those aged over 65 in Cherwell will increase to 24%, which is likely to have planning and resources implications.
- 3.45 In 2011, the mean age of the Cherwell population was 38.9 years<sup>42</sup> which is the same as Oxfordshire but a slightly younger average population than England and Wales as a whole, where the average is 39.4 years. The census data also shows that, 15.3% of the resident population in Cherwell<sup>43</sup> was of retirement age (65 and over) compared with 15.9% in Oxfordshire and 16.6% in England and Wales.
- 3.46 In 2011, Cherwell had a population density of 2.4 persons per hectares<sup>44</sup>, which is comparable to the Oxfordshire figure of 2.5 persons per hectare<sup>45</sup>. The population density of Cherwell is much lower than the England and Wales average (3.7 persons per hectare), reflecting the largely rural nature of the district.

### Housing

- 3.47 In 2011, Cherwell had around 56,728 dwellings<sup>46</sup>. The latest figures show that 30.9% of all homes in Cherwell are owned outright, 38.4% are owned with a mortgage or a loan, 12.2% are socially rented and 14.6% are privately rented<sup>47</sup>. This compares to national averages of 30.8% of households being owned outright, 32.7% owned with a mortgage or a loan, 17.6% being social

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<sup>36</sup> Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2015 (England and regions) and local (2015), DEFRA ([https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local\\_authority\\_collected\\_waste\\_management\\_statistics](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/local_authority_collected_waste_management_statistics)) Accessed 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2016

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

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

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

<sup>40</sup> Nomis Labour Market Profile 2015 - Cherwell

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

<sup>42</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS102UK Age Structure

<sup>43</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS102UK Age Structure.

<sup>44</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS101UK Usual Resident Population.

<sup>45</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS101UK Usual Resident Population.

<sup>46</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS402EW Tenure, local authorities in England and Wales

<sup>47</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS402EW Tenure, local authorities in England and Wales

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

- 3.48 Banbury has experienced a large increase in privately rented accommodation from 14% in 2001 to 22% in 2011. Cherwell has a lower than average rate of households with 1 or 2 bedrooms, 32% compared to 40% nationally.
- 3.49 Of the homes included in the 2011 census for Cherwell, 30% were detached, 35% were semi-detached, 23% were terraced, 11% were flats and 0.3% were caravans or other mobile or temporary structure<sup>48</sup>. The Cherwell Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)<sup>49</sup> states that the market is seeking a more mixed delivery of houses and developers agree that the market in Cherwell is mostly for two, three and four bedroom units on two storeys as the market for flats is low. In March 2015, there were 8,280 dwellings that had planning permission but were not yet built<sup>50</sup>.
- 3.50 The District is within the Oxfordshire housing market area which is a high value market. Banbury has its own rural hinterland and housing market area which extends into South Northamptonshire and less so into West Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. London has a significant commuting influence. However, overall Oxfordshire is considered to be a coherent Housing Market Area. In 2012, the median house price in Cherwell was £216,000; which, although higher than the England median (£190,000), is lower than in Oxford and the rural areas. The 2014 Oxfordshire SHMA shows that house prices are cheaper in Bicester and Banbury in the north of the County, and that this is having the effect of helping first-time buyers to the market.
- 3.51 In October 2015, approximately 1,210 of dwellings were vacant, slightly down from 1,215 in October 2014<sup>51</sup>. These figures compare favourably with the national average of 4.2% reported in 2011.
- 3.52 The Cherwell 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)<sup>52</sup> estimates that there will be 74,712 homes in 2031 which based on their estimates from 58,690 homes in 2006, equates to a 16,022 or 27% increase over the 25 year period, averaging almost 641 (1.1%) extra households per year. The Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report<sup>53</sup> notes that housing completions (net) in 2013/14 were 410 but completions for 2014/15 were 946, a significant increase on recent years. However, with a housing shortfall, the Oxfordshire SHMA<sup>54</sup> shows that up to 1,090–1,190 additional homes per year are needed in Cherwell.
- 3.53 As house prices are relatively unaffordable for many households, 33% of housing delivered in Cherwell should be affordable. The latest figures<sup>55</sup> show that net affordable housing completions in 2014/15 were 191, which is an increase on 2013/14 where 140 net affordable homes were completed. The Cherwell SHMA also indicated the most appropriate proportions of market and affordable housing (by bedroom size) to meet housing requirements for 2031 where 5% should be one bedroom homes, 46% should be two bedroom homes, 44% should be three bedrooms / two bedrooms plus homes, 4% should be four bedroom homes and 1% should be five bedrooms homes.
- 3.54 Figures from the Oxfordshire SHMA<sup>56</sup> show that around 24,000 to 32,000 homes are needed between 2011 and 2031 to meet Oxford's housing need. However, due to its tight boundary, the city has a shortage of land suitable for housing to accommodate Oxford's housing need. The Oxford SHLAA 2014<sup>57</sup> found that the housing potential from all sites which have been assessed as

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<sup>48</sup> ONS (2011) Table KS401EW Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type

<sup>49</sup> Cherwell Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2012) Peter Brett Associates

<sup>50</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

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

<sup>52</sup> Cherwell Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Review and Update 2012

<sup>53</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

<sup>54</sup> Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014)

<sup>55</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

<sup>56</sup> Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) GL Hearn Limited

<sup>57</sup> Oxford's Housing Land Availability and Unmet Need Assessment (2014) URS

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

- 3.55 Furthermore, Oxford has overtaken London as the least affordable housing location in the UK with the average cost of buying a house in Oxford being more than 11 times the average salary of an Oxford worker<sup>58</sup>. The average price of a home sold in Oxfordshire in January 2014 was £253,000 which was 50% above the national average. As such, there is a high demand for affordable housing within Oxford and the Oxfordshire SHMA projections indicate that 1,029 affordable homes are needed per year in the city.
- 3.56 With rising number of students for both of the universities in Oxford, there is also a rising need for the provision of student accommodation despite both universities increasing their number of bed spaces in university halls of residence<sup>59</sup>. In December 2012, there were an estimated 3,508 Oxford University students and 3,836 Oxford Brookes University students living outside of University accommodation. Oxford City Council has agreed with each of the universities that the number of students living in the City outside of University-provided accommodation should be limited to 3,000.
- 3.57 The National Planning Policy Framework requires all local authorities to identify a five year housing land supply with an additional buffer of 5% (moved from later in the plan period). Cherwell District Council has produced a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)<sup>60</sup> which is a technical study to assess the theoretical potential of sites in the district to accommodate future housing development. The Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report<sup>61</sup> states that the district currently has a 5.3 year housing land supply for the period 2015-2020 and a 5.6 year housing land supply for the period 2016-2021 and when commenting on appeal decision throughout the year, inspectors have found that the Council meets the requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.58 The latest figures (March 2015) show that the total number of authorised pitches in Cherwell for Gypsies and Travellers was 61. Cherwell presently has a 2.9 year land supply for the period 2015-2020. There are currently 14 plots for Travelling Showpeople, although there are no future plots identified for Travelling Showpeople (this is to be addressed in the District's forthcoming Local Plan Part 2).<sup>62</sup>.

## Health

- 3.59 The health of the population in Cherwell is generally the same or better than the England average. The main health priorities for Cherwell are reducing obesity in children and adults, increasing physical activity, and improving access to screening programmes<sup>63</sup>.
- 3.60 Deprivation in the District is significantly lower than average; however 11.1% of children (under 16) live in poverty<sup>64</sup>. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average at 80 years for males and 84 years for females in Cherwell, compared to 79 years for males and 83 years for females in England<sup>65</sup>.
- 3.61 In Cherwell, there were 18 conceptions per 1,000 young people under 18 in 2011, compared with 24 nationally<sup>66</sup>.
- 3.62 There are three hospitals within Cherwell District: Bicester Community Hospital, Horton General Hospital and the Foscoote Private Hospital.

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

<sup>59</sup> Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2014) GL Hearn Limited

<sup>60</sup> Cherwell District Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (2013)

<sup>61</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

<sup>62</sup> Cherwell Annual Monitoring Report (2015) Cherwell Local Development Framework

<sup>63</sup> Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

<sup>64</sup> Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

<sup>65</sup> Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

<sup>66</sup> Public Health England. Health Profile 2015 - Cherwell

## Social Inclusion and Deprivation

- 3.63 The English Indices of Deprivation 2015<sup>67</sup> is a measure of multiple deprivations in small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. Seven domains of deprivation are measured: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment Deprivation. Each domain contains a number of indicators. The seven domains are combined to give a multiple deprivation score. There are 93 LSOAs in Cherwell<sup>68</sup>, 32,844 LSOAs nationally.
- 3.64 For Local Authority areas, Cherwell is ranked 251<sup>st</sup> and Oxford is 166<sup>th</sup> for the multiple deprivation score (rank of average score) out of the 326 local authority areas in England (where 1 is most deprived and 326 is least deprived)<sup>69</sup>. This means that compared with the rest of the country, Cherwell and Oxford are in the 25% least deprived areas. There is however evidence of disparity between the different parts of Cherwell District when looking at the assessment at small area level. There are no LSOAs in Cherwell that are in the top 10% least deprived, however the highest ranking (therefore most deprived) in Cherwell ranks 4,701 (approximately 14%) in the Banbury Grimsbury & Castle ward (Cherwell 004A).
- 3.65 Similarly, Oxford has areas of deprivation with 10 of Oxford's 83 neighbourhood areas among the 20% most deprived areas in England. These areas include the Leys, Rose Hill and Barton areas of the city<sup>70</sup>.
- 3.66 The latest fuel poverty statistics<sup>71</sup> show that 7.2% of Cherwell households and 11.2% of Oxford's households were classified as being fuel poor in 2013. A fuel poor household is defined as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use and to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth<sup>72</sup>.

## Crime

- 3.67 The latest crime statistics<sup>73</sup> show that the crime rate in Cherwell is 57.66 per 1,000 of the population, which is just above the wider Thames Valley force area of 55.52 per 1,000 of the population.
- 3.68 In the year ending March 2016, the burglary rate in Cherwell was lower than average at 3.81 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 4.74 per 1,000 of the population in the Thames Valley force area.

## Education

- 3.69 The most recent statistics<sup>74</sup> show that Cherwell has a higher proportion of residents that have no qualifications (6.5%) than that of the South East region (6.3%), but below the national average (8.6%).
- 3.70 During 2015, 72.6% of key stage 4 pupils in Cherwell achieved 5 GCSEs grades A-C, up from 53.6% in 2014<sup>75</sup>. The proportion of adults in Cherwell who have attained qualification levels equivalent to NVQ level 4 (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent) and above (36.0%) is slightly below the regional and national averages of 39.8% and 37.1% respectively<sup>76</sup>.

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<sup>67</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation (2015), DCLG

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

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

<sup>70</sup> Poverty and deprivation statistics [http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decc/Poverty\\_and\\_deprivation\\_statistics\\_occw.htm](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decc/Poverty_and_deprivation_statistics_occw.htm)  
Accessed 1st December 2015

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

<sup>72</sup> DECC, Fuel Poverty Statistics, 2013

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

<sup>74</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

<sup>75</sup> Nomis 2015 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

<sup>76</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

### Culture, Leisure and Recreation

- 3.71 All leisure activities contribute to the quality of life of residents, providing amenity and opportunities for enhancing intellectual, spiritual and physical wellbeing. Additionally, they represent a tourism asset and their provision can result in economic benefits to the district.
- 3.72 Cherwell has a range of cultural, leisure and recreational facilities which are used by both residents and visitors to the town including the Deddington Farmer's Market, Bicester Village (more than 130 outlet boutiques of British and international brands), Broughton Castle and Banbury Museum.
- 3.73 There are several green and open spaces within Cherwell as shown in **Figure 3.9: Recreation – Green and Open Space**. **Figure 3.9** also illustrates that there are a number of open spaces within Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington including country parks.
- 3.74 As a predominantly rural district, there is an extensive Public Rights of Way (PROW) network, as illustrated in **Figure 3.10: Recreation – PROW and Cycle Routes**. There are additionally two National Cycle network links; one to the south of Banbury and another to the north of Kidlington.
- 3.75 Recreational land is under increasing pressure for redevelopment; however, development in these areas can have an adverse impact on the amenity of the surrounding area.
- 3.76 There are a number of sporting pitches in the district; seven Artificial Grass Pitches, five football pitches and six hockey pitches<sup>77</sup>. There are also nine pools within Cherwell spread across seven sites<sup>78</sup>.

### Economy

- 3.77 The District's largest employment sectors are: distribution, manufacturing, office, retailing and other services, and public sector employment including in health, defence and education. The District has a clear social and economic relationship with Oxford and to a lesser extent with Northamptonshire.
- 3.78 Banbury is principally a manufacturing town and service centre while Bicester is a garrison town with a military logistics, storage and distribution and manufacturing base. Both towns are important economic locations for the District. Kidlington functions as a village service centre but has a larger, varied employment base benefiting from its proximity to Oxford, its location next to the strategic road network, and the location of Oxford London Airport immediately to the north. Bicester and Kidlington lie within Oxford's hinterland. In rural areas, the function of villages as places to live and commute from has increased as the traditional rural economy has declined. The number of people employed in agriculture fell by 18% between 1990 and 2000 and between 2007 and 2008 figures continued to show a decline.
- 3.79 Oxford's economy is the primary economy within Oxfordshire with over 4,600 businesses providing 114,000 jobs and seven million tourists who visit the city each year<sup>79</sup>. Seven of the ten largest employers in Oxfordshire are based in Oxford. Almost 90% of employees work in services, including approximately a fifth in retail, hotel and catering. Oxford's economic profile is famous for academic (Oxford University and Oxford Brookes University), motor manufacturing and tourism sectors. Other key features of the local economy include the bioscience sector; IT, software and creative media businesses; and research and development businesses developed by Oxford's universities.
- 3.80 The M40 motorway passes through Cherwell close to Banbury and Bicester. There are direct rail links from Banbury and Bicester to London, Birmingham and Oxford. A new line was introduced to London Marylebone from Oxford Parkway Station in autumn 2015.

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

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

<sup>79</sup> Economic Profile of Oxford ([https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2343/oxford\\_profile\\_2016\\_key\\_facts](https://www.oxford.gov.uk/downloads/file/2343/oxford_profile_2016_key_facts)) Accessed 4th August 2016

### *Employment and Economic Activity*

- 3.81 The most recent statistics show that between July 2014 to July 2015<sup>80</sup>, 77.6% of Cherwell's residents aged 16-74 were economically active; this is just below the national average of 77.8%. Of this 3.4% were unemployed which is below the national average of 5.1%. The three main employment sectors in Cherwell in the same period were professional occupations (20.3%), administrative and secretarial (14.7%) and managers, directors and senior officials (14.5%).
- 3.82 The number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as a percentage of the working age resident population was 0.4% in Cherwell as of November 2015<sup>81</sup>, which is lower than both the regional average (0.9%) and national average (1.5%).
- 3.83 Of the 6,415 enterprises within Cherwell in 2015<sup>82</sup>, 88% were considered as 'micro' size (0-9 employees), 9.9% were considered to be 'small' (10-49 employees), 1.7% were considered to be 'medium' (50-249 employees) and 0.3% were considered to be 'large' (250+ employees).
- 3.84 In 2015<sup>83</sup>, the average gross weekly pay for residents of ages 16 and above in full time work in Cherwell was £559.10. This figure is lower than the regional average of £574.90 per week but higher than the national average of £529.60 per week.

### **Tourism**

- 3.85 The combination of historical towns and the district's rural setting are important factors for attracting visitors to Cherwell.
- 3.86 Banbury is an old market town with its origins dating back to the Saxon era and is host to many historical attractions such as Broughton Castle and Tooley's boatyard dating back over 200 years. The town is attractive with many independent shops, restaurants and cafes and a range of accommodation. The Oxford Canal passes through Banbury offering the opportunities for tourist trips on narrowboats or to walk along its tranquil towpaths.
- 3.87 Growing from a small agricultural market town, Bicester echoes its past by holding traditional weekly market-day, as well as a Farmers' Market once a month in the Market Square. The town also has many places of historic interest including a 17th century Dovecote, St. Edburg's Church built in 1104 and the Old Priory and the Old Vicarage built around 1500.
- 3.88 During 2014, there were 6.6 million day trips to Cherwell with an expenditure of £247 million with a significant proportion of day trips in Bicester Village retail outlet<sup>84</sup>. There were 1.2 million night trips with an expenditure of £72.7 million in Cherwell for the same period. The total turnover related to all trip expenditure was £319.8 million and 4,652 FTE jobs were supported by tourism spending within the district in 2014<sup>85</sup>. The most recent Tourism Development Study<sup>86</sup> shows that tourism within the district is short stay and the majority of visitors (90%) are domestic.

### **Transport**

- 3.89 The M40 runs north-south through the district passing to the east of Banbury and to the west of Bicester providing good links to London and Birmingham. There are also number of A-roads within the district as shown in **Figure 3.11: Transport Links**.
- 3.90 Cherwell residents travel further to work than people in the rest of the South East and nationally. It is estimated that 23,629 people commute from Cherwell with the majority (7,543) commuting into Oxford<sup>87</sup>. Evidence also suggests that 57,451 people commute into Oxford with significant

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<sup>80</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile – Cherwell

<sup>81</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile – Cherwell

<sup>82</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

<sup>83</sup> Nomis 2016 Labour Market Profile - Cherwell

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

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

<sup>86</sup> Cherwell District Council (2008) Cherwell Tourism Development Study

<sup>87</sup> Commuting flows from the Annual Population Survey, Great Britain, 2011

([http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute\\_APS\\_Map/Index.html](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute_APS_Map/Index.html)) Accessed 4<sup>th</sup> August 2016

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

- 3.91 The district has high levels of car ownership and residents living in rural areas in particular are highly dependent on cars resulting in a number of congestion hotspots in the district including in the centres of Banbury, Bicester and to some extent Kidlington<sup>89</sup>. According to the 2011 census data<sup>90</sup>, 15.6% of residents in Cherwell had no cars or vans in household, which is significantly lower than the national average of 25.6%, 41.4% of Cherwell residents had one car or van in household which is similar to the national average of 42.2%, and 32.5% had two cars or vans in household which is significantly higher than the national average of 24.7%.
- 3.92 There has been a general decrease of road traffic casualties in Cherwell with nearly 900 in the year 2000 to almost 600 in the year 2015. During 2014 there were four fatal, 93 serious and 491 slight road traffic casualties<sup>91</sup>.
- 3.93 There are five railway stations in Cherwell as illustrated in **Figure 3.11**. Banbury station is served by Chiltern Railways connecting Banbury with London Marylebone, Oxford and Birmingham, Cross Country linking the town with Manchester, Bournemouth, Newcastle and Reading. The station has four platforms and 795 car parking spaces.
- 3.94 Bicester has two train stations; Bicester North (the larger) and Bicester Village. Bicester North station is on the Chiltern Main Line running south to London Marylebone and north to Birmingham.
- 3.95 Oxford Parkway Station is also served by Chiltern Railways and is located between Kidlington and Oxford, near the A34. In October 2015, a new line was introduced to London Marylebone from this station which is anticipated to bring significant economic benefits to those living along the route<sup>92</sup>. The proposed HS2 route passes through small sections of the district's eastern boundary. Cherwell District Council along with other councils in the South East and Midlands has opposed the Government's high-speed rail project<sup>93</sup>.
- 3.96 London Oxford Airport is situated north-west of Kidlington. The airport is home to the Oxford Aviation Academy training student commercial pilots. The airport is mainly used for private and recreational aviation activity as well as operating a small number of private and chartered flights.

## Oxford City spatial portrait

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

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<sup>88</sup> Commuting flows from the Annual Population Survey, Great Britain, 2011 ([http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute\\_APS\\_Map/Index.html](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/Commute_APS_Map/Index.html)) Accessed 4<sup>th</sup> August 2016

<sup>89</sup> 2014 Air Quality Progress Report for Cherwell District Council

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

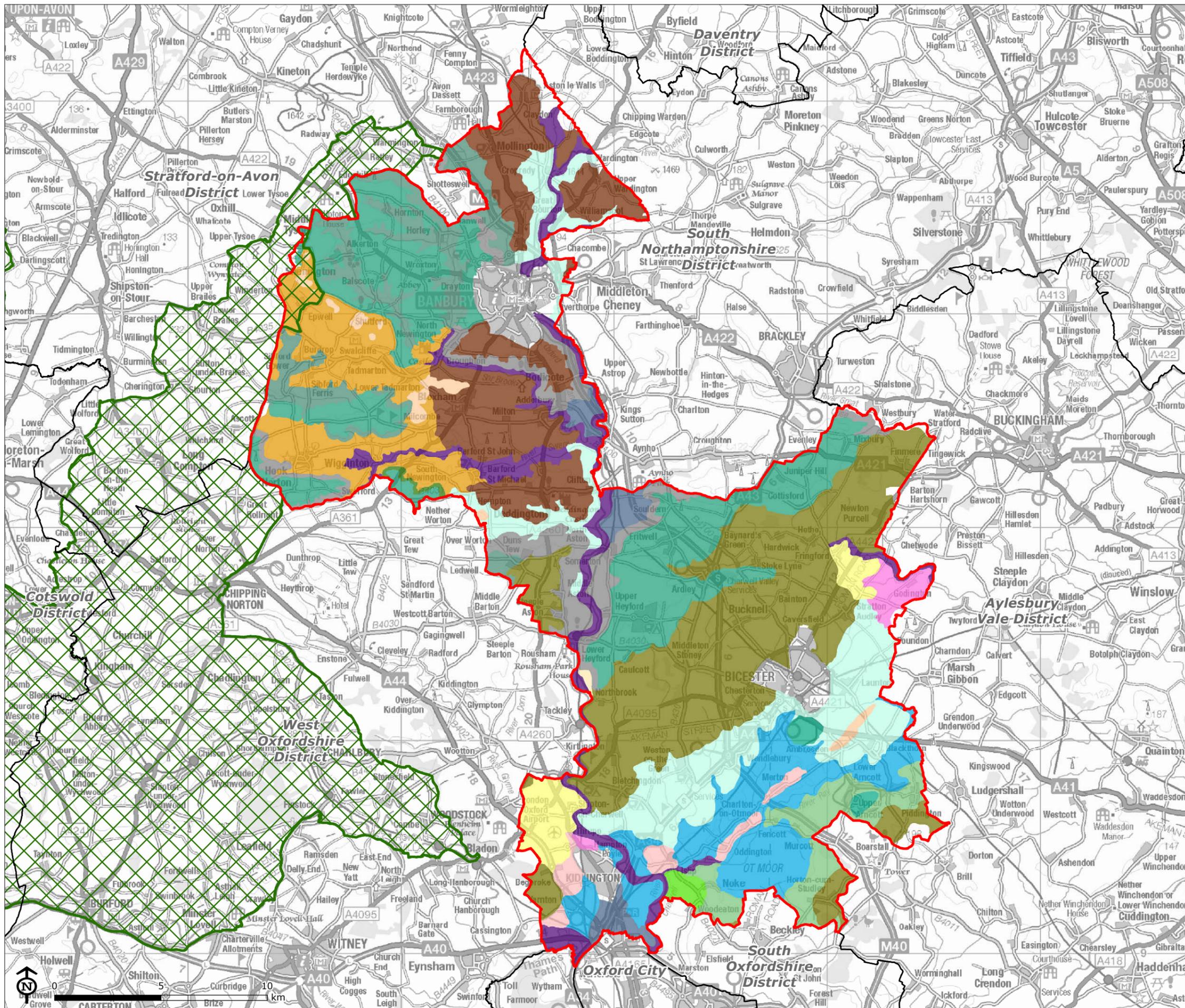
<sup>91</sup> Oxfordshire County Council Road Traffic Accident Casualty Data Summary 2014

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

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

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

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



# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.1**

## Landscape Designations

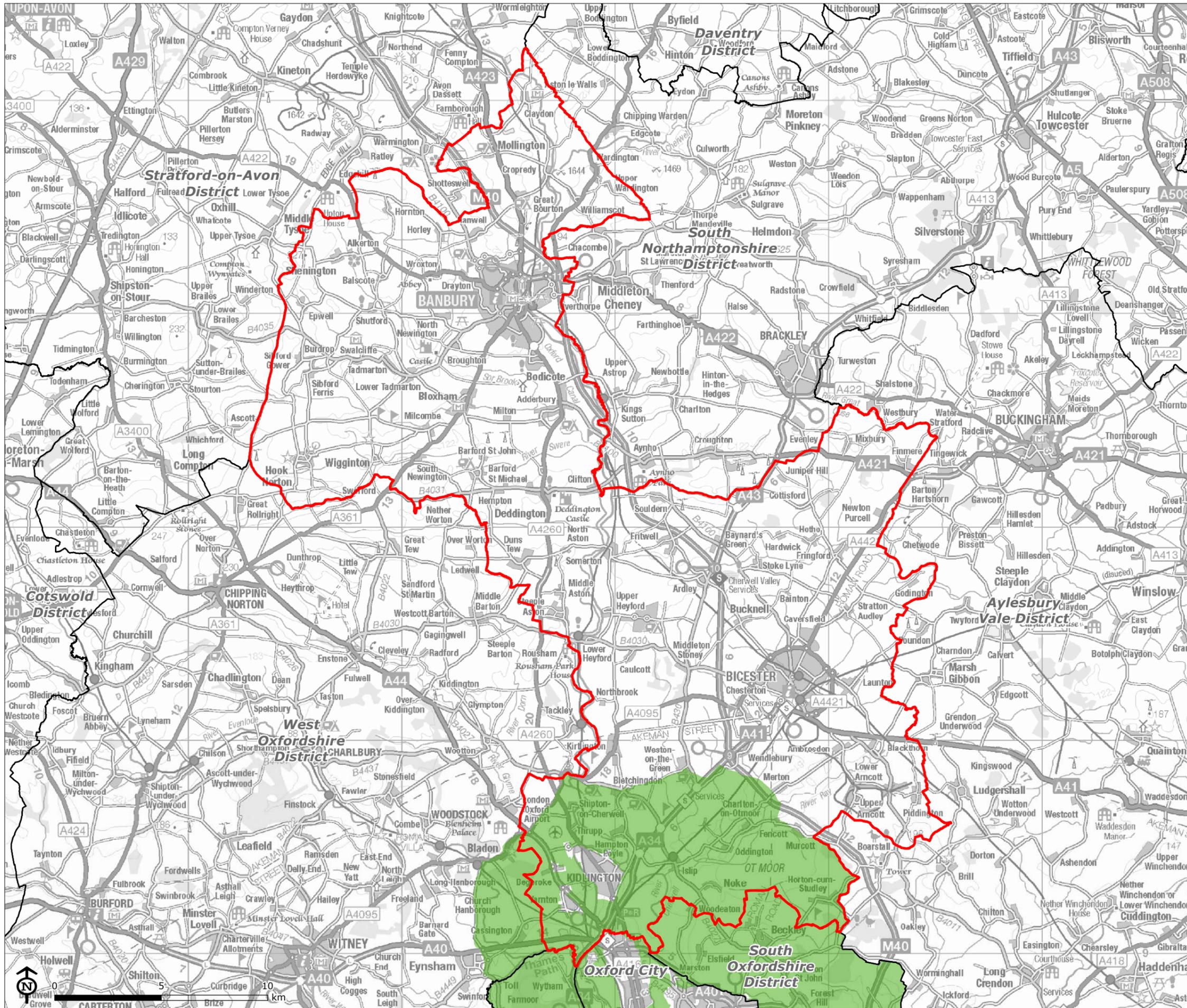
- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

## Oxfordshire Wildlife & Landscape Study

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

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





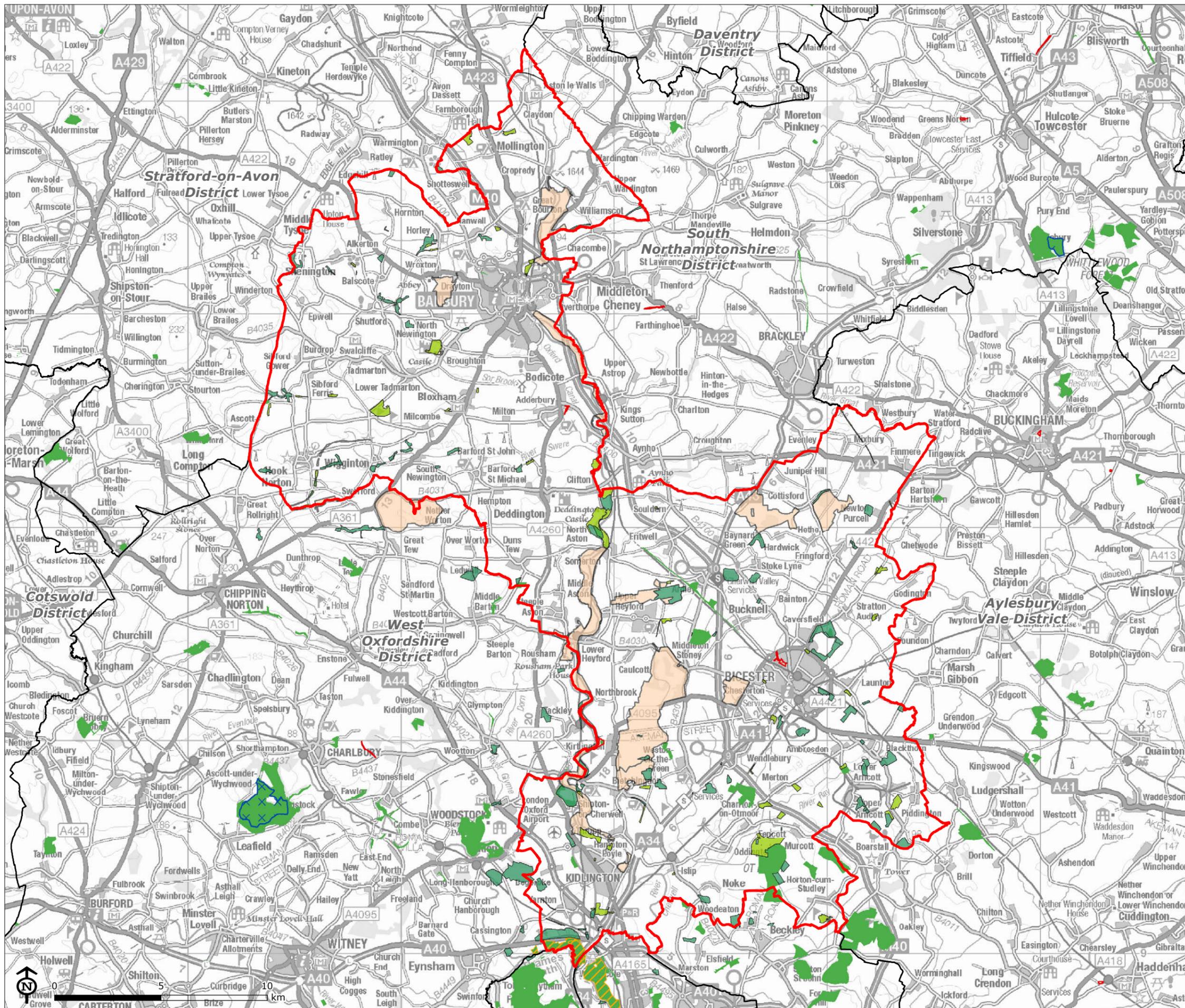
# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.2**  
**Green Belt**

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
- Green belt

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.3**

## Biodiversity Designations

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

## Local Designations

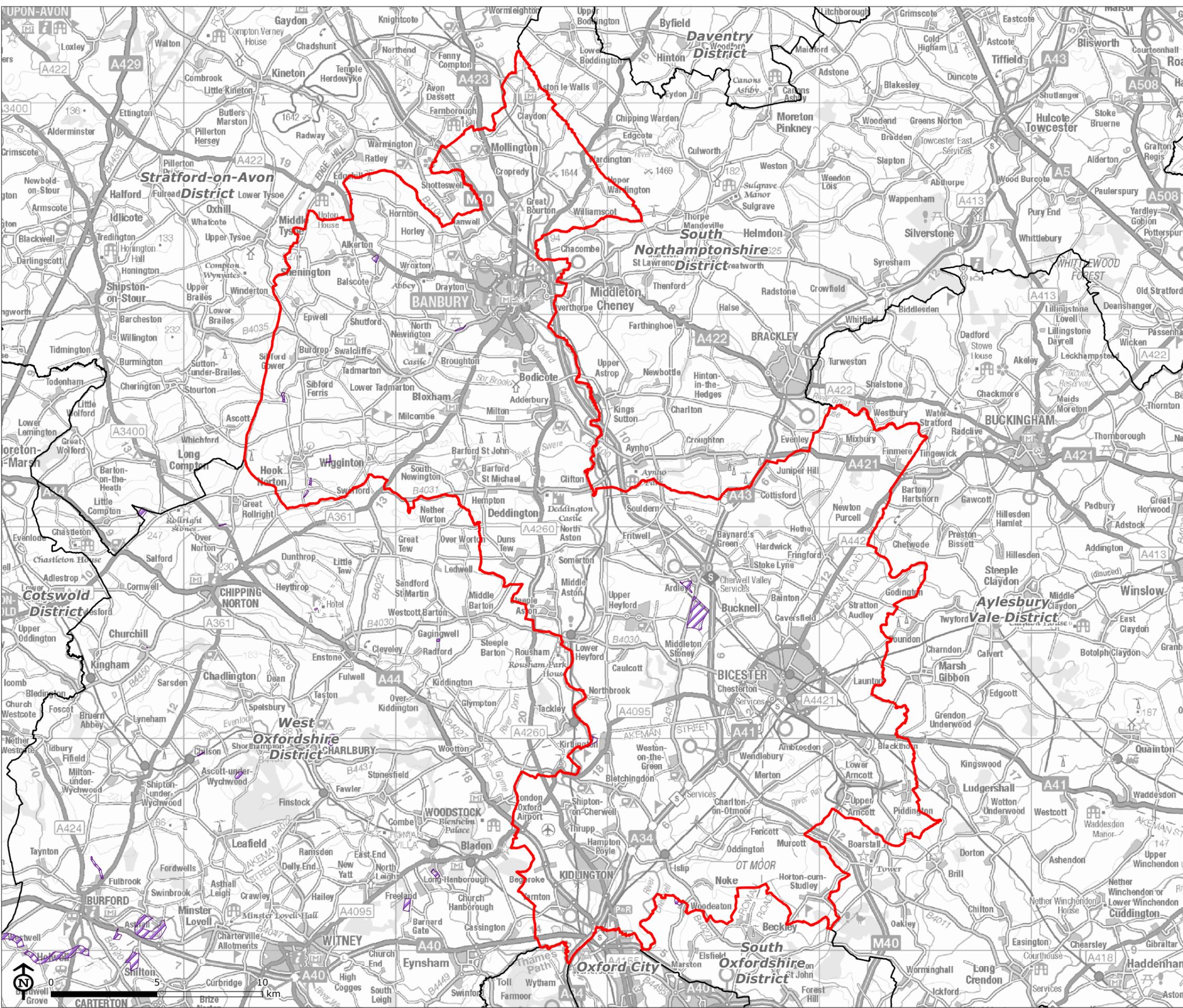
- Local Wildlife Site (LWS)
- District Wildlife Site (DWS)
- Ecologically important landscape

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



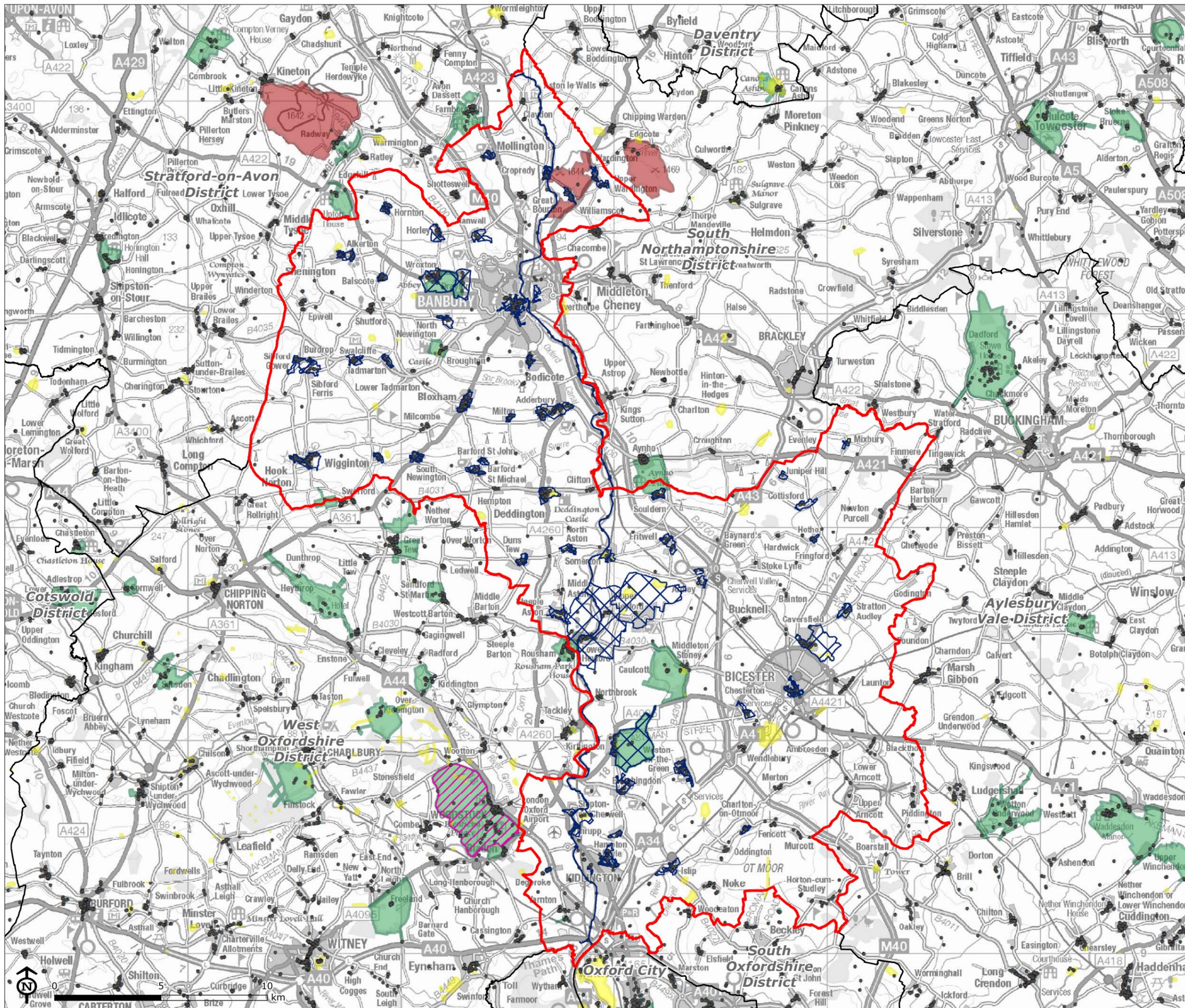
**Figure 3.4**  
**Geological Designations**

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



Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





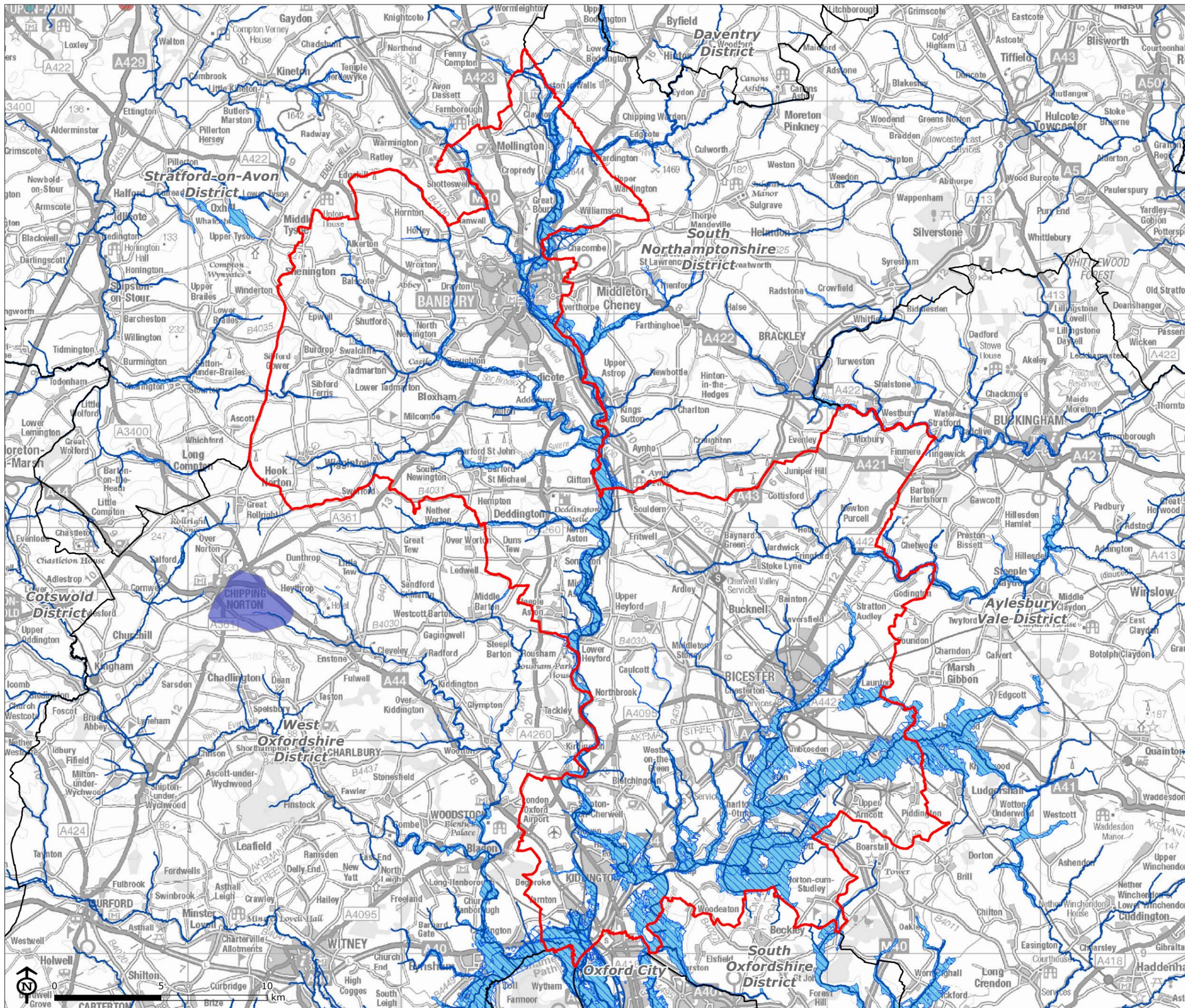
# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.5**  
**Heritage Designations**

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

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.6**  
**Hydrology**

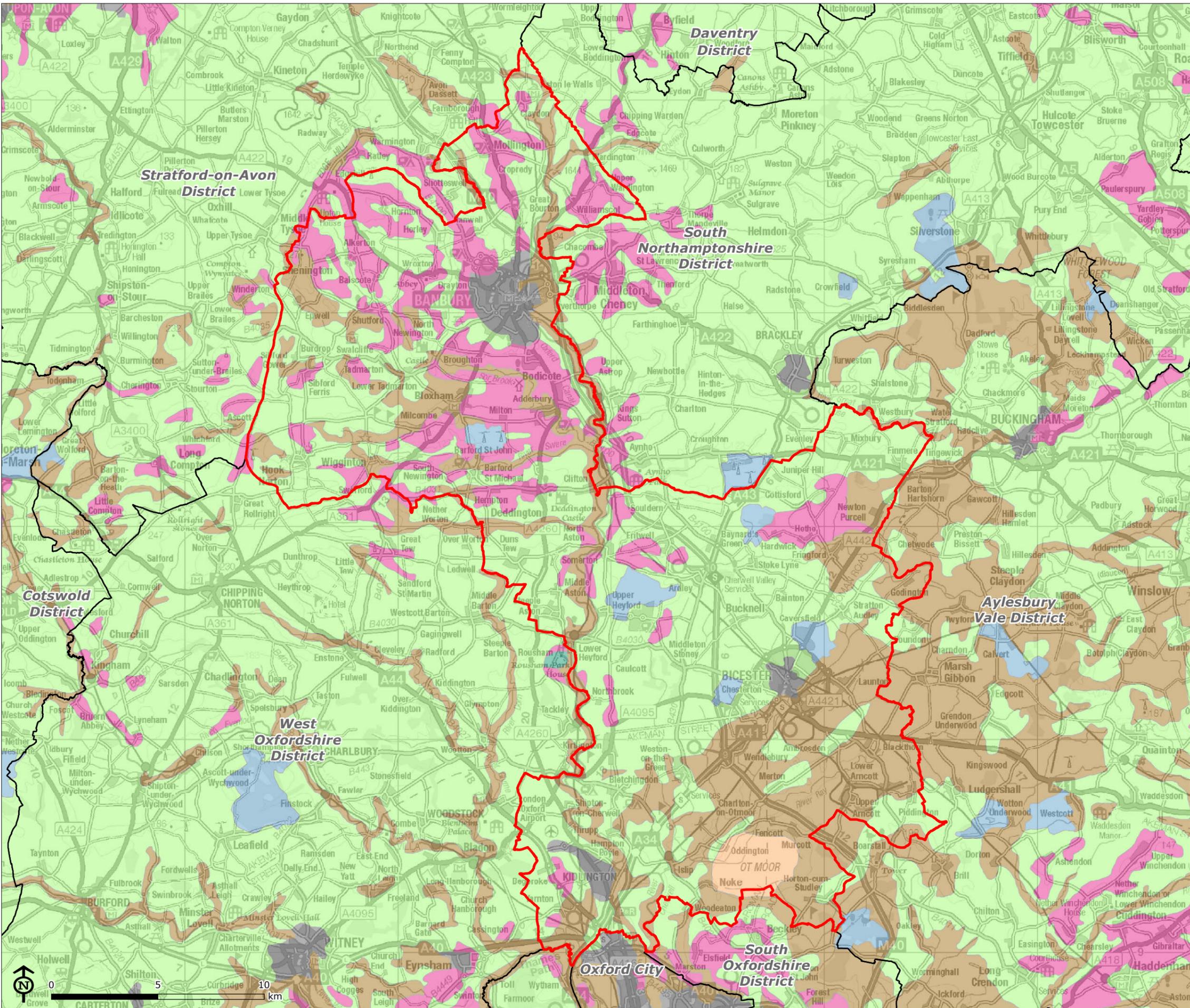
- Cherwell District boundary
  - Other district boundaries
  - River
  - Flood zone 2
  - Flood zone 3
- Ground Water Source Protection Zone (GWSPZ)**
- 1
  - 1c
  - 2c
  - 3

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



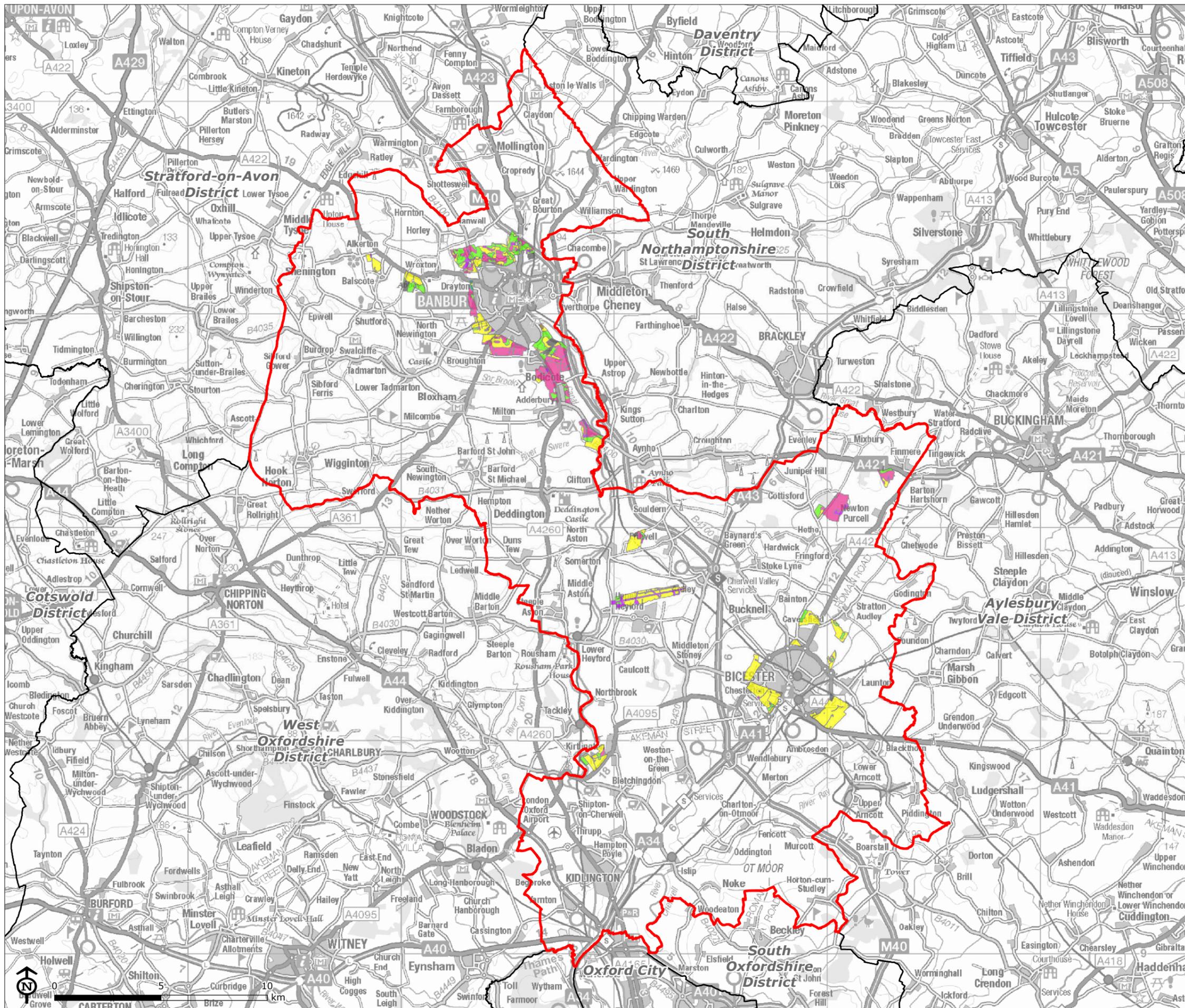
**Figure 3.7**  
**Agricultural Land Classification**

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



Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.8**

## Local Agricultural Land Classification

- Cherwell District boundary
- Other district boundaries
  
- Local Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)**
- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3a
- Grade 3b
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Other
- Not Surveyed

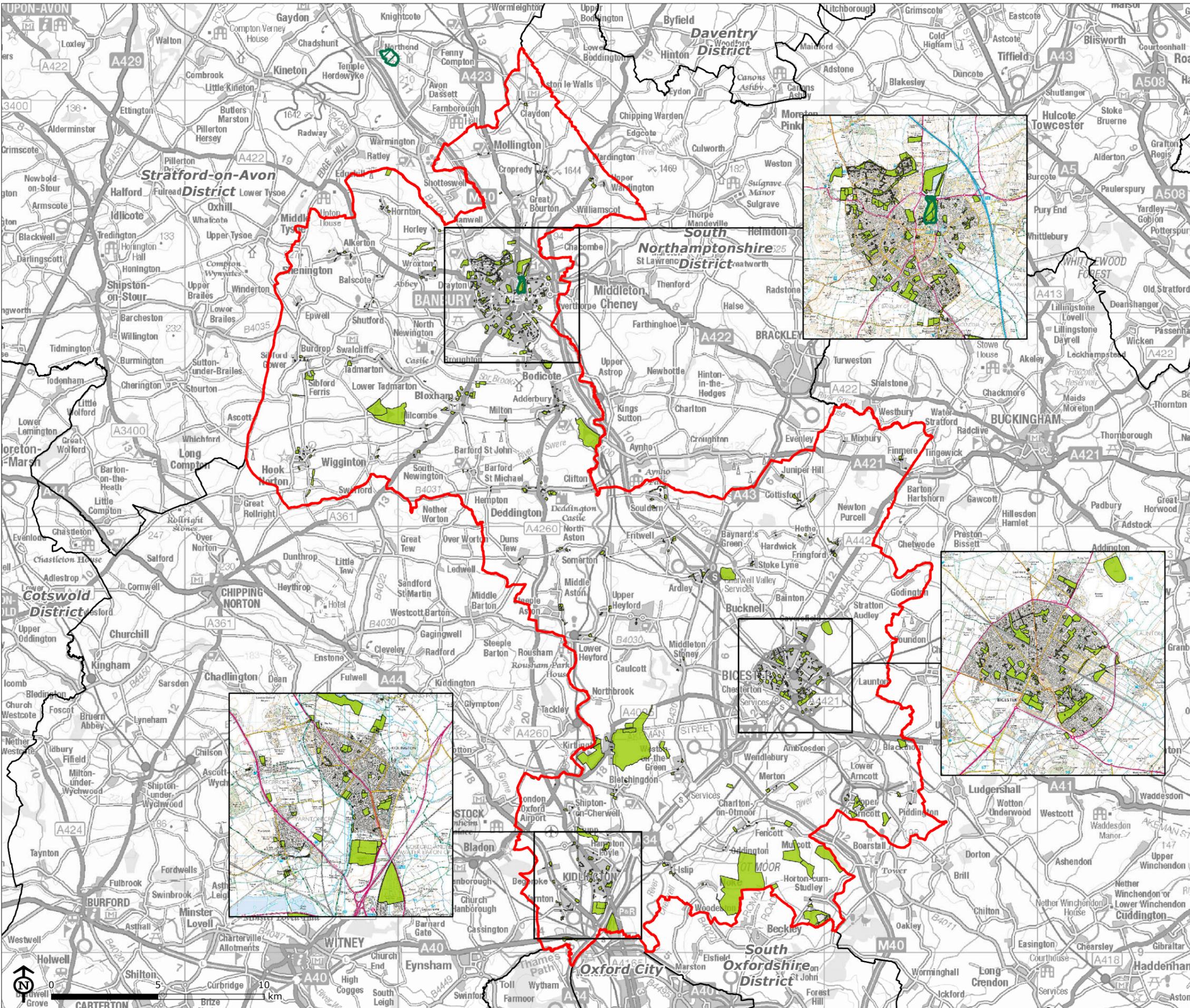
Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.9**  
**Recreation - Green and Open Space**

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



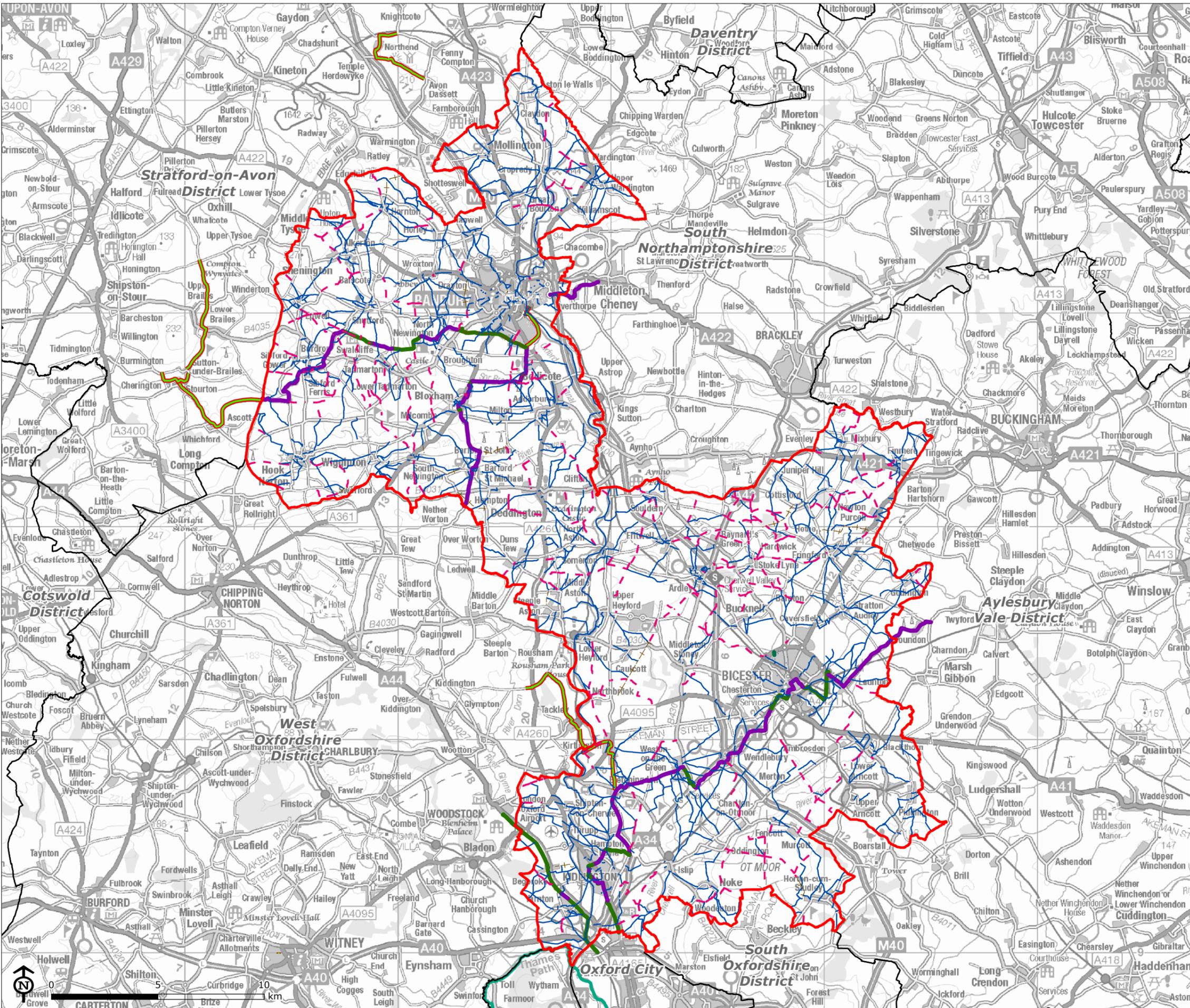
Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



# Cherwell Local Plan

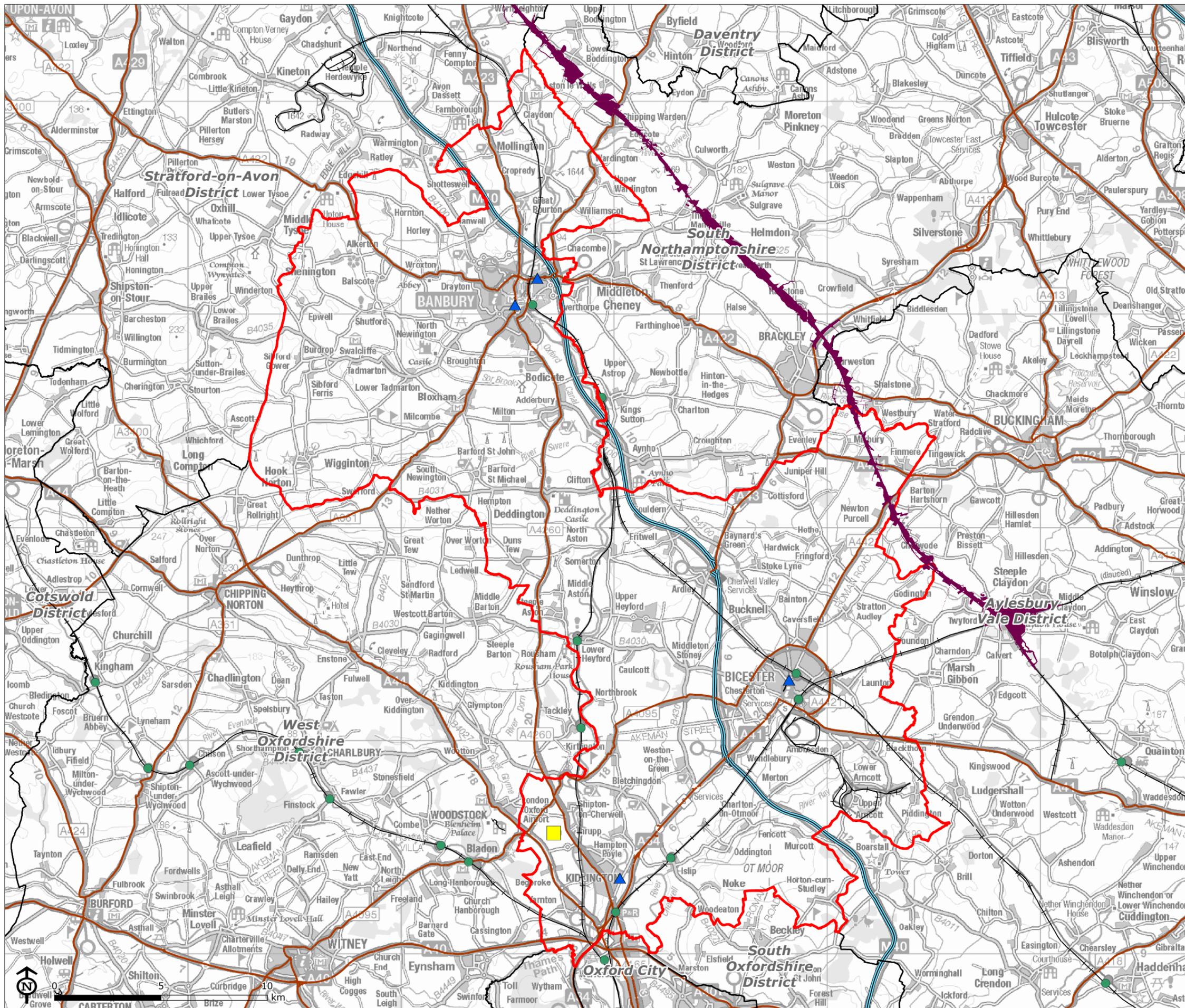
**Figure 3.10**  
**Recreation - PROW and Cycle Routes**

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



Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000





# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 3.11**

## Transport Links

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

Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



## 4 Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

## SA objectives

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

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

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

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

## SA Framework

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

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

## SA Framework

### Environmental SA Objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)

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

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

## Use of the SA framework

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

### Key to SA scores

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

### Assumptions

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

## 6 Appraisal of Vision and Strategic Objectives findings

### Introduction

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

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

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

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

### Summary of effects

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

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

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

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

# 7 Appraisal of areas of search findings

## Introduction

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

### Area of search A: Kidlington and surrounding area

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

### Area of search B: North and east of Kidlington

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

### Area of search C: Junction 9, M40

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

### Area of search D: Arncott

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

### Area of search E: Bicester and surrounding area

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

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

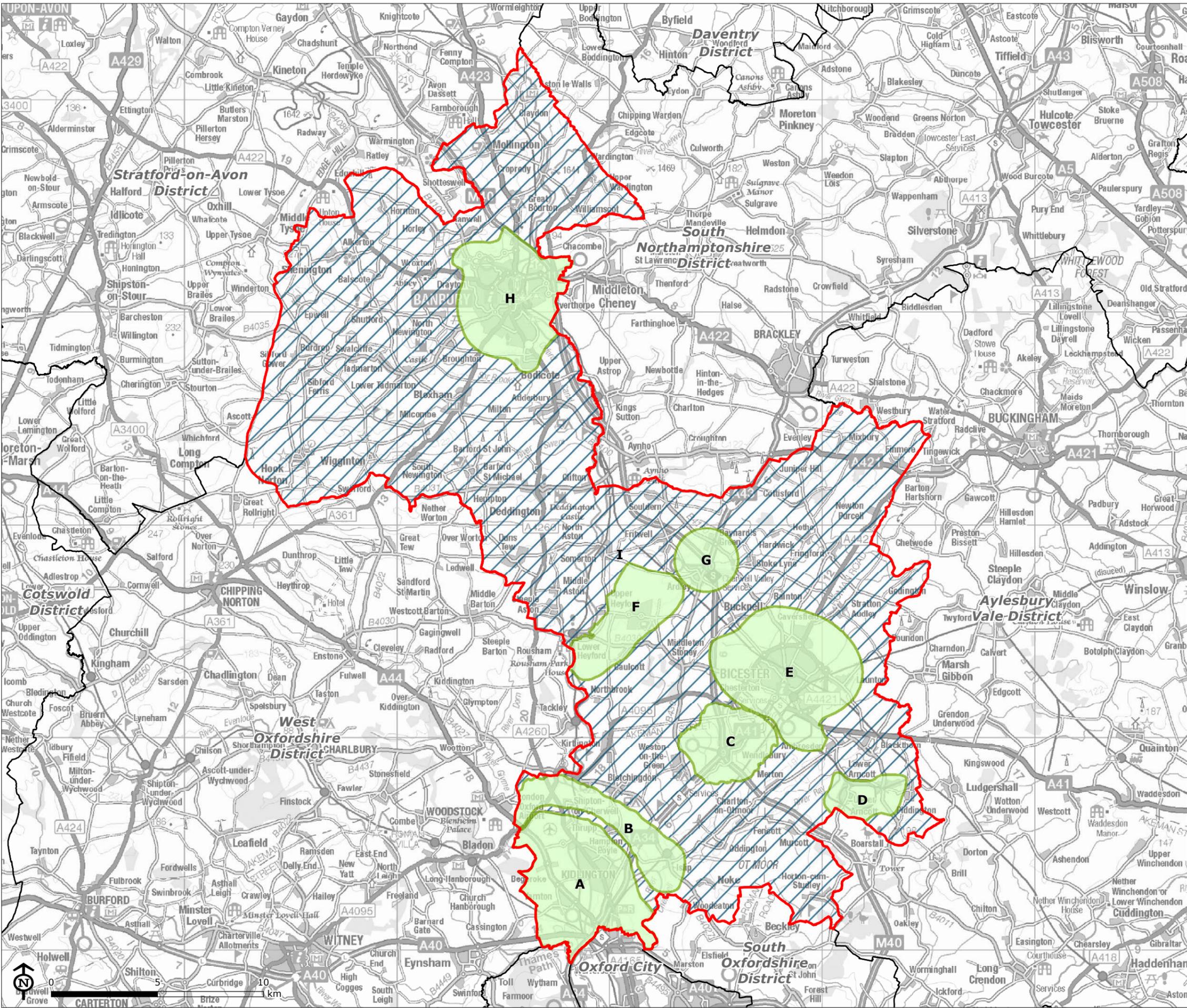
- 7.7 The area contains the former RAF Upper Heyford. The base has been allocated in the adopted Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. The area lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford which has a railway station connecting the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

# Cherwell Local Plan

**Figure 7.1**

**Areas of Search**

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



Map Scale @ A3: 1:175,000



### Area of search G: Junction 10, M40

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

### Area of search H: Banbury and surrounding area

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

### Area of search I: Remainder of district / rural dispersal

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

## Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

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

## Approach to appraisal

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

## Summary of area of search effects on the City of Oxford

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

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

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

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

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

### **SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford**

*SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Summary of area of search effects on Cherwell District

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

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

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

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

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

### **SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford**

#### *SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities*

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

**Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Selection of areas of search for more detailed site assessment

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

## 8 Appraisal of quantum of additional development findings

### Introduction

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

### Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

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

### Approach to appraisal

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

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

## Summary of quantum effects on the City of Oxford

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

**Table 8.1: Summary of effects of quantum options**

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

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

### **SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's need**

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

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

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

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

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

- 8.13 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will make it easier for the wider County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford and Cherwell as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
- 8.14 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City's employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.

### **SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford**

*SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion*

- 8.15 Kidlington and the surrounding area within areas of search A and B are generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within areas of search A and B is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion, i.e. new residential communities are unlikely to contribute to regenerating areas of search A and B.

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

- 8.16 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of

local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford, with potential significant positive effects on this objective.

- 8.17 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.

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

- 8.18 Close proximity or easy access to local facilities and services, reduces the need to travel by private car, helping to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport which contribute towards reducing air pollution and road congestion.
- 8.19 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with potential significant positive effects on this objective.
- 8.20 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.
- 8.21 The southern edge of areas of search A and B borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers the entire City. Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems, with minor adverse effects on this objective for all three options that would meet, exceed or be less than Cherwell's apportionment of 4,400 homes.

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

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

- 8.22 Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to Oxford and the villages of Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good access to medical services and open spaces for recreation, with significant positive effects on this objective.
- 8.23 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford and the villages would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County; locations which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and open spaces and sports facilities for recreation, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to medical services and recreation facilities of Oxford, Kidlington, Islip and Yarnton, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the specific number of homes that would be delivered is known.

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

- 8.24 All three quantum options are considered to have a negligible effect on SA objective 4. This is because the effects of developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors

such as the incorporation of green space within developments which will be addressed through development management policies and proposals put forward at the planning application stage.

*SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities*

- 8.25 A minor negative effect is identified for the options which would result in the development of additional new homes within Cherwell. This is because the area within and around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) contain a significant number of existing residential communities. Therefore, new housing growth in this area has the potential to generate noise, air and light pollution affecting existing communities, particularly in the short term during construction. Furthermore, the area contains London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spire Business Park, two railway lines and the A44 and A34. New housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise, air and light pollution effects.

**Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District**

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

- 8.26 The general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate indirect adverse effects on biodiversity assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the area. The greater the number of new homes delivered (i.e. under the options for 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential there is for significant adverse effects.
- 8.27 Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this is uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.

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

- 8.28 Being in close proximity to the large village of Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford, the area where new homes would be delivered is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the district. Therefore, accommodating 4,400 homes, or significantly fewer homes, in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate minor adverse effects.
- 8.29 Accommodating significantly more than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects on this SA objective.
- 8.30 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

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

- 8.31 Given the concentration of historic assets within areas of search A and B, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on their setting and special character. The greater the number of new homes delivered (i.e. under the options for 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within areas of search A and B has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this is uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.
- 8.32 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

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

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

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

- 8.34 The general principle of housing growth within areas of search A and B (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the district with adverse effects on this objective. The greater the number of new homes delivered, the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering 4,400 homes, or significantly more than 4,400 homes, within areas of search A and B has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.
- 8.35 Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.
- 8.36 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

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

- 8.37 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development of 4,400 dwellings, or significantly more, on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the district with significant adverse effects on this objective.
- 8.38 Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.
- 8.39 All effects of new development irrespective of the overall amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.

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

- 8.40 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources and limiting its local availability. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded.
- 8.41 The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.

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

- 8.42 For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded.

## 9 Appraisal of site options within Areas of Search A and B Findings

### Introduction

- 9.1 This Chapter sets out the findings of the SA of the 38 site options identified within selected areas of search A and B.
- 9.2 The location of each residential and open space option is shown in **Figure 9.1: Residential and Open Space Site Options within Areas of Search A and B**.

### Reasons for selecting the reasonable alternatives

- 9.3 Potential development sites have been submitted to the Council on an ongoing basis as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The nine areas of search have been appraised to identify the broad areas of the District most sustainable (both for Cherwell and Oxford) for accommodating a portion of Oxford's unmet housing need and associated infrastructure.
- 9.4 Areas of search A and B have been identified by Cherwell District Council to be the most sustainable options within which to identify specific sites for meeting Oxford's unmet housing need within the District. This was informed by the sustainability appraisal and the ITP transport work set out above. Therefore, only proposed development sites with areas of search A and B (see **Figure 7.1: Areas of Search**) have been taken forward for appraisal.

### Selecting residential and open space site options

- 9.5 An initial assessment was undertaken by Cherwell Council to identify recently promoted sites. Sites that were under 2 hectares in size were discounted from further consideration in the SA. Sites in Areas A and B promoted for employment as well as housing meeting this criteria are assessed in the SA. Suitable non-strategic sites for all potential uses will be considered for Local Plan Part 2 and assessed through the SA for Local Plan Part 2.
- 9.6 38 potential development sites 2 hectares and over in size and located within areas of search A and B were assessed in the SA as residential site options.
- 9.7 The same 38 sites have been appraised as potential open space site options.

### Approach to appraisal

#### Appraising residential site options

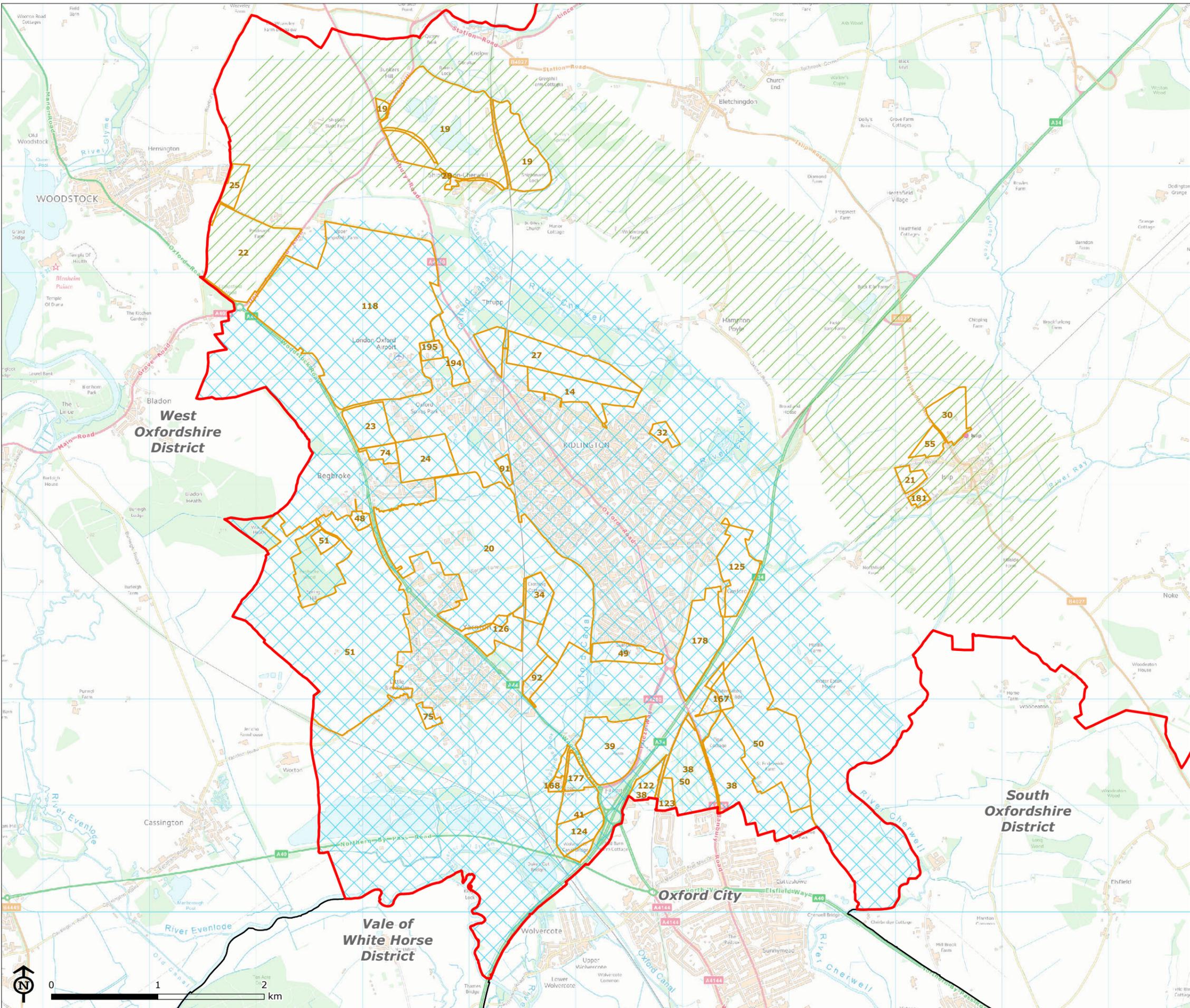
- 9.8 Each residential site option was appraised using the detailed assumptions outlined in **Table A2.1** in **Appendix 2**.

#### Appraising open space options

- 9.9 Each open space option was appraised using the detailed assumptions outlined in **Table A2.2** in **Appendix 2**.

**Figure 9.1**  
**Residential and Open Space Site Options within Areas A and B**

- Cherwell District boundary
  - Other district boundaries
  - Residential site options
- Area of search**
- A
  - B



Map Scale @ A3: 1:35,000



## Summary of residential site options effects on the City of Oxford

- 9.10 This section presents the effects of the 38 residential site options within areas of search A and B on the City of Oxford. The effects are summarised in **Table 9.1**, and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 6**.
- 9.11 The Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is intended to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Therefore, SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17 in Cherwell District Council's SA Framework were considered to be particularly important in appraising the effects of areas of search on the City of Oxford. Furthermore, SA objectives 3, 6 and 10 were considered to be of particular spatial relevance to Oxford and were therefore also used to appraise effects on the City of Oxford. The remaining SA objectives in Cherwell District's SA Framework relate to sustainability issues in Cherwell and were therefore only appraised for effects on Cherwell District.

**Table 9.1: Summary of effects of residential site options on Oxford**

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
<b>A</b>	Site 14	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 20	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 23	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 24	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 27	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 32	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 34	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 38	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 39	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/--	1	1
	Site 41	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 48	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 49	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	0	3
	Site 50	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
A	Site 51	++	--	+	0	+	+/-	1	1
	Site 74	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 75	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 91	++	+/-	+	0	+	+/-	0	1
	Site 92	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	1	3
	Site 118	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 122	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 123	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 124	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 125	++	++	+	0	+	+/--	1	2
	Site 126	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/-	0	3
	Site 167	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	4
	Site 168	++	+/-	+	0	++	++/--	1	3

Area of Search	Site	SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs			SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford			Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities and Oxford	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion		
<b>A</b>	Site 177	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	<b>4</b>
	Site 178	++	++	+	0	++	++/--	1	<b>4</b>
	Site 194	++	+/-	+	0	+	+	0	1
	Site 195	++	+/-	+	0	+	+	0	1
<b>B</b>	Site 19	++	--	+	0	--	--	<b>3</b>	1
	Site 21	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 22	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 25	++	--	+	0	+	+	1	1
	Site 29	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 30	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 55	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1
	Site 181	++	+/-	+	0	--	--	2	1

### **SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford's Needs**

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

- 9.12 It is assumed that all of the 38 housing site options will make provision for affordable housing (either on site or by way of financial contribution). Significant positive effects are likely for all Part 1 sites because they are all relatively large sites (able to accommodate 50+ dwellings). Therefore, each site is assumed to provide more opportunities for developing greater numbers of new and affordable homes to meet Oxford's unmet housing need.

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

- 9.13 The population growth associated with new residential development will increase the number of economically active people in close proximity to Oxford. The effects of this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs in the City, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments.
- 9.14 Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace, ensuring economic growth in Oxford.
- 9.15 Significant positive effects are identified for ten sites. This is because these sites are within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs (i.e. by walking/cycling or public transport) and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road.
- 9.16 Significant negative effects are identified for five sites. This is because these sites do not have easy access to jobs within Oxford, i.e. within 45 minutes via walking/public transport and private car.
- 9.17 The remaining sites (23 of the 38 sites) scored mixed effects due to the fact that they were found to be within 45 minutes of Oxford jobs walking/public transport or by private car – not both.

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

- 9.18 The increased provision of affordable housing in close proximity to Oxford will make it easier to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect for all 38 residential site options. All 38 residential site options are also expected to have short term, indirect minor positive effects on economic growth associated with the increased rates of construction.

### **SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford**

*SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion*

- 9.19 New residential developments within deprived areas have a greater opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion through local investment in facilities and services, infrastructure and regeneration of public realm. However, none of the sites were found to be adjacent to deprived neighbourhoods in Oxford (i.e. within the bottom 30% on the indices of multiple deprivation). Therefore, all sites were considered to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.20 Almost half (15 of the 38) of the sites are directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford and are therefore likely to have significant positive effects on accessibility to services and facilities.
- 9.21 Six sites are likely to have significant negative effects due to the fact that they are not within close proximity to current sustainable transport routes in to Oxford.
- 9.22 The remaining 17 sites are likely to have minor positive effects. This is because, despite not being in close proximity to a good range of sustainable transport routes, the sites are within 500m of premium bus routes in to the City.

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

- 9.23 The location of sites can influence people's ability to use low carbon and sustainable transport links to access local services and facilities, including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. Furthermore, sites' close proximity to existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can compound existing local air quality issues by increasing road congestion. Oxford City is an AQMA.
- 9.24 The majority (27 out of 38 sites) of sites were found to have mixed effects. Of these, 15 could have significant positive and significant negative effects or mixed significant positive and minor negative effects due to their relatively good sustainable transport links but close proximity to the Oxford AQMA. Ten sites could have significant negative or mixed significant negative and minor positive effects due to their relatively poor access to sustainable transport links to Oxford and/or their close proximity to the Oxford AQMA. Eight sites were assessed as having mixed minor positive and minor negative effects.
- 9.25 Five sites were identified as having a minor positive effect because they have moderately good access sustainable transport links to Oxford but are not considered to adversely affect the Oxford AQMA.

## Summary of residential site options effects on Cherwell District

- 9.26 This section presents the effects of the 38 residential site options within areas of search A and B on Cherwell District. The effects are summarised in **Table 9.2**, and outlined in more detail in the appraisal matrices in **Appendix 6**.
- 9.27 The principal driver for the Partial Review of Cherwell District Council's Part 1 Local Plan is to accommodate some of Oxford's unmet housing need. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, SA objectives relating to the provision of housing and employment development (SA Objectives 1, 16 and 17) have only been appraised for effects on the City of Oxford and are not presented in this section.

**Table 9.2: Summary of effects of residential site options on Cherwell District**

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
<b>A</b>	Site 14	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 20	0	++	++/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--	-	-	4	3
	Site 23	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2
	Site 24	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--	-	-	3	0
	Site 27	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	0
	Site 32	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	0
	Site 34	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--	-	-	4	0
	Site 38	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 39	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	0
	Site 41	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 48	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	2
	Site 49	0	++	++/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	3
	Site 50	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 51	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
<b>A</b>	Site 74	0	++	++/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2
	Site 75	0	+	+/-	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	-	-	-	3	0
	Site 91	0	+	+/-	++	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 92	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--?	0	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Site 118	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	0
	Site 122	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 123	0	+	+/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 124	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 125	0	+	+/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	--?	-	-	-	4	1
	Site 126	0	++	++/-	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	2	3
	Site 167	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	-	-	-	3	2
	Site 168	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	-	-	-	4	2
	Site 177	0	++	++/--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	-	-	5	2
	Site 178	0	++	++/--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	-	-	-	3	3
Site 181	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2	

Areas of Search	Sites	SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Cherwell effects recorded here)			Other Social and Economic SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)								Number of Significant Negative Effects	Number of Significant Positive Effects
		SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA6: Accessibility to Services	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA2: Improving Health and Well Being	SA4: To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	SA5: To create and sustain vibrant communities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flood Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management		
<b>A</b>	Site 194	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	0
	Site 195	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	+?	-?	0	0	+?	0	+?	1	0
<b>B</b>	Site 19	0	--	--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	+?	-	+?	<b>5</b>	0
	Site 21	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	4	1
	Site 22	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	--?	0	-	4	0
	Site 25	0	+	+	+	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	3	0
	Site 29	0	--	--	+	0	-	--?	--?	--/+?	0	-	+?	-	+?	<b>5</b>	0
	Site 30	0	--	--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	<b>5</b>	0
	Site 55	0	--	--	++	0	-	--?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	0	-	<b>5</b>	1
	Site 181	0	--	--	++	0	-	-?	--?	-?	0	-	--?	-	-	3	2

## **SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford**

### *SA objective 3: To reduce poverty and social exclusion*

- 9.28 New residential developments within deprived areas have a greater opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion through local investment in facilities and services, infrastructure and regeneration of public realm. However, none of the site options were found to be adjacent to a deprived neighbourhood within Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30% on the indices of multiple deprivation). Therefore, all sites were considered to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.29 Almost half the site options (15 out of 38) are expected to have significant positive effects as they were found to be directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.
- 9.30 Six sites are expected to have significant negative effects as they were found to be removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.
- 9.31 The remaining sites (17 out of 38) are expected to have minor positive effects as they were found to be in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell.

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

- 9.32 The location of residential sites can influence people's ability to use low carbon and sustainable transport links to access local services and facilities, including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. Furthermore, sites' close proximity to existing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can compound existing local air quality issues by increasing road congestion. There are currently three AQMAs with another recommended AQMA within Cherwell, where existing air quality issues would be exacerbated as a result of new development.
- 9.33 The majority (27 out of 38 sites) of residential site options were found to have mixed effects. Of these, 15 could have significant positive and significant negative effects or mixed significant positive and minor negative effects due to their relatively good sustainable transport links but close proximity to Cherwell's AQMAs. Ten sites could have significant negative or mixed significant negative and minor positive effects due to their relatively poor access to sustainable transport links and/or their close proximity to Cherwell's AQMAs. Eight sites were assessed as having mixed effects with minor positive and minor negative effects.
- 9.34 Five sites were identified as having a minor positive effect because they have moderately good access to sustainable transport links but are not considered to adversely affect Cherwell's AQMAs.

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

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

- 9.35 Positive effects are expected for housing sites that are within walking distance (800m) of healthcare facilities (i.e. GP surgeries or hospitals), open spaces and footpaths and cycle routes as these will help ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities and may encourage them to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active outdoors in open spaces, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.
- 9.36 Significant positive effects are expected for 12 of the residential site options. This is because they are within 800m of a healthcare facility, an area of open space or sports facility and at least one Public Right of Way or cycle path.
- 9.37 For the remaining 26 residential sites, minor positive effects are likely as they are located within 800m of either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or Public Right of Way or cycle path.

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

- 9.38 The effects of new residential developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development

sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of all 38 potential residential sites on this SA objective will be negligible.

*SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities*

- 9.39 The location of housing sites will not directly affect residents' satisfaction with neighbourhoods or provision, protection and enhancement of cultural activities, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. Therefore, negligible effects are generally expected.
- 9.40 However, all 38 potential residential sites are either within close proximity to sensitive receptors (e.g. existing houses, schools, hospitals) and/or are directly adjacent to significant infrastructure (e.g. 'A' road, motorway or railway line) or industrial areas. These sites are therefore likely to have minor negative effects associated with short term adverse effects on the amenity of existing communities during the construction phase (as a result of increased noise and light pollution). Residential sites adjacent to 'A' roads, motorways or railway lines or industrial areas are likely to result in long term adverse effects from noise and air pollution on new communities.

**Environmental SA objectives only considered to relate to Cherwell District**

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

- 9.41 New residential developments in close proximity to biodiversity or geodiversity assets have the potential to adversely affect them through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution or increased recreation pressure.
- 9.42 The majority (34 out of 38) of the site options are within 250m of an international, national or local designated conservation site and are therefore likely to have significant negative effects. Four sites are expected to have minor negative effects because they are located between 250m and 1km of biodiversity or geodiversity sites.
- 9.43 While proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for an adverse effect, there is uncertainty over the actual impact that development will create, as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in beneficial effects associated with measures promoting habitat connectivity and enhancement. Furthermore, at this strategic level of assessment, it is difficult to accurately determine the potential impacts of development and increases in population on biodiversity and geodiversity assets (designated or undesignated). More accurate assessments will be needed once more detailed development proposals are defined at the planning application.

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

- 9.44 A small area in the north-east of Cherwell District lies within an AONB. Development within this part of the District could have significant negative effects on the quality of this protected landscape, but no residential site options are located within 250m of the AONB. However a significant proportion of the residential sites are located in open, rural areas where the character of the local environment is more likely to be adversely affected. Residential sites in urban locations have less potential for adverse effects on landscapes due to the presence of existing buildings. In fact, urban locations tend to offer more opportunities to improve or regenerate areas of previously developed land now left derelict, contributing positively to the local character and appearance of townscapes. There is uncertainty attached to both positive and negative effects because they largely depend on the detailed design of new developments and the specific sensitivities of landscapes and townscapes in the vicinity of the site.
- 9.45 With one exception (site 195), all residential site options have the potential to have significant negative effects upon the District's landscapes and townscapes.
- 9.46 Site 195 is an exception because it is located within an existing urban area adjacent to Oxford Spires Business Park and the London Oxford Airport. The redevelopment of this existing urban area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on the wider landscape by improving its appearance and connection with the countryside.
- 9.47 All effects are uncertain until the detailed design, scale and layout of each development site are known.

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

- 9.48 All sites are expected to have an adverse impact upon the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. The majority of sites (20 of the 38) are likely to have mixed (significant negative and minor positive effects. This is because the majority of the sites either contain or lie adjacent to designated heritage assets with sensitive settings and/or that are vulnerable to direct damage. Residential sites within Conservation Areas or adjacent to heritage assets also have the potential to enhance their significance with minor positive effects (provided that the development preserves those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the asset).
- 9.49 The remaining sites (18 of the 38 sites) have the potential to generate minor negative effects. While these sites are not directly adjacent to heritages assets they are within 5km of heritage assets and could therefore adversely affect their setting.
- 9.50 All effects are uncertain as the potential and significance of negative and positive effects on cultural heritage assets will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of new development.

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

- 9.51 The location of residential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each site. Therefore, all 38 potential residential site options are considered to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.52 With the exception of two site options, the majority of residential site options (36 of the 38 sites) are either entirely or mainly on greenfield land outside of flood zones 3. Therefore, these sites are expected to have minor negative effects due to the potential increase in impermeable surfaces that could increase overall flood risk in the District.
- 9.53 Site 125 lies only on land within flood zone 3 and is therefore likely to have significant negative effects. Site 195 is located on brownfield land outside of flood zone 3 and is therefore likely to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.54 Residential sites located on high quality agricultural land would result in the loss of such land. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.
- 9.55 The majority of the site options (30 of the 38 sites) have the potential to generate significant negative effects. This because the majority of sites sit on some of the District's best and most versatile agricultural land. Sites 20, 21, 24 and 34 are on Grade 2 Agricultural Land. 26 sites are on Grade 3 Agricultural Land. These effects are uncertain because it is unknown whether this agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b. Five sites have the potential to have only minor negative effects because they are largely located on Grade 4 Agricultural Land, which is less favourable than Grades 1-3.
- 9.56 Three sites have the potential for minor positive effects as they are located on brownfield land. The redevelopment of previously developed land is considered to be a more efficient use of land, although this is uncertain depending on the quality of the land and the layout of the proposed development.

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

- 9.57 As with the majority of developments, residential sites require minerals for construction. To promote the efficient use of primary minerals, Mineral Consultation Areas have been designated by Oxfordshire County Council (the Minerals Planning Authority) in order to prevent mineral sterilisation.

- 9.58 The majority of site options (32) are located within Mineral Consultation Areas which could result in the loss of safeguarded minerals resource (unless prior extraction occurs before the residential development takes place) and therefore have minor negative effects.
- 9.59 Negligible effects are likely for the remaining six residential site options which are not located on Mineral Consultation Areas.

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

- 9.60 All residential sites are likely to generate waste, however those located on brownfield land may have opportunities to re-use existing building materials.
- 9.61 The majority of site options (35 sites) have the potential to generate minor negative effects because they are located on greenfield land where there is likely to be fewer opportunities to re-use existing buildings and materials.
- 9.62 The remaining sites have the potential to generate minor positive effects because they are located on brownfield land where there are more opportunities to re-use existing buildings and materials, although this is uncertain because it depends on the previous use of the site.

## Summary of open space options effects

- 9.63 This section presents the effects of the 38 open space options within areas of search A and B.
- 9.64 The effects are summarised in **Table 9.3**. There are no detailed SA matrices for the open space options, as only eight of the SA objectives are likely to be affected by the development of land for open space, and the potential effects are generally very similar irrespective of the location of the potential open space site.

**Table 9.3: Summary of open space options effects**

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 14	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 20	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	++	-	0	0	0	4
	Site 23	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 24	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	++	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 27	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 32	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	4
	Site 34	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 38	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 39	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 41	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 48	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 49	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+++?	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	4

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 50	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	++?	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 51	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 74	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 75	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	??	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 91	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	??	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 92	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 118	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 122	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	??	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 123	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 124	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	??	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 125	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 126	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	??	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 167	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	2

Area of Search	Sites	SA Objective																	
		SA1: Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes	SA2: Improving Health and Social Inequality	SA3: Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	SA4: Reducing Crime	SA5: Creating Vibrant Communities	SA6: Accessibility to Services and Facilities	SA7: Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	SA8: Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape	SA9: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment	SA10: Reducing Road Pollution and Congestion	SA11: Improving Water Quality	SA12: Reducing Flooding Risk	SA13: Efficient Use of Land	SA14: Sustainable Resource Consumption	SA15: Sustainable Waste Management	SA16: Creating Employment Opportunities	SA17: Creating Economic Growth	Number of Significant Positive Effects
A	Site 168	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	++	0	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 177	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	++	+	-	0	0	0	3
	Site 178	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 194	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 195	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
B	Site 19	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 21	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 22	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	+++?	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	3
	Site 25	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	++	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 29	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0
	Site 30	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	2
	Site 55	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	2
	Site 181	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+++?	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	0	1

- 9.65 Due to the nature of open space options (which are unlikely to include much development, if any), negligible effects are expected for the following SA objectives:
- SA objective 1 - Building Sustainable and Affordable Homes
  - SA objective 2 - Improving Health and Social Inequality<sup>94</sup>
  - SA objective 3 – Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion
  - SA objective 4 – Reducing Crime
  - SA objective 10 – Reducing Road Congestion
  - SA objective 11 – Improving Water Quality
  - SA objective 15 – Sustainable Waste Management
  - SA objective 16 – Creating Employment Opportunities; and
  - SA objective 7 – Creating Economic Growth

9.66 **Table 9.3** shows that none of the Open Space sites are likely to generate significant negative effects. Approximately 75% of the sites are likely to have at least one significant positive effect. Three sites are likely to have at least four significant positive effects (sites 20, 32 and 49). The significant positive effects are generally all in relation to environmental SA objectives (biodiversity, landscape, historic environment, flood risk and efficient use of land).

9.67 Notable effects have been identified for SA objectives 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14. These effects are summarised below.

#### **SA objective 5: To create and sustain vibrant communities**

9.68 All Open Space site options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this objective. This is due to the fact that open spaces improve local amenity and the public realm.

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

9.69 The majority of the Open Space site options (33 sites) are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. This is due to the fact that these sites are within 800m of Cherwell's settlements, i.e. the communities who will benefit from such open spaces.

9.70 Minor negative effects are likely for the remaining five Open Space site options. This is because these sites are located more than 800m from Cherwell's settlements.

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

9.71 All Open Space site options are expected to generate positive effects on this objective. This is because new open spaces are likely to include new habitats promoting habitat connectivity and biodiversity. The extent of positive effects may vary depending on the type of provision.

9.72 Significant positive effects are likely for 33 Open Space site options. These sites are considered to be large (over 3ha) and therefore have more potential for creating new habitats.

9.73 The remaining five Open Space site options are considered to be small (less than 3ha) and are therefore expected to have minor positive effects.

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

9.74 New Open Space sites are likely to help enhance the character and appearance of the surrounding area, regardless of their location. The extent of positive effects may vary depending on the type of provision. The larger the site, the greater the opportunity for positive effects. Therefore, the 33 sites considered to be large (over 3ha) are expected to have significant effects whereas the five smaller sites (less than 3ha) are likely to have minor positive effects.

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<sup>94</sup> Note that proximity of new open spaces to residential areas, and therefore how easily people will be able to make use of sites for active outdoor recreation, is assessed under SA objective 6.

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

- 9.75 There are nine Open Space site options that are within close proximity of designated heritage assets. These sites are expected to have uncertain significant positive effects on these assets and their settings, primarily by preventing other developments, which could have negative effects from taking place.
- 9.76 Uncertain minor positive effects are expected for the 22 Open Space site options located within 250m of one or more designated heritage assets.
- 9.77 The remaining seven Open Space site options are more than 250m from designated heritage assets and would therefore have a negligible effect.
- 9.78 Uncertainty is recorded for all effects on the setting of historic assets until such time as the detailed design and landscaping of the open spaces are known.

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

- 9.79 Open Space sites are likely to have a positive effect by ensuring that areas with permeable surfaces are retained, reducing the risk of surface water flooding. There are six large Open Space sites (over 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3). These sites are likely to have significant positive effects.
- 9.80 There are 22 sites that are smaller (less than 3ha) which are located within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) or large (over 3ha) outside of flood risk areas. These sites are likely to have minor positive effects.
- 9.81 The remaining 10 Open Space site options are small sites (less than 3ha) situated outside of high flood risk areas. These sites are likely to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.82 Open Space sites located on the best and most versatile agricultural land in the District (Grades 1, 2 and 3) could generate positive effects by preserving the land's arable potential. However, open space is unlikely to be returned to agricultural use. While these positive effects will depend on the nature of the open space uses, two Open Space site options are located mainly or entirely on Grade 1 or 2 Agricultural Land and are therefore likely to have significant positive effects. Minor positive effects are expected for 29 site options located on land classified as Grade 3 Agricultural Land.
- 9.83 The remaining seven Open Space site options are not located on Grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land and are therefore likely to have negligible effects.

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

- 9.84 While Open Space sites may not require minerals for construction (depending on the level of development and landscaping/hard paving that occurs within the open space, their location could inhibit the exploitation of available mineral resources in the District. Mineral Consultation Areas have been designated by Oxfordshire County Council (the Minerals Planning Authority) in order to prevent minerals sterilisation. Minor negative effects are likely for 33 Open Space site options located within Mineral Consultation Areas, although there may be opportunities for prior extraction of mineral if necessary. Negligible effects are likely for the remaining five Open Space site options located outside of Mineral Consultation Areas.

# 10 Conclusions and Next Steps

## Conclusions

- 10.1 The Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review draft Vision, four draft Strategic Objectives, nine areas of search, three quantum options, 38 site options have been appraised against the SA objectives outlined in Cherwell District Council's SA Framework outlined in **Chapter 5**.
- 10.2 The principle of meeting a portion of Oxford's unmet housing needs within the district is likely to generate significant positive effects for both Oxford and Cherwell. The development of new residential communities within close proximity to Oxford within Cherwell will increase the quantity and the range of types of homes (including affordable homes), as well as maintain – even improve – communities access to the County's primary services and facilities, employment opportunities and its special qualities, including its wildlife, cultural heritage and countryside.
- 10.3 However, significantly increasing the rate and quantity of development within Cherwell District also has the potential to generate significant negative effects on these same special qualities.
- 10.4 The significant positive and negative effects of more homes are likely to be enhanced and mitigated by the strategic policies within the adopted Local Plan Part 1, as well as the forthcoming policies of the Part 1 Partial Review and the development management policies of the Local Plan Part 2.

## Cumulative Effects

- 10.5 The cumulative effects of the Part 1 Partial Review in its entirety cannot be determined until preferred site allocations have been identified and further appraised within this initial SA Report. Consideration of cumulative effects will therefore be considered in the next SA Report alongside the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review.

## Next Steps

- 10.6 This initial SA Report will be available for consultation alongside the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review Options Paper between November 2016 and January 2017.
- 10.7 As the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review develops it will be subjected to additional iterations of the SA process using the SA framework presented in **Chapter 5**. Another SA report (incorporating requirements of the later stages of the SA process, i.e. proposed monitoring indicators and a non-technical summary) will be produced for wider consultation alongside the emerging Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review.

LUC  
October 2016

# Appendix 1

## Review of plans, policies and programmes

**Table A1.1: Review of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the preparation of the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review and the SA**

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>				
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all.</p> <p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production.</p>	<p>Greater resource efficiency.</p> <p>New technology for renewable energy.</p> <p>Increase energy efficiency.</p>	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Declaration.	Include sustainability objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.
Aarhus Convention (1998)	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right of everyone to receive environmental information</li> <li>• The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making</li> <li>• The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Ensure that public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.
Bern Convention (1979)	The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.</p>			
<p>Ramsar Convention (1971)</p>	<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.</p> <p>The Convention was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, almost 90% of UN member states, from all the world's geographic regions, have acceded to become "Contracting Parties".</p> <p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<b>EU Directives</b>				
<p>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the</p>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
environment		that date.	national level.	
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objective for reducing pollution.
Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010 on the energy performance of buildings 2010/31/EU	The Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. It requests that member states adopt either national or regional methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.	No targets or indicators.	Policies and site allocations should take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include SA objective relating to the energy performance/efficiency of existing and proposed buildings.
The Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended	The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of protected areas.</li> <li>• Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones.</li> <li>• Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.</li> <li>• Creation of biotopes.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Allocated sites and develop policies should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development.  Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.	Include sustainability objectives for the protection of birds.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
<p>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</p> <p>Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</p>	<p>Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.</p>	<p>Development of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Directive 2008</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.</p>
<p>The Floods Directive 2007</p> <p>Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.</p>	<p>Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000</p> <p>Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
<p>The Landfill Directive 1999</p> <p>Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</p>	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
<p>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</p> <p>Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</p>	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
<p>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994</p> <p>Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</p>	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
<p>The Habitats Directive 1992</p> <p>Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</p>	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			The Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.	
The Nitrates Directive 1991 Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.	Identification of vulnerable areas.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
<b>Other European Strategies, Plans and Programmes</b>				
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan (2002-2012)	The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are: (a) to protect, conserve and enhance the	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	Union's natural capital; (b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; (c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; (d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation; (e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy; (f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right; (g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence; (h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities; (i) to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges.		from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	and promote energy efficiency.
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.  Creation of archaeological reserves and	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
Granada Convention	conservation of excavated sites.			
<b>NATIONAL</b>				
National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)	<p>Local planning authorities are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans</li> <li>To work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas, for instance because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to national principles and policies</li> <li>To meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.</li> </ul> <p>The NPPF sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and that this should be delivered by:</p>	No targets or indicators.	Development plan has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making.	Sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	No targets or indicators.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.	Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.
	Promoting sustainable transport	No targets or indicators.	To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	No targets or indicators.	Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks.	Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.
	Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.	No targets or indicators.	Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations.	Include a sustainability objective relating to housing availability and quality.
	Requiring good design.	No targets or indicators.	Establish a strong sense of place to live, work and visit.	Include a sustainability objective relating to good design.
	Promoting healthy communities.	No targets or indicators.	Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			and community cohesion.	well-being.
	<p>Protecting Green Belt Land. Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;</li> <li>• to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;</li> <li>• to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;</li> <li>• to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and</li> <li>• to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	To ensure the five purposes of green belt land are addressed.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the coalescence of towns, preserving the setting of historic towns and promoting use of brownfield land.
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	No targets or indicators.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	No targets or indicators.	Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses	Include a sustainability objective relating to the

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			consistent with their conservation.	conservation of historic features.
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	No targets or indicators.	Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)	The National Planning Practice Guidance provides technical guidance on topic areas in order to support policies set out within the NPPF. It aims to allow for sustainable development as guided by the NPPF.	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) will need to reflect the guidance set out within the NPPG	The principles and requirements of national policy will need to be embedded within the SA framework and appraisal
Localism Act (2011)	<p>The Localism Act introduces a number of measures to decentralise decision making process to the local level, creating space for Local Authorities to lead and innovate, and giving people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them. The Localism Act includes a number of important packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new act makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life;</li> <li>• The act makes sure that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done.</li> <li>• The act places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives.</li> </ul>	No indicators or targets.	The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to reflect the principles of Localism as identified in the document. The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to incorporate the concept of Neighbourhood Planning, with the intention of giving neighbourhoods more ability to determine the shape of the places in which people live.	<p>To ensure the concepts of the Localism Act are embedded within the SA framework.</p> <p><i>Relates to the overall SA process.</i></p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The act provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development.</li> <li>The act reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future.</li> <li>The act reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system passing power from bodies not directly to the public, to democratically accountable ministers.</li> <li>The act enables Local Authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective.</li> <li>The act gives Local Authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them plan for the long- term.</li> </ul> <p>In relation to planning, the Localism Act enables the Government to abolish regional spatial strategies, introduce Neighbourhood Plans and Local Referendums.</p>			
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Strategically, the Housing and Planning Act aims to increase the number of new build alongside improving affordability for homes particularly for first time buyers. The Act sets to deliver 200,000 Starter Homes at 80% of the market value for the life of the parliament	To provide starter homes in new builds at a 20% discount of market value.	The Local Plan should provide affordable and starter homes in accord with the Housing and Planning Act.	Include affordable homes to the housing objective
National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)	Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. Replaces Planning Policy Statement 10.	Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment	The Local Plan should be in conformity with national waste planning policy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to waste generation and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA management.
		<p>opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.</p> <p>Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle.</p> <p>Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.</p> <p>Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and</p>		

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
		other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.		
<b>White Papers</b>				
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future (2003)	<p>There are four key aims in this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To put ourselves on a path to cut the United Kingdom carbon dioxide emissions- the main contributor to global warming- by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;</li> <li>To maintain the reliability of energy supplies;</li> <li>To promote competitive markets in the United Kingdom and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and</li> <li>To make sure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.</li> </ul>	To reduce the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by around 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.	The Local Plan (Part 1) and its policies need to promote development that is energy efficient and increases the use and/ or availability or renewable energy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency.
Heritage Protection for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century: White Paper (2007)	<p>The proposals in this White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a unified approach to the</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to ensure that they protect the Borough's heritage	Include a sustainability objective relating to cultural heritage.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>historic environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system</li> </ul>		assets.	
Heritage 2020 Initiative	<p>Heritage 2020 is a major cross-sector collaboration initiative being delivered under the auspices of the <a href="#">Historic Environment Forum</a>.</p> <p>The Heritage 2020 Framework sets out how heritage organisations across England can work together in the coming years to add value to the work of individual bodies. The new initiative, which follows on from the National Heritage Protection Plan from 1 April 2015, has five key themes: discovery, identification and understanding; constructive conservation and sustainable management; public engagement; capacity building; and advocacy. Key strategic priorities are identified which will be taken forward through working groups linked with each theme.</p>	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to ensure that they protect the Borough's heritage assets.	Include a sustainability objective relating to cultural heritage.
<b>Policies and Strategies</b>				
DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	<p>Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning.</li> <li>• To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators. The updated policy now includes:</p> <p>If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate an up-to-date 5 year supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering</p>	Ensure that the relevant considerations are taken into account when allocating sites.	Include relevant sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale.</li> <li>That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development.</li> <li>To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites.</li> <li>That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies.</li> <li>To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply.</li> <li>To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions.</li> <li>To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.</li> <li>For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</li> </ul>	<p>applications for the grant of temporary planning permission.</p> <p>The exception is where the proposal is on land designated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Belt</li> <li>Sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives</li> <li>Sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>Local Green Space</li> <li>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</li> <li>Within a National Park (or the Broads)</li> </ul> <p>Inappropriate development is harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved, except in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Traveller sites (temporary or permanent) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development. Subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances and unmet need are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the</p>		

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
		<p>Green Belt and any other harm so as to establish very special circumstances.</p> <p>In exceptional cases, where a local planning authority is burdened by a large-scale unauthorised site that has significantly increased their need, and their area is subject to strict and special planning constraints, then there is no assumption that the local planning authority is required to plan to meet their traveller site needs in full.</p>		
DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	No targets or indicators	Make appropriate site allocations for the provision of an appropriate supply of new homes.	Include sustainability objective that assesses whether housing need is being met.
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the objectives of the strategy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-being.
DECC (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	<p>Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.</p>	<p>15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.</p>	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised community renewable

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
			and transport.	sources.
DECC (2014) Community Energy Strategy	<p>Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generating energy (electricity or heat)</li> <li>• Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change)</li> <li>• Managing energy (balancing supply and demand)</li> <li>• Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy)</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.
The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK (DECC, 2012)	<p>This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy aiming to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy. The Strategy identifies four barriers to energy efficiency which need to be overcome which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embryonic markets.</li> <li>• Information.</li> <li>• Misaligned financial incentives.</li> <li>• Undervaluing energy efficiency.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy draws attention to maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21<sup>st</sup> century energy management initiatives on 19<sup>th</sup> century homes.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should seek to address the barriers identified within the Strategy and improve the existing building stock through appropriate adaptation measures.	Include SA objectives relating to energy efficiency and adaptation of the existing building stock.
The National Adaptation Programme – Making the	<p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built Environment – “buildings and places</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the aims of	Include SA objectives which seek to promote

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
<p>Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (Defra, 2013)</p>	<p>and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure – “an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”.</li> <li>• Healthy and resilient communities – “a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”.</li> <li>• Agriculture and Forestry – “profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity”.</li> <li>• Natural Environment – “the natural environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides”.</li> <li>• Business – “UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future</li> </ul>		<p>the Programme.</p>	<p>the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>risks and opportunities from climate change”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government – “Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate”.</li> </ul>			
<p>UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets out 5 principles for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>Promoting good governance ; and</li> <li>Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy sets four priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>Climate change and energy;</li> <li>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement;</li> <li>Sustainable communities</li> </ul> <p>The strategy commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A programme of community engagement;</li> <li>Forums to help people live sustainable lifestyles;</li> <li>Open and innovative ways for stakeholders to influence decision; educating and training</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The Local Plan (Part 1) should seek to deliver sustainable communities. These are places which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents</li> <li>People want to live and work in</li> <li>Are sensitive to their environment</li> <li>Contribute to a high quality of life</li> <li>Are safe and inclusive</li> <li>Are well planned, built and run; and</li> <li>Offer equality of opportunity and good services for all</li> </ul>	<p>To ensure that the requirements of the Strategy are embedded within the SA framework.</p>
<p>English Heritage Historic England Corporate Plan 2015 to 2018 (2015)</p>	<p>The plan sets out its three purposes as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings;</li> <li>Promote the preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas; and</li> <li>Promote the public’s enjoyment of, and</li> </ul>		<p>The Local Plan (Part 1) should contain a planning framework which safeguards the historic environment.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the historic environment.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	advance their knowledge of, ancient monuments and historic buildings.			
National Policy Statement EN1: Overarching Energy Policy Statement (2011)	This policy document sets out government policy for the delivery of major planning applications for energy development. These will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate, rather than local authorities in which the development occurs. The document also specifies the criteria for waste management, traffic and transport, water quality and quantity, noise and vibration, open spaces and green infrastructure, the landscape, visual impact, dust flood risk, historic environment, odour, light, smoke/steam, insects, coastal change, aviation, biodiversity and geodiversity.		The Local Plan (Part 1) will need to be consistent with the National Policy Statement.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency.
The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (Environment Agency, 2011)	<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “manage the risk to people and their property;</li> <li>• Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national;</li> <li>• Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.	The SA framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.
DEFRA (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for	Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which	Sets air quality standards for	Ensure that site allocations and policies	Include sustainability objectives to protect

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	<p>poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p>	13 air pollutants.	will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.	and improve air quality.
<p>Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy (HM Government, 2013)</p>	<p>The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services;</li> <li>• encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others;</li> <li>• help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth; and</li> <li>• support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities.</li> </ul>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the strategic measures in the Programme.	Include SA objectives which seek to promote waste prevention.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England	Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.	No targets or indicators.	Policies should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy.	Include SA objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
(DEFRA, 2008)	<p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps;</li> <li>• Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>• Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges;</li> <li>• Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>• Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users”.</li> </ul>			environment.
<p>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2009)</p>	<p>The Strategy vision for water resource “is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs”.</p> <p>Its aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change.</li> <li>• Restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on water.</li> <li>• To contribute to sustainable development through good water management.</li> </ul> <p>People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should reflect the aims of the strategy where relevant.	Include SA objective which seeks to promote water management and efficiency.
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England</p>	<p>The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve</p>	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and	Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
(DEFRA, 2009)	<p>the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations”.</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better protection for agricultural soils.</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon.</li> <li>• Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate.</li> <li>• Preventing soil pollution.</li> <li>• Effective soil protection during construction and development.</li> <li>• Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.</li> </ul>		enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.	enhance the quality of soil.
DEFRA (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services	<p>The strategy aims to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020, and move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• Forestry;</li> <li>• Planning and Development;</li> <li>• Water Management;</li> <li>• Marine Management;</li> <li>• Fisheries;</li> <li>• Air Pollution; and</li> <li>• Invasive Non-Native Species.</li> </ul>	The strategy develops ambitious yet achievable goals for 2020 and 2050, based on Aichi Targets set at the Nagoya UN Biodiversity Summit in October 2010.	Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of biodiversity and ensure that site allocations take account of the aims of the strategy.	Include sustainability objective that relates to biodiversity.
DfT (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration	The strategy’s vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will enhance public transport provision and	Include a relevant sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	<p>an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving availability of information;</li> <li>• simplifying ticketing;</li> <li>• making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and</li> <li>• providing better interchange facilities.</li> </ul>		encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling.	
The Plan for Growth implementation update (2013)	<p>The plan for growth, published alongside Budget 2011, and as part of the Autumn Statement 2011, announced a programme of structured reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race. These reforms span a range of policies including improving UK infrastructure, cutting red tape, root and branch reform of the planning system and boosting trade and inward investment, to achieve the governments four ambitions for growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating the most competitive tax system in the G20</li> <li>• Encouraging investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy</li> <li>• Making the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business</li> <li>• Creating a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</li> </ul>		The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will need to reflect the ambitions set out within the Plan for Growth 2013.	Include a sustainability objective relating to economic growth.
Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)	This document is a national strategy for housing in an ageing society. It seeks to support residents to develop lifetime neighbourhoods in terms of resident empowerment, access, services and amenities, built and natural environment, social networks/well-being and housing.	No targets or indicators.	The policies and site allocations will need to reflect the requirements set out within the national strategy.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the creation of sustainable communities.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)	<p>The UK Government has a responsibility to ensure that its policies only support bioenergy use in the right circumstances. This strategy is based on four principles which will act as a framework for future government policy on bioenergy.</p> <p>In summary the four principles state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies that support bioenergy should deliver genuine carbon reductions that help meet UK carbon emissions objectives to 2050 and beyond.</li> <li>• Support for bioenergy should make a cost effective contribution to UK carbon emission objectives in the context of the overall energy goals.</li> <li>• Support for bioenergy should aim to maximise the overall benefits and minimise costs (quantifiable and non-quantifiable) across the economy.</li> </ul> <p>At regular time intervals and when policies promote significant additional demand for bioenergy in the UK, beyond that envisaged by current use, policy makers should assess and respond to the impacts of this increased deployment on other areas, such as food security and biodiversity.</p>	No targets or indicators.	The principles of the Bioenergy Strategy 2012 will need to be reflected within the Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency and climate change.
Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011)	This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.		The Local Plan (Part 1) should minimise loss of biodiversity when allocating sites for development.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe (Natural	Promotes the concept of multifunctionality – the integration and interaction of different activities on the same parcel of land. The	Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe	Policies and site allocations to deliver new	Ensure the concept of green infrastructure is promoted through the

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
England, 2009)	Countryside In and Around Towns programme acknowledges Green Infrastructure as a key mechanism for delivering regional and local change. The strategy promotes regional coalitions to pool resources, regional stocktakes to examine the extent, state and potential of the GI, influencing RSS and LDFs, putting forward exemplar projects as examples of good practice to learn from.		green infrastructure and enhancement of existing assets in and around new developments to contribute to better quality, multifunctional environments.	SA framework.
Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)	This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. The document aims to reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands.	Maintain good status water bodies  All water bodies to aim to achieve good or better status by 2021  Meet water cycle objectives set for 2015	Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies should promote efficient use of water in new developments and good management of water resources	Consideration of water related issues within the SA framework.
National Infrastructure Plan (2014)	The Infrastructure Plan allows for long term public funding certainty for key infrastructure areas such as: roads, rail, flood defences and science. All elements highlighted in the Plan represent firm commitment by government to supply the funding levels stipulated. The Plan also highlights what steps the government will take to ensure effective delivery of its key projects	No targets or indicators.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) objectives and policies should support the delivery of infrastructure to support new development.	To ensure that infrastructure delivery in embedded within the SA framework.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	The Waste Management Plan follows the EU principal of waste hierarchy. This requires that prevention of waste, preparing for reuse and recycling should be given priority order in any waste legislation and policy. From this principal a key objective of The Plan is to reduce the level of waste going to landfill and to encourage recycling. The Plan also requires that larger amounts of hazardous waste should be disposed of at specially	No indicators or targets.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies will be required to incorporate the objectives of the national waste policy. In order to encourage the reduction of waste and the reuse of materials.	The objectives of the national waste policy will be required to be embedded within the SA framework.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	managed waste facilities.			
<b>Other Relevant Legislation</b>				
Housing Act 2004	<p>Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market.</p> <p>Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will help to create a fairer and better housing market.	Include sustainability objectives to improve access to good quality and affordable housing.
The Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also strengthened the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>The Climate Change Act includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. This target was based on advice from the CCC report: Building a Low- carbon Economy. The 80% target includes GHG emissions from the devolved administrations, which currently accounts for around 20% of the UK's total emissions.</li> <li>• Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The first four carbon budgets have been put into</li> </ul>	The UK is to reduce emissions (including GHG emissions) by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels.	The Cherwell District Local Plan (Part 1) policies must reflect the objectives of The Climate Change Act, in order to contribute to reducing UK carbon emissions.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to Local Plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Implications for the Local Plan Part 1 Review	Implications for SA
	legislation and run up to 2027.			
Energy Act (2008)	<p>The Act works towards a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Objectives: Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO.</p> <p>Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years.</p> <p>Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Policies and site allocations will have to ensure a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge by capitalising on renewable and low carbon energy opportunities and adaptation measures which reduce the threat of climate change.	Include a sustainability objective relating to energy efficiency and climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather. It provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.	No indicators or targets.	The Local Plan (Part 1) should protect existing and future development as well as residents in Cherwell District from flood risk.	The overview of flood risk management in England which is provided in the Act will need to be reflected in the Framework of the SA.

## **Appendix 2**

### Assumptions to be applied in the SA of options

**Table A2.1: Assumptions applied during the SA of areas of search and residential site options for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review**

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<b>SA Objectives related to meeting Oxford’s Needs (Oxford Effects Recorded)</b>		
<p>1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.</p>	<p>1. Will it contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing requirements?</p> <p>2. Will it increase the supply of affordable homes?</p> <p>3. Will it contribute to providing additional homes for the homeless?</p> <p>4. Will it encourage a mixed use and range of housing tenure, including meeting affordable housing needs?</p>	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District’s Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford’s housing shortfall. Part 1 of Cherwell’s Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell’s housing needs over the Plan period. Therefore, effects against SA objective 1 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to meeting Oxford’s housing needs.</p> <p>All potential areas of search/sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective for Oxford, due to the nature of the proposed development. It is assumed that all areas of search/sites will make provision for affordable housing (either on site or by way of financial contribution).</p> <p>All areas of search/sites are considered to make a significant contribution (++) to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, as they would be likely to accommodate a substantial amount of the residential development required.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote accessible employment opportunities?</li> <li>3. Will it contribute to reducing short and long-term unemployment?</li> </ol>	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District's Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford's housing shortfall, including associated facilities and infrastructure to service this growth. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing needs and its associated employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, on the assumption that any additional employment development would be associated with providing residential development meeting Oxford's needs, effects against SA objective 16 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to Oxford.</p> <p>While the population growth associated with new development could have an effect on this objective by increasing the number of economically active people in close proximity to Oxford seeking employment, this could be either positive or negative depending on the provision of jobs in the City, which will not be determined by the location of new housing developments.</p> <p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Although it is not possible to predict whether new residents would choose to work in Oxford, the relative accessibility of each area of search/site to jobs in Oxford, either by walking and cycling, public transport or private car has been used to determine their contribution to this SA objective.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>2. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Green' in one of ITP's two assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>3. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Amber' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs' are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> <li>4. Minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely where areas of search/sites fall under both 2 and 3 above or contain both 'Green' and 'Amber' or 'Red' scores.</li> <li>5. Areas of search/sites which scored 'Red' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs', or one 'Amber' and one 'Red' are likely to have a significant negative (--) effect.</li> </ol>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people?</li> <li>2. Will it improve business development and enhance productivity?</li> <li>3. Will it enhance the image of Oxford as a business location?</li> <li>4. Will it encourage inward investment?</li> <li>5. Will it make land and property available for business development?</li> <li>6. Will it assist in increasing the viability of the rural and farming economy?</li> <li>7. Will it promote development in key sectors?</li> <li>8. Will it promote regeneration; reducing disparities with surrounding areas?</li> <li>9. Will it promote development in key clusters?</li> <li>10. Will it increase business opportunities in the tourism sector?</li> </ol>	<p>The driver for the Partial Review of Part 1 of the Plan is to fulfil the District's Duty to Cooperate by working to accommodate some of Oxford's housing shortfall, including associated facilities and infrastructure to service this growth. Part 1 of Cherwell's Local Plan already makes provision for Cherwell's housing needs and its associated education and employment needs over the Plan period. Therefore, on the assumption that any additional education and employment development taking place at the new housing development locations would be associated with meeting Oxford's residential needs, effects against SA objective 17 have only been assessed and recorded in relation to Oxford.</p> <p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive (+) effect. Indirect minor positive (+) effects on economic growth are also likely in the short term as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford (Oxford and Cherwell Effects Record)</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	1. Will it assist in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell and Oxford?  2. Does the spatial option provide opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of more deprived neighbourhoods?	The creation of attractive, mixed and well-balanced communities is influenced by a range of factors – the provision of a mix of housing types, schools, shops, healthcare, open space/sports facilities – which relate to the detail (in particular the design) of developments, and will be influenced through Local Plan policies. Therefore, the likely effect on creating attractive, mixed and well-balanced communities will more easily be assessed alongside policies and criteria in Development Plans and specific site proposals which address the particular circumstances of the site and its location. Therefore, consideration is given to the potential for new development to contribute to the regeneration of currently deprived areas instead, and the location of the areas of search/sites in relation to such areas will be taken into account as follows:	
		Oxford	Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford, a negligible (0) effect is likely.
		Cherwell	Where an area of search/site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  Where an area of search/site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived (i.e. above 30%) in Cherwell, a negligible (0) effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	1. Will it promote compact, mixed-use development, with good accessibility to local facilities (e.g. employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces and culture) that improves accessibility and decreases the need to travel?  2. Will it provide convenient access to the cultural offer of	The location of areas of search/sites will not directly affect the nature of developments, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. However, the location of housing could affect this objective by influencing people’s ability to access good quality local services including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities. For example, students living outside of university-provided accommodation need access to Oxford’s higher education institutions. (In addition, a large scale development could also potentially stimulate the provision of new services and facilities).	
		Oxford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search/site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
	Oxford via existing transport links?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search/site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' ), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where an area of search/site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p>Access to employment opportunities is assessed under SA objective 16.</p> <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>
		<p>The location of areas of search will not directly affect the nature of developments, as these would be more influenced by development management policies. However, the location of housing could affect this objective by influencing people's ability to access good quality local services including education, retail, leisure and cultural opportunities in a particular location (in addition, a large scale development could also potentially stimulate the provision of new services and facilities).</p> <p>Cherwell's two main towns of Bicester and Banbury, and to a lesser extent Kidlington, have a good range of retail and cultural services and facilities, and public transport links. The villages and rural areas have a smaller range and fewer services, facilities and public transport links.</p> <p>Therefore, proximity to those centres, with their varying levels and ranges of services and facilities, can be used as an indicator of proximity to services and facilities.</p>	
		Cherwell (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of search within or adjacent to Bicester, Banbury and Kidlington will have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>Areas of search within or adjacent to Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, will have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>Areas of search within or adjacent to Category A Villages, excluding Kidlington, and within 800m of a primary school and a secondary school will be upgraded from a minor positive (+) to a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>Areas of search not within or adjacent to the main towns or Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, but are within walking distance (800m) of public transport links (bus stops, cycle paths and railway stations) will have a</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions			
			<p>minor positive but uncertain (+?) effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of search not within or adjacent to the main towns or Category A Villages (Service Centres), excluding Kidlington, and are not within walking distance of public transport links (bus stops, cycle paths and railway stations) will have a significant negative (--) effect.</li> </ul> <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>		
		Cherwell (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p>Access to existing open space and sports facilities is considered in the appraisal of Areas of Search/sites against SA Objective 2, which is concerned with health and well-being.</p>		
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p>1. Will it address any particular air quality impacts arising from specific operational and/or construction related development activities?</p> <p>2. Will it improve air quality particularly within identified AQMAs?</p> <p>3. Will it promote more</p>	The location of development will influence levels of air pollution by affecting the level of likely car use amongst residents. There are currently three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) with another recommended AQMA within Cherwell, where existing air quality issues would be exacerbated as a result of new development. Oxford City in its entirety is an AQMA.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Oxford (Areas of Search)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	Oxford (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked</li> </ul>
Oxford (Areas of Search)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search is located along existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail lines or high frequency bus routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where an area of search is served by lower frequency bus routes, or an interchange away from higher frequency services, and not directly on, but linked</li> </ul>				

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
	<p>sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel, particularly in areas of high congestion, including public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>4. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns in rural areas?</p> <p>5. Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p>		<p>to strategic walk/cycle routes to Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' ), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where an area of search is divorced from existing strategic walk/cycle routes, rail, or frequent bus corridors that serve central Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of search within (or adjacent to) an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, in addition, which could lead to mixed effects with the above:</p> <p>Areas of search that are within or directly linked to an AQMA would have a minor negative (-) effect on this SA objective.</p>
		Oxford (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</li> <li>Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Oxford (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to sites' proximity to sustainable transport options, sites from which road traffic is likely to compound local air quality issues are likely to result in adverse effects against this objective, which may result in mixed effects overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites from which a high proportion of road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Red' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAs) are likely to have a significant adverse effect (--) against this objective.</li> <li>Sites from which some road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions	
			AQMAS) are likely to have a minor adverse effect (-) against this objective.
		Cherwell (Areas of Search)	<p>Areas of search that are within 800m of three or more sustainable transport links (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search that are either within 800m of one or two sustainable transport links (bus stops, railway stations or cycle paths) are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search that are more than 800m from any sustainable transport links are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> </ul> <p>Areas of search within (or adjacent to) an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, in addition, which could lead to mixed effects with the above:</p> <p>Areas of search that are within or directly linked to an AQMA would have a minor negative (-) effect on this SA objective.</p>
		Cherwell (Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where a site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant positive (++) effect is likely.</li> <li>• Where a site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</li> <li>• Where a site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes that serve Cherwell (i.e. scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport'), a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to sites' proximity to sustainable transport options, sites from which road traffic is likely to compound local air quality issues are likely to result in adverse effects against this objective, which may result in mixed effects overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites from which a high proportion of road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAS in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Green' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAS) are likely to have a significant adverse effect (--)</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>against this objective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites from which some road-based trips generated by proposed development(s) are considered likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and Oxford (i.e. scores 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of proximity to Cherwell and Oxford AQMAs) are likely to have a minor adverse effect (-) against this objective.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Social and Economic SA objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)</b>		
<p>2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &amp; reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it improve access to doctors' surgeries and health care facilities?</li> <li>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation?</li> </ol>	<p>Areas of search/sites that are within walking distance (800m) of healthcare facilities (i.e. GP surgeries or hospitals), open spaces and footpaths and cycle routes will ensure that residents have good access to healthcare facilities and may encourage them to make more journeys on foot or by bicycle and to be active outdoors in open space, thus promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas/sites that are within 800m of a healthcare facility, an area of open space or sports facility and at least one PRoW/cycle path will have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>Areas/sites that are within 800m of either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or PRoW/cycle path will have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>Areas/sites that are more than 800m from either a healthcare facility, an area of open space, sports facility or PRoW/cycle paths will have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> </ul> <p>Areas/Sites relative accessibility to Oxford, including Oxford's medical facilities, is appraised under SA Objective 6.</p>
<p>4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are the principles of good urban design in reducing crime promoted as part of the proposal?</li> <li>Will it assist in reducing actual levels of crime?</li> <li>Will it assist in reducing the fear of crime?</li> </ol>	<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p>
<p>5. To create and sustain vibrant communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it improve residential amenity (including potential</li> </ol>	<p>The location of areas of search/sites will not directly affect residents' satisfaction with neighbourhoods or provision, protection and enhancement of cultural activities, as these would be</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	<p>to reduce light, smell and noise pollution) and sense of place?</p> <p>2. Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live and encourage ownership?</p>	<p>more influenced by development management policies. Therefore, the effects of potential sites on most of this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p> <p>However, where new development is proposed within close proximity of sensitive receptors (e.g. existing houses, schools, hospitals etc.) there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas (as indicated on the GIS base map) may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>Therefore areas of search/sites that are in close proximity to by existing residential development or other sensitive receptors may have a minor negative (-) effect during the construction phase, and sites that are directly adjacent to an 'A' road, motorway or railway line, or industrial area would have a minor negative (-) effect in the longer-term.</p> <p>Note that the potential for effects on air quality are assessed under SA objective 10.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives (Cherwell Effects Recorded)</b>		
<p>7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity</p>	<p>1. Will it, protect, enhance or restore a locally or nationally designated site of nature conservation importance (including those in Oxford that may be affected by new development in Cherwell)?</p> <p>2. Will it assist Cherwell District Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Oxfordshire BAP achieve its targets?</p> <p>3. Will it conserve or enhance biodiversity assets or create new habitats?</p> <p>4. Will it minimise the fragmentation of existing habitats and enhance, restore</p>	<p>Areas of search/sites that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Therefore, while proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for adverse effects, uncertainty exists, as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in positive effects.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, including undesignated habitats and species, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are within 250m of one or more designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a significant negative (--?) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are between 250m and 1km of one or more designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a minor negative (-?) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are more than 1km from any designated biodiversity or geodiversity sites may have a negligible (0?) effect.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	<p>or create networks of habitats?</p> <p>5. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>6. Will it encourage protection of and increase the number of trees?</p>	<p>The HRA being undertaken for the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will be considered at a later stage.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore the district's natural environment assets (e.g. the countryside, parks and green spaces, common land, woodland and forest reserves, AONBs etc.)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's countryside in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of open spaces?</p> <p>4. Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?</p> <p>5. Will it prevent coalescence between settlements?</p>	<p>A small area of land to the north-west of the district lies within nationally designated Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>Development within the AONB could have a negative effect on the quality of the landscape although that is uncertain until the design of the development is known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are within, or within 250m of the AONB could have a significant negative effect (--?) on the landscape.</li> </ul> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. However, effects are uncertain depending on the design of new development and the quality of the landscape. Where an urban site is redeveloped it is likely that the overall character and appearance of the site will be improved as a result of new development, which is assumed to be of high quality, and this may benefit the appearance of the landscape/townscape. However, this is uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance of the development in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large sites (50+ dwellings) entirely or mainly in rural locations may have a significant negative (--?) effect on this objective.</li> <li>• Small sites (&lt;50 dwellings) entirely or mainly in rural locations may have a minor negative (-?) effect on this objective.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites of any size in urban locations could have a minor positive (+?) effect on this objective.</li> </ul> <p>The assumption tied to the size of sites will not be used in the appraisal of 'Areas of Search', due to the fact that the areas will not have defined development boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of Search around the District's main settlements, i.e. Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington,</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>and around motorway junctions are more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside, however, a minor negative effect but uncertain (-?) will still be recorded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of Search within more open, rural locations, around villages, are more likely to have significant adverse (--) effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside.</li> </ul> <p>Cherwell District Council is in the process of developing a local landscape evidence base, the conclusions of which will be used to inform the appraisal of future site options as the Local Plan Part 1 develops.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore Cherwell's cultural and heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas) and the setting of historic Oxford?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it help preserve and record archaeological features?</p>	<p>Historic England bases its definition of the setting of a heritage asset on the previous national Planning Policy Statement 5, as 'the surroundings in which [the asset] is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral<sup>95</sup>. Detailed impacts on the setting of individual historic assets are difficult to determine during a desk-based strategic level of assessment such as this SA for potential sites to be allocated in the Local Plan Part 1 Review. Effects would be more able to be determined once specific proposals are developed for a site and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <p>However, in the absence of detailed site assessment work to draw from, as an indication of potential effects on heritage assets from development of any of the potential sites for residential or employment use, the following assumptions will be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A potential significant negative effect (--?) will be identified where an area of search/site is adjacent to or includes a statutory heritage asset (e.g. Listed Buildings (all grades), Scheduled Monuments plus other nationally important archaeological sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas).</li> <li>• However, it is recognised that there may be instances where development within a Conservation Area or adjacent to a Listed Building etc. could enhance the significance of the heritage assets (provided that the development preserves those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the asset). Therefore a minor positive effect (+?) may also occur.</li> <li>• A potential minor negative effect (-?) will be identified where the development location is</li> </ul>

<sup>95</sup> English Heritage (now Historic England). The Setting of Heritage Assets REVISION NOTE June 2012.

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
		<p>within 5km of statutory heritage assets, including Historic Oxford.</p> <p>Consideration will also be given to existing development and likely visibility between the potential development area and heritage assets, in order to make an assessment of the likely impacts.</p> <p>In all cases, potential effects will be uncertain (--?/-?/+?) as the potential for negative or positive effects on cultural heritage assets will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features (e.g. where sympathetic development replaces a derelict brownfield site which is currently having an adverse effect).</p> <p>The issue of promoting the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner is appraised under SA objective 6 which determines whether each area of search/Part 1 Site would provide convenient access to the cultural offer of Oxford via existing transport links. The cultural offer of Oxford is considered an appropriate proxy for historic Oxford.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it improve the water quality of the district's rivers and inland water?</li> <li>2. Will it enable recycled water to be used?</li> <li>3. Will it promote sustainable water resource management, provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or water efficient measures?</li> </ol>	<p>The location of areas of search/sites could affect water quality, depending on whether they are in an area where there is capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. However, the Local Plan Part 2 will determine the specific location of development within the Plan area. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all areas of search/sites will have a negligible (0) effect on this SA objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, watercourses and sewer flooding to people and property?</li> <li>2. Will it result in inappropriate development in the flood plain?</li> <li>3. Will it increase the provision of sustainable</li> </ol>	<p>Development on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones.</p> <p>National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. While offices and general industry are defined as a 'less vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1, 2 and 3a but is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. However, flood zone data for Cherwell does not distinguish between zones 3a and 3b, therefore significant effects are identified for all sites within flood zone 3.</p> <p>While new development in any location may offer good opportunities to incorporate SuDS, and therefore have a positive effect on reducing flood risk, this would depend on the design of the</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	drainage in new developments?	<p>proposed development and not on the location of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are entirely or mainly on land within flood zone 3 could have a significant negative (--?) effect although this is uncertain.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are either entirely or mainly on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3 or are entirely or mainly on brownfield land which contains portions of flood zone 3 are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are on brownfield land outside of flood zone 3 are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.</li> </ul>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it maximise the provision of housing development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites?</li> <li>2. Will it maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites?</li> <li>3. Will it maximise housing densities to make efficient use of land?</li> <li>4. Will it ensure land is remediated where appropriate?</li> <li>5. Will it reduce the loss of soil and high grade agricultural land to development?</li> </ol>	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents a more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land which is classed as being of Grade 1 or Grade 2 agricultural quality would have a significant negative (--) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land which is classed as being of Grade 3 agricultural quality could have a significant negative effect although this is uncertain (--?) depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are mainly or entirely on greenfield land that is classed as Grade 4 or below, or urban land, would have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are mainly (but not entirely) on brownfield land could have a minor positive (+?) effect although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are entirely on brownfield land would have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> </ul>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using	1. Will it promote the adoption of sustainable design in construction practices and	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of areas of search/sites on this SA</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
sustainably produced and local products.	<p>the use of recycled materials?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the use of locally and sustainably sourced, and recycling of materials in construction and renovation?</p> <p>3. Will it lead to an increase in the proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>4. Will it promote the incorporation of small-scale renewable in developments?</p>	<p>objective will be negligible (0), unless specific proposals indicate a contribution to any of the sub-objectives would occur.</p> <p>However, all new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas (identified through the Oxfordshire Minerals Local Plan) as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are within Minerals Consultation Areas<sup>96</sup> are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites that are not Minerals Consultation Areas would have a negligible (0) effect.</li> </ul>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<p>1. Will it promote sustainable waste management practices through a range of waste management facilities?</p> <p>2. Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p> <p>3. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</p>	<p>All new development will inevitably involve an increase in waste generation, but it may also offer good opportunities for incorporating sustainable waste management practices, regardless of the location.</p> <p>Levels of recycling will not be influenced by the location of site options, as the whole of the Cherwell District is covered by kerbside recycling collections for residential properties and levels of recycling within employment developments will depend on the practices of the businesses that locate their.</p> <p>Where areas of search/sites are on brownfield land there may be opportunities for re-using existing buildings and materials although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of search/sites on brownfield land may have a minor positive (+?) effect.</li> <li>• Areas of search/sites on greenfield land would have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> </ul>

<sup>96</sup> Mineral Consultation Areas – areas of potential mineral resource wherein district planning authorities should consult the County Council on applications for development, to prevent mineral resources being lost ('sterilised').

**Table A2.2: Assumptions applied during the SA of open space site options for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1**

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.</p>	<p>1. Will it contribute to meeting Cherwell’s housing requirements?</p> <p>2. Will it increase the supply of affordable homes in urban and rural areas?</p> <p>3. Will it contribute to providing additional homes for the homeless?</p> <p>5. Will it encourage a mixed use and range of housing tenure, including meeting affordable housing needs?</p>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>
<p>2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &amp; reduce inequalities in health.</p>	<p>1. Will it improve access to doctors’ surgeries and health care facilities?</p> <p>2. Will it encourage healthy lifestyles and provide opportunities for sport and recreation?</p>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p> <p>The proximity of open space to residential areas, and therefore how easily people will be able to make use of sites for active outdoor recreation, is assessed under SA objective 6 below.</p>
<p>3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>1. Will it assist in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell?</p> <p>2. Does the spatial option provide opportunities to contribute towards the regeneration of more deprived neighbourhoods?</p>	<p>Where a site is within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. within the bottom 30%), a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>Where a site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Cherwell (i.e. above 30%), a negligible (0) effect is likely.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are the principles of good urban design in reducing crime promoted as part of the proposal?</li> <li>2. Will it assist in reducing actual levels of crime?</li> <li>3. Will it assist in reducing the fear of crime?</li> </ol>	<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0).</p>
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it improve residential amenity (including potential to reduce light, smell and noise pollution) and sense of place?</li> <li>2. Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live and encourage ownership?</li> </ol>	<p>All areas of open space are likely to have a positive effect on this objective; therefore, the score for all sites will be minor positive (+).</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote compact, mixed-use development, with good accessibility to local facilities (e.g. employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces and culture) that improves accessibility and decreases the need to travel?</li> <li>2. Will it provide convenient access to the cultural offer of Oxford via existing transport</li> </ol>	<p>Open space sites that are within walking distance (800m) of the urban edges of Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will ensure that people have good access to areas that can be used for recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites that are within 800m of Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>• Sites that are more than 800m from Cherwell's settlements (all towns and villages) will have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> </ul> <p>The urban edges of Cherwell's settlements include all Strategic Sites Adopted in the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	links?	
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it, protect, enhance or restore a locally or nationally designated site of nature conservation importance (including those in Oxford that may be affected by new development in Cherwell)?</li> <li>2. Will it assist Cherwell District Council's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Oxfordshire BAP achieve its targets?</li> <li>3. Will it conserve or enhance biodiversity assets or create new habitats?</li> <li>4. Will it minimise the fragmentation of existing habitats and enhance, restore or create networks of habitats?</li> <li>5. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity; and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</li> <li>6. Will it encourage protection of and increase the number of trees?</li> </ol>	<p>New areas of open space are likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity by securing areas of habitat and promoting habitat connectivity. Larger sites may have more significant positive effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites that are large (over 3ha) will have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>• Sites that are small (less than 3ha) will have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> </ul>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore the district's natural environment assets (e.g. the countryside, parks</li> </ol>	<p>New open space sites will help to enhance the character and appearance of the surrounding area; regardless of location. However, larger sites may have more significant positive effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites that are large (over 3ha) will have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
the countryside.	<p>and green spaces, common land, woodland and forest reserves, AONBs etc.)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's countryside in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it improve the landscape, ecological quality and character of open spaces?</p> <p>4. Will it enhance the townscape and public realm?</p> <p>5. Will it prevent coalescence between settlements?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites that are small (less than 3ha) will have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> </ul>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	<p>1. Will it protect, enhance and restore Cherwell's cultural and heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas)?</p> <p>2. Will it promote the accessibility of the district's historic environment in a sustainable and well-managed manner?</p> <p>3. Will it help preserve and record archaeological features?</p>	<p>Open space sites that are within close proximity of designated heritage assets could have positive effects on those assets and their settings, including by preventing other development (which could otherwise have had negative effects) from taking place. However, detailed impacts on the setting of individual historic assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites that include one or more designated heritage assets within the boundary may have a significant positive (++?) effect.</li> <li>Sites that are within 250m of one or more designated heritage assets may have a minor positive (+?) effect on those assets and their setting.</li> <li>Sites that are more than 250m from one or more designated heritage assets would have a negligible (0) effect on those assets and their setting.</li> </ul>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas	1. Will it address any particular air quality impacts	The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
emissions) and road congestion	<p>arising from specific operational and/or construction related development activities?</p> <p>2. Will it improve air quality particularly within identified AQMAs?</p> <p>3. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns and reduce the need to travel, particularly in areas of high congestion, including public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>4. Will it promote more sustainable transport patterns in rural areas?</p> <p>5. Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p>	
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	<p>1. Will it improve the water quality of the district's rivers and inland water?</p> <p>2. Will it enable recycled water to be used?</p> <p>3. Will it promote sustainable water resource management, provision of new facilities/ infrastructure or water efficient measures?</p>	<p>The location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each site. Therefore, potential site options will have a negligible (0) effect on this SA objective.</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, watercourses and sewer flooding to people and property?</li> <li>2. Will it result in inappropriate development in the flood plain?</li> <li>3. Will it increase the provision of sustainable drainage in new developments?</li> </ol>	<p>Where open space is allocated it could have a positive effect on flood risk by ensuring that there are areas of permeable surfaces which should increase infiltration and reduce the risk of surface water flooding. This will be particularly beneficial where sites are large and are within areas of higher flood risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large sites (over 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>• Small sites (less than 3ha) within high flood risk areas (flood zones 2 and 3) or large sites outside of those areas are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>• Small sites (less than 3ha) outside of high flood risk areas are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.</li> </ul>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it maximise the provision of housing development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites?</li> <li>2. Will it maximise the provision of employment development on previously developed land as opposed to greenfield sites?</li> <li>3. Will it maximise housing densities to make efficient use of land?</li> <li>4. Will it ensure land is remediated where appropriate?</li> <li>5. Will it reduce the loss of soil and high grade agricultural land to development?</li> </ol>	<p>Where sites are located on high quality (grade 1, 2 or 3) agricultural land there will be a positive effect on preserving soil quality as development (e.g. housing or employment land) will be prevented from taking place on the site, which could otherwise have led to the loss of that high value land. However, this will depend on the nature of the open space use, and whether agricultural uses are to be retained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites that are mainly or entirely on grade 1 or 2 agricultural land are likely to have a significant positive (++) effect.</li> <li>• Sites that are mainly or entirely on grade 3 agricultural land are likely to have a minor positive (+) effect.</li> <li>• Sites that are not on grade 1, 2 or 3 agricultural land are likely to have a negligible (0) effect.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote the adoption of sustainable design in construction practices and the use of recycled materials?</li> <li>2. Will it promote the use of locally and sustainably sourced, and recycling of materials in construction and renovation?</li> <li>3. Will it lead to an increase in the proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</li> <li>4. Will it promote the incorporation of small-scale renewable in developments?</li> </ol>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effects of potential sites on this SA objective will be negligible (0), unless specific proposals indicate a contribution to any of the sub-objectives would occur.</p> <p>However, all new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas (identified through the Oxfordshire Minerals Local Plan) as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts. Therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites that are within a Minerals Consultation Area<sup>97</sup> are likely to have a minor negative (-) effect.</li> <li>• Sites that are not within a Minerals Consultation Area would have a negligible (0) effect.</li> </ul>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote sustainable waste management practices through a range of waste management facilities?</li> <li>2. Will it reduce hazardous waste?</li> <li>3. Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</li> </ol>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>

<sup>97</sup> Mineral Consultation Areas – areas of potential mineral resource wherein district planning authorities should consult the County Council on applications for development, to prevent mineral resources being lost ('sterilised').

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
<p>16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it promote accessible employment opportunities?</li> <li>2. Will it promote employment opportunities accessible in rural areas?</li> <li>3. Will it contribute to reducing short and long-term unemployment?</li> </ol>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>
<p>17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Will it encourage new business start-ups and opportunities for local people?</li> <li>2. Will it improve business development and enhance productivity?</li> <li>3. Will it enhance the image of Cherwell as a business location?</li> <li>4. Will it encourage inward investment?</li> <li>5. Will it make land and property available for business development?</li> <li>6. Will it assist in increasing the viability of the rural and farming economy?</li> <li>7. Will it promote development in key sectors?</li> <li>8. Will it promote regeneration; reducing disparities with surrounding</li> </ol>	<p>The location of areas of open space would not affect this objective; therefore the score for all sites will be negligible (0).</p>

SA Objective	Sub-objectives	Assumptions
	areas? 9. Will it promote development in key clusters? 10. Will it increase business opportunities in the tourism sector?	

**Appendix 3**

Consultation representations on Part 1 Partial Review  
SA Scoping Report and LUC’s responses

**Table A3.3: Representations on Part 1 Partial review SA Scoping Report (2015)**

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<b>Environment Agency</b>		
<p>The Environment Agency (EA) are pleased with the submitted Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and support objectives:</p> <p>7) To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity.</p> <p>11) To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resource management.</p> <p>12) To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p>	<p>Table 5.1: SA Framework for the Cherwell Local Plan Part 1 Review</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>EA notes the Council is in the early stages of producing a <b>Water Cycle Study</b>. Advise that the Water Cycle Study should support the Sustainability Appraisal as a key evidence document, noting such studies help identify areas where infrastructure capacity is an issue and also the potential impact this could have on the water environment.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. The outcomes of the Water Cycle Study will be used as evidence in later stages of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process.</p>
<p>The EA highlight the importance of the District's <b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</b> (SFRA), which they emphasise should be a living document kept up to date with the latest guidance and advice. New flood risk climate change allowances have recently been published which will potentially alter quite significantly flood map extents and make some areas unsuitable for development.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. All areas of flood risk are being considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of site options. New areas identified as a result of any updates to the District's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will be incorporated into Sustainability Appraisal once available.</p> <p>Cherwell District's new flood risk climate change allowance has been cited in <b>Chapter 3</b> within this SA Report.</p>
<b>Historic England</b>		
<p>Historic England (HE) reference their general advice on Sustainability Appraisal and the historic environment as set out in Historic England's publication "<a href="#">Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic</a></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Noted. Historic England's guidance on SEA and SA has been reviewed and used to inform the SA Framework and Site Assumptions outlined in <b>Chapter 5</b> and <b>Appendix 2</b> of this SA</p>

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<a href="#">Environment</a> ".		Report, respectively.
HE note the NPPF requirement for local planning authorities to set out in their Local Plans a <b>positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment</b> of the historic environment (Para 2.45 in Part 1 Review Report).	Para 2.45	Noted.
HE note the NPPF gives a <b>broad definition of the "historic environment"</b> and does not just include designated heritage assets (areas, buildings, features and landscapes with statutory protection), but those parts of the historic environment which are <b>locally valued and important and also the historic character of the landscape and townscape</b> (Para 3.20 in Part 1 Review Report).	Para 3.20	Noted. Locally valued and important heritage assets, as well as the historic character of the landscape and townscape will be considered at a later stage of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process following relevant updates to the District's Local Plan evidence base.
HE note the need for an <b>up-to-date and comprehensive "local list"</b> , drawing on the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record and the Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (currently being completed).		Noted. Locally valued and important heritage assets will be considered at a later stage of the plan-making and Sustainability Appraisal process following relevant updates to the District's Local Plan evidence base.
HE note <b>four listed buildings</b> on the Heritage at <b>Risk Register</b> .		Noted. Heritage assets recorded on the Risk Register are named in <b>Chapter 3</b> in the SA Report.
HE note that not all the historic environment is "built" or "areas" and suggest that the <b>Key Sustainability Issue</b> for the historic environment outlined in Table 4.1 be revised to read <b>"Conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution made by their settings and addressing heritage assets at risk from neglect, decay, or development pressures"</b> .	Table 4.1	Noted. The Key Sustainability Issue has been updated accordingly.
HE note the need for the Scoping Report to set out indicators or measures. HE reference Appendix 4 of their above guidance, which sets out a range of possible indicators.	Monitoring Indicators.	Indicators for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the Part 1 Partial Review (as required under Art. 10 of the SEA Directive), will be outlined in a later version of the SA Report once preferred policy and site options have been identified. The HE indicators along with indicators contained within the Part 1

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
		Partial Review itself will be included where relevant.
<p>HE note the need for the table in <b>Appendix 1</b> to reference <b>"Heritage 2020"</b>, which sets out strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020, and any <b>Conservation Area Management Plans</b> for the District.</p>	Appendix 1	<p>Noted. <b>Appendix 1</b> of this SA Report has been updated to include reference to the 'Heritage 2020' strategic priorities. Site options direct, indirect and cumulative effects on Conservation Areas have been assessed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of potential sites. Conservation Area Management Plans will be referred to where available and relevant.</p>
<p><b>Natural England</b></p>		
<p>Natural England (NE) welcomes the recognition of a number of sustainability issues in the scoping report for the Local Plan review parts 1 and 2. NE note the areas of considerable <b>flood risk</b> in the southern part of Cherwell, <b>between Kidlington and Bicester</b> (as identified in Figure 3.6 of the SA for the Issues Consultation) and expect this to be considered early on for any sites suggested in that area.</p>	Figure 3.6: Hydrology	<p>Noted. All areas of flood risk have been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of site options, through the appraisal of SA objective 12, (see <b>Chapter 5</b> and <b>Appendix 2</b> of this SA Report).</p>
<p><b>Other Consultee Representations</b></p>		
<p>The SA should be nuanced so as to appreciate the importance of qualitative criteria such as 'strategic gaps' including with regard to their importance to the local community and to the resilience of the Green Belt as a whole.</p>	General	<p>Noted. Cherwell District Council is in the process of developing a local landscape evidence base, the conclusions of which will be used to inform the appraisal of future site options as the Local Plan Part 1 develops. However, Green Belt is a policy designation rather than a designation relating to areas with special landscape character or quality, and the purposes of the Green Belt set out in the NPPF are not all relevant to sustainability appraisal.</p>
<p>The Kidlington Masterplan needs to be brought out in the general themes of the SA including its recognition of how growth at Kidlington should be harnessed.</p>	General	<p>Noted. The Plans, Policies and Programmes review in <b>Chapter 2</b> and <b>Appendix 1</b> of this SA Report focus on international and national Plans, Policies and Programmes as required by the SEA Regulations. However, the Council will consider all relevant information in producing its Planning documents.</p> <p>The effects of growth in specific locations, as well as cumulative</p>

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
		effects across the district, are considered in this SA Report.
This section does not refer to Neighbourhood Plans, which are part of the development plan and warrant attention on that basis when assessing spatial strategy options.	Chapter 2	Noted. Reference to the District's Neighbourhood Plans has now been made in <b>Chapter 2</b> of this SA Report.
There is no reference to the 'refresh' of the Strategic Economic Plan which is currently underway and is likely to be concluded before the Partial Review has been completed.	Appendix 1	Noted. Reference to the SEP update has been made in <b>Chapter 2</b> this SA Report.
<p>Assumptions are too simplistic and a more detailed and balanced methodology should be employed</p> <p><u>Affordable housing:</u></p> <p>If developers are able to make 'financial contributions' instead of on site affordable housing, a nonsense will be made of CDC's targets.</p> <p><u>Health &amp; Well-being:</u></p> <p>Healthcare facilities in Kidlington are stretched to breaking point and so sites within/adjacent to Kidlington should not be rated positively based on the adequacy of existing health care facilities.</p> <p><u>Sustaining Vibrant Communities:</u></p> <p>Airports should be included in the list of adverse factors against creating/sustaining vibrant communities. Noise pollution from London-Oxford Airport is affecting widespread areas to the detriment of the mental and physical health of residents.</p> <p><u>Accessibility:</u></p> <p>Accessibility rating is too crude (based on proximity to services), taking no account of the range, quality and adequacy of the services, such as capacity of health and education, standard of retail provision, the number and quality of green spaces</p>	Appendix 2	<p>Noted. The SA site assumptions are considered appropriate for this strategic level appraisal of numerous site options for accommodating a proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need. As the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review develops and more detailed preferred options are defined, the assumptions will be refined accordingly.</p> <p>Subsequent iterations of the SA Report for subsequent versions of the Local Plan Part 1 Partial Review will take advantage of new local evidence where appropriate.</p>

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<p><u>Biodiversity rating:</u></p> <p>The conditionality attached to this objective (dependent upon a planning application) is not satisfactory. The momentum of a planning application favours development over biodiversity interests, and green infrastructure and mitigation are dependent on developers' remediation plans which may not be of environmental value/may not be implemented and maintained.</p> <p><u>Open Space:</u></p> <p>Assumptions and too vague and do not consider that the nature of large developments means that they are in themselves substantially reducing existing areas of open space.</p> <p><u>Protect/Enhance Landscape Character:</u></p> <p>The conditionality of this rating is unsatisfactory, leaving the burden of assessment to the planning application stage.</p> <p><u>Reducing air pollution and congestion:</u></p> <p>Ratings based on distance from sustainable transport links should be based on the actuality of public transport provision and cycling and walking opportunities at the time of the review and not on any planned future (but uncertain) improvements.</p> <p>Planned developments such as Northern Gateway will increase the type and volume of traffic through Kidlington, and these should be factored into any consideration of additional traffic pressures created by housing development at Kidlington.</p> <p>A weakness in setting ratings according to the proximity of public transport provision inherently excludes commercial traffic and it relies on the voluntary use of public transport.</p> <p>A serious omission in this section is consideration of the air pollution from air traffic over Kidlington. Kidlington already has an AQMA.</p> <p><u>Reduce flooding risk:</u></p>		

Consultee Comment Received	SA Scoping Report Reference	LUC Response
<p>confusion why the rating takes into account the amount of open space in a development when it is an inherent characteristic of large scale development that it consumes a large area of open space.</p> <p><u>Employment and economic objectives:</u></p> <p>These are generalised aspirations that fail to take into account the disbenefits of economic growth (loss of open space, increased traffic) and that the types of employment and income levels generated could lead to greater inequalities in areas such as access to affordable housing and educational and health provision – not everyone would benefit.</p> <p>The positive ratings do not reflect the complexity of possible outcomes. It is difficult to predict where people will choose or can afford to live in relation to their workplace. The notion that large scale employment sites always merit a positive rating as a contribution to economic growth is simplistic since it does not take into account factors such as the type of employment and revenue generation, the economic benefits to the immediate locality, or the disbenefits to communities of the loss of open space and increase in traffic and pollution. Cherwell already enjoys low unemployment, and the expansion of the labour force will exert unsustainable pressures on housing and public services.</p>		

## **Appendix 4**

### Areas of search detailed appraisal matrices

### Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in both ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the significant positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport distance of 52,763 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway accessibility of 99,099 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search A sits on the northern edge of the city of Oxford which is generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within the Area is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Oxford.</p> <p>The vast majority of the communities within Cherwell’s Area of Search A are considered to be some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. The most deprived area within Area of Search A is located in the urban area of Kidlington. It is considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles on the indices. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester. The Area is close to Oxford Parkway rail station and existing Park &amp; Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. National Cycle Routes 5 &amp; 51, connected to Oxford, lie 4 miles to the south (a travelable distance by bike).</p> <p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east, each of which is serviced by bus services to Banbury and Oxford. In the north western corner of the Area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Two railway lines and the A44 and A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	++	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	Area of Search A scored ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’,

**Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	<p>hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester. The Area is close to Oxford Parkway rail station and existing Park &amp; Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. National Cycle Routes 5 &amp; 51 connect to the Area Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a travelable distance by bike).</p> <p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east each of which is serviced by bus services to Banbury and Oxford. National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. Two railway lines emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively, connecting Kidlington to Bicester and Banbury. A significant positive effect on this objective could also occur in Cherwell district.</p> <p>However, the Area’s southern edge borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the Oxford and District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.</p>

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		Area of Search A contains Kidlington, and the urban area of Oxford lies directly to the south of the Area. Kidlington and Yarnton both contain GP surgeries, sports facilities and other forms of open space. The Area contains multiple Public Rights of Way, and National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-		Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Yarnton and Begbroke to the east. In the north western corner of the

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. Two railway lines and the A44 and A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and flank the village of Kidlington to the west and east respectively. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Portions of the Oxford Meadows SAC and Pixey and Yarnton Meads SSSI are located in the south western corner of Area of Search A. Rushy Meadows SSSI lies in the centre of the Area to the west of Kidlington. In addition, there are multiple Local Wildlife Sites to the south and west of Kidlington, including some pockets of ancient woodland around Begbroke. The Oxford Canal and the River Cherwell run through the Area.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity and geodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search A does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search A contains Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford lies directly to the south of the Area. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the</p>

Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search A contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area and the Conservation Areas within Kidlington and Begbroke. The Registered Park and Garden at Yarnton Manor sits in the south western corner of the parcel. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character of the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets. Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage site, is located immediately to the north west of the Area</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all areas of search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search A contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Thames and Cherwell at its south western and eastern sides. In addition, a number of other smaller floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) associated with smaller waterways flow through the centre of the Area. The floodplains represent approximately one third of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and	--?	Area of Search A contains the urban areas of Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spire Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some significant pockets of Grade 2 and

**Area of Search A – Kidlington and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3 or higher, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land within the Area of Search has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources, limiting the local availability of the resource. This is likely to have a minor adverse effect on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search A contains Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

### Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	Oxford  ++	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search B scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs', hence the significant positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport distance of 41,364 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway accessibility of 99,423 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	Oxford  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search B are considered to be within the 50-60 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>Area of Search B scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has access to the S3 bus service (every 20 mins) which runs to Oxford from Woodstock. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Again, Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Bicester and Banbury, as well as Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++	++	<p>Area of Search B scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has access to the S3 bus service (every 20 mins) which runs to Oxford from Woodstock. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Islip train station is within the Area providing direct rail connection to Oxford Parkway and London and (at the end 2016) Oxford city centre. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. Therefore, the Area has the potential to have significant positive effects on this objective within Cherwell District.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &	++		Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. Islip has a GP surgery, allotments, outdoor sports facilities and children's playground. The Area contains multiple Public

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
reduce inequalities in health.		Rights of Way, and Bletchingdon Road which runs north-south through the centre of the parcel is a National Cycle Route connecting Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. The Woodstock is also close by.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a number of small hamlets. The Area also sits in close proximity to Kidlington and London-Oxford Airport to the south and Woodstock to the west. A railway line and the A34 emanate from Oxford to the south and run through the eastern end of the Area near Islip. Furthermore, the A44 follows the southwestern edge of the Area and another railway line runs through the centre of the Area north of Kidlington. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, the A-roads and railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>The Shipton-on-Cherwell &amp; Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI sits within the Area to the north of Shipton-on-Cherwell. To the west of the same village lies a pocket of ancient woodland. In addition, the course of the River Cherwell is BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>

**Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>Area of Search B does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area contains the villages of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, significant housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>Area of Search B contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area and the Conservation Areas at Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. Each contains a cluster of listed buildings. The Scheduled Monuments sit within the Area, including the deserted village of Hampton Gay and to the south of Woodstock.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets. Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage site, is located immediately to the north west of the Area</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>

Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search B contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the River Cherwell and one of its tributaries. The floodplains represent approximately 10% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip, a few small hamlets and Shipton-on-Cherwell &amp; Whitehill Farm Quarries. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some pockets of Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3 or lower, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the majority of the greenfield land within the Area of Search has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that at least some of the development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County's finite mineral resources, limiting the local availability of the resource. This is likely to have a minor adverse effect on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable	-	<p>Area of Search B contains the village of Islip and a few small hamlets. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p>

**Area of Search B – North and East of Kidlington**

<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
management of waste		For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

**Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40**

<b>Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search C scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Green’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 28,902 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 98,677 jobs in Oxford. Overall, the numbers of Oxford jobs in easy access of the Area is considered to have a minor positive effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

**Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell’s Area of Search C are considered to be within the 60-70 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search C scored ‘Amber’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is serviced by the N5 and S5 bus services to Oxford and Bicester and the NCN51 bus route to Oxford. However, Oxford is between 8-10 miles away, which is considered to be too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village with a school) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Junction 9 provides excellent road access to the north, south, east and west. Bicester is within travelable cycling distance. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities in Cherwell.</p>
	+	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search C scored ‘Amber’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is serviced by the N5 and S5 bus services to Oxford and Bicester and the NCN51 bus route to Oxford. However, Oxford is between 8-10 miles away, which is considered to be too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village with a school) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Chesterton and Wedlebury contain a National Cycle Route which runs through the Area; however, there are no train stations within the Area or in close proximity. Bicester is within travelable cycling distance. Therefore, the housing growth in the Area also has the potential to have a minor positive effect on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
	+	+	

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton (a Category A Village) and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. None of the villages have a GP surgery. However, Chesterton has a golf course and outdoor playing fields. The Area contains multiple Public Rights of Way and a National Cycle Route connecting Kidlington with Bicester runs through the centre of the Area.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. Junction 9 of the M40 sits in the centre of the Area and connects the motorway to the A34 and A41. In addition, the railway line connecting Oxford and Bicester runs through the Area. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the M40, A-roads and railway line have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Warmough Copse at the southern edge of the Area is recorded as Ancient Woodland and a Local Wildlife Site. Bicester Wetland Reserve borders the Area's northern edge. In addition, a significant proportion of the Area is recognised as BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>

**Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	-?	<p>Area of Search C does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations. Area of Search C contains the urban areas of the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search C also surrounds Junction 9 of the M40. The junction and the motorway have a significant urbanising influence on the countryside within their immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth around the junction without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	--?	<p>Area of Search C contains a number of large Archaeological Priority Areas, including the Scheduled Monument Alchester Roman Site. The Conservation Area of the historic village of Chesterton sits at the northern edge of the Area. The village of Wendlebury does not have a Conservation Area but contains a cluster of listed buildings.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being,</p>	-	<p>Area of Search C contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of two tributaries of the River Ray located to the south. The floodplains represent approximately 15% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design</p>

**Area of Search C – Junction 9, M40**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
the economy and the environment		of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as Grade 3 or 4 agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 4, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search C contains the village of Chesterton and the smaller villages of Little Chesterton and Wendlebury. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

### Area of Search D – Arccott

Area of Search D – Arccott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search D scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is not within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of any jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 66,161 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		

Area of Search D – Arncott			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search D are considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is below the national average. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	--	+	<p>Area of Search D scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is not serviced by bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford. While there is potential to use rural roads to cycle into Bicester, Oxford is 10 miles away, which is considered too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village, but the village does not have its own school. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	--	+	<p>Area of Search D scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is not serviced by bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford. While there is potential to use rural roads to cycle into Bicester, Oxford is 10 miles away, which is considered too far to regularly travel by bike.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village; however, the Area does not contain a railway station or cycle routes. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor positive effects on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		<p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Upper Arncott is a Category A village with fairly regular bus services; however, none of the villages have a GP surgery. The Area contains several outdoor sports facilities and recreation grounds associated with the villages of Piddington and Upper Arncott. In</p>

Area of Search D – Arncott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		addition, there are some large green spaces (Arncott and Piddington Woods) a small allotment and children's playground within the Area. The Area contains a couple of Public Rights of Way.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction.
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Arncott Wood in the centre of the Area is recognised as Ancient Woodland and a Local wildlife Site, as are Piddington and Little Wood at the southern edge of the parcel. In addition, most of the woodlands and wetlands in the Area are recognised as BAP Priority Habitat.  While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	Area of Search D does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).  For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has

Area of Search D – Arncott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and sits directly adjacent to the village of Piddington to the east. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, more housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search D contains two Archaeological Priority Areas. The village of Piddington at the eastern edge of the Area contains several Listed Buildings. Five Listed Buildings sit within the Area in the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search D does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and also contains a large are of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land. The general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	-?	<p>Area of Search D contains the urban area of villages of Upper and Lower Arncott and also contains a</p>

Area of Search D – Arccott		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>large area of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 3 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of previously developed land. Despite this, all the land within the Area is designated as agricultural land. Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 4, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>Area of Search D contains the villages of Upper and Lower Arccott and also contains a large are of previously developed MOD land, including buildings and areas of hardstanding. However, the majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>Additional housing growth in the Area is likely to take place in and around the previously developed MOD site, but may include areas of greenfield land. In acknowledgement of the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective. This effect is uncertain until the potential for reusing buildings and materials has been identified.</p>

**Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area**

<b>Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search E scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 5,608 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 66,583 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within and around Bicester are considered to be within the 30-40 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is below the national average. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area has frequent bus services to Oxford, with a journey time of 45 mins. Bicester Village and Bicester North train stations offer rail services to London, Birmingham, Banbury and Oxford Parkway and (from the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to the M40 via the A41 emanating from its southern edge and two train lines which run through the town. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	++	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search E scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area has frequent bus services to Oxford, with a journey time of 45 mins. Bicester Village and Bicester North train stations offer rail services to London, Birmingham, Banbury and Oxford Parkway and (from the end 2016) Oxford city centre.</p> <p>Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to two train lines which run through the town. Therefore, a significant positive effect on this objective could also occur in Cherwell District.</p> <p>However, the Area contains the Bicester Town centre Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound</p>
	++	++/-	

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester has several GP surgeries and an Oxford Health NHS Hospital facility. There are multiple open green spaces and sports facilities within the town. Multiple Public Rights of Way emanate from the urban edge of Bicester, including a National Cycle Route which connects the town to Kidlington and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search E contains Bicester, the Category A Villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. Bicester is connected to the M40 via the A41 emanating from its southern edge and two train lines run through the town. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the railway lines or A-roads have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Bure Park Local Nature Reserve sits within the urban edge of Bicester town. There are several Local Wildlife Sites within the Area, including Bicester Airfield to the north east of the town. In addition, there are some significant pockets of BAP Priority Habitat to the north east and east of Bicester Town.  While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search E does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search E contains Bicester. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to the existing urban edge of the town without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search E contains the historic town of Bicester. The town's historic core is designated as a Conservation Area and is peppered with Listed Buildings. RAF Bicester to the north east of the town also designated as a Conservation Area and contains multiple Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. The Conservation Area of the historic village of Chesterton sits on the south western edge of the parcel. The deserted medieval village of Wretchwick to the south east of the town is designated as a scheduled monument.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource

Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
resources management		management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	Area of Search E contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of two tributaries of the River Ray located to the south. The floodplains represent approximately 5% of the total area of the Area.  While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	Area of Search E contains the urban areas of Bicester town and the villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land. The greenfield land surrounding the town and villages is designated as Grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.  Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 2 and 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.  However, the land to the east of the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Region, this effect is uncertain.

**Area of Search E – Bicester and surrounding area**

<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	Area of Search E contains the urban areas of Bicester town and the villages of Launton and Chesterton and the village of Caversfield. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

### Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford’s unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search F scored an ‘Amber’ and a ‘Red’ in ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’, hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 20,210 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 39,288 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell’s housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		

**Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell’s Area of Search F are considered to be within the 40-50 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation. However, the percentages of these communities are not considered to be a low enough for development in the area to make a significant difference to reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell. Therefore, the effect against this objective is negligible.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	++?	<p>Area of Search F scored ‘Amber’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is serviced by hourly bus services to Oxford (25A) and the railway station at Heyford is close to the Area’s western edge. However, there is no cycleway provision and at distance of 12-16 miles from central Oxford, the area is outside the scope of cycling for most people. In addition, a new secondary school has been constructed in the area.</p> <p>Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott which are not recognised as Category A Villages. However, the village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy ‘Villages 5’ requires the new settlement to provide a new 1-1.5 form entry primary school, sports pitches, a sports pavilion, play areas and indoor sports provision, a nursery, community hall, local centre/hotel, a neighbourhood police facility and improvements to the water supply and sewerage network. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>However there is no guarantee that all these services and facilities will be provided. Therefore this effect is uncertain.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+	+	<p>Area of Search F scored ‘Amber’ in ITP’s assessment of ‘proximity to current sustainable transport’, hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is serviced by hourly bus services to Oxford (25A) and the railway station at Heyford is close to the Area’s western edge. However, there is no cycleway provision and at distance of 12-16 miles from central Oxford, the area is outside the scope of cycling for most people.</p>

**Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The railway station at Heyford is close to the Area’s western edge. While there is no cycleway provision, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate a minor positive effect on this objective in Cherwell District.

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott which are not recognised as Category A Villages. However, the village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy ‘Villages 5’ requires the new settlement to provide contributions to health care provision as well as new sports pitches, sports pavilion, play areas and indoor sport provision. While there are multiple Public Rights of Way that cross through the Area, the policy requires the settlement to encourage walking and cycling through the provision of new footpaths and cycle paths that connect to the existing network.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search F lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Therefore, more housing growth in the area has the potential to contribute to the already significant amount earmarked for the area, with minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction.

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>The floodplain of the River Cherwell which follows the western edge of the Area is recognised as BAP Priority Habitat. Cooper’s Spinney Ancient Woodland also sits along the western edge of the parcel. Upper Heyford Airfield located in the north eastern corner of the Area is designated as a Local Wildlife Site.</p> <p>The airfield has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Policy ‘Villages 5’ requires the new settlement to conserve and enhance the airfield through appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures, including new wildlife corridors and the provision of habitat for great crested newts and ground nesting birds.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>Area of Search F does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.</p> <p>The Area lies adjacent to the village of Lower Heyford and contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott. The village of Upper Heyford sits adjacent to the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. However, these relatively small rural settlements are not considered to have significant urbanising influences on the countryside. Therefore, more housing growth within this relatively open and rural Area is more likely to have a significant adverse effect on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District.</p>

**Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>Area of Search F contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and two large Conservation Areas – Rousham, Lower Heyford and Upper Heyford Conservation Area and RAF Upper Heyford Conservation Area. Together the two Conservation Areas make-up approximately 70% of the land area within the Area. Each contains several listed buildings. RAF Upper Heyford also contains several Scheduled Monuments associated with the Area’s past use as an airfield.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Area of Search F does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place within and around the airbase. However, it is uncertain whether the former RAF base would be able to accommodate additional housing growth. Therefore, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford (designated as non-agricultural, which includes previously developed land).</p> <p>RAF Upper Heyford has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings. Beyond the limits of RAF Upper Heyford, the</p>

**Area of Search F – Former RAF Upper Heyford and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some pockets of Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that development would have to take place outside the former airbase on greenfield land.</p> <p>Further growth could result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>Area of Search F contains the villages of Upper Heyford and Caulcott and the former military base RAF Upper Heyford which has been allocated in the Part 1 of the Cherwell Local Plan for the development of a new settlement of approximately 2,361 dwellings.</p> <p>Additional housing growth in the Area is likely to take place in and around the previously developed MOD site; however, it is likely that the majority of the buildings and materials available on site will be reused in the development of the allocated settlement. In acknowledgement of the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective. This effect is uncertain until the potential for reusing buildings and materials has been identified.</p>

### Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search G scored an 'Amber' and a 'Red' in ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs', hence the mixed minor positive and minor adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is not within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of any jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of 77,604 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities within Cherwell's Area of Search G are considered to be within the 50-60 percentiles or above on the indices of multiple deprivation, which is above the national average. Therefore, the Area is likely to have negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell.</p>
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search G scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area is not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford.</p> <p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley which are not recognised as Category A Villages. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective, due to the fact that the new development would not be in close proximity to existing services and facilities.</p>
	--	--	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search G scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area is not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford.</p> <p>The area has no rail or cycle routes. Therefore housing growth in the Area has the potential to have a minor negative effect on this objective in Cherwell District.</p>
	--	-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley which are not recognised as Category A Villages. Neither village has a GP surgery, but the villages have playing fields. Furthermore, the Area contains a number of greenspaces including Ardley Wood SSSI and Stoke Wood. The Area also contains multiple Public Rights of Way.</p>
	+		
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be</p>
	0		

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction. Junction 10 of the M40 sits in the centre of the Area and connects the motorway to the A43 north. New housing developments in close proximity to the M40 and A-road have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Ardley Cutting and Quarry at the southern edge of the Area is designated as a SSSI and a Local Geological Site. Stoke Wood to the south east of the service station is an Ancient Woodland designated as a Local Wildlife Site. In addition, small pockets of woodland and scrubland within the Area are recorded as BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	<p>Area of Search G does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search G surrounds Junction 10 of the</p>

Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		M40. The junction and the motorway have a significant urbanising influence on the countryside within their immediate vicinity. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth around the junction without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search G contains the historic villages of Fewcott and Ardley. Each village has a Conservation Area which contains a cluster of Listed Buildings. The Conservation Area of Ardley also contains a Scheduled Monument – Ardley Wood Moated Ringwork.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search G does not contain any significant pockets of floodplain land designated as flood zones 2 and 3. Almost all the land within the Area falls within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land. Therefore, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land which would increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There is also some Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as Grade 2 and 3. Development on</p>

**Area of Search G – Junction 10, M40**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, a small area of land within the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County’s finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Region, this effect is uncertain.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search G contains the villages of Fewcott and Ardley and the Cherwell Valley Services at Junction 10 off the M40. However, the vast majority of the land within the Area is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

### Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  --	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search H scored 'Red' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs', hence the significant adverse effect on access to employment opportunities within Oxford. The Area is within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of 1,699 jobs in Oxford but not within 45 minutes highway distance of any jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<p>The Area of Search does not lie in close proximity to the urban edge of Oxford and therefore has a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion within the City.</p> <p>The communities around Banbury are generally low on the indices on multiple deprivation; however there are several communities within the town which are recorded as being within the 10-30%</p>
	0	

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			percentiles, which is well below the national average. Housing growth within close proximity to these communities has the potential to have a positive effect in reducing poverty and social exclusion in Cherwell by contributing to the regeneration of the communities through investment in new public realm, facilities and services. Therefore, a minor positive effect is recorded for this objective in Cherwell District.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search H scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. Banbury's existing train services to Oxford and Bicester are good. While bus services are limited, the Bankside cycle route to NCN 5 links Banbury to Oxford. However, at 26 miles, this represents an unrealistic traveling distance for most individuals.</p> <p>Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury is connected to the M40 and has a railway station. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p>
	+	++	
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>Area of Search H scored 'Amber' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the minor positive effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. Banbury's existing train services to Oxford and Bicester are good. While bus services are limited, the Bankside cycle route to NCN 5 links Banbury to Oxford. However, at 26 miles, this represents an unrealistic traveling distance for most individuals.</p> <p>Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury has a railway station and the Bankside cycle route links the town to the National Cycle Network.</p> <p>However, the Area contains the Horsefair and Hennef Way Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Development in close proximity to the AQMAs could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems. Therefore, both the District-wide effects associated with this objective are likely to be mixed overall.</p>
	+	++/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population &	++		Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote. Banbury has several GP surgeries as well as a cluster of hospital buildings associated with Oxford University. There are

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
reduce inequalities in health.		multiple open green spaces and sports facilities within the town. Multiple Public Rights of Way emanate from the urban edge of Banbury, including a National Cycle Route which connects the town to Kidlington and Oxford to the south.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search H contains Banbury and the Category A Village of Bodicote to the south. Banbury is connected to the M40, which runs along its eastern edge and has a railway station. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the existing communities in the short term during construction. Furthermore, new housing developments in close proximity to the railway line and motorway have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise and air pollution effects.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Neithrop Fields Cutting SSSI sits within the urban edge of Banbury and the Giants Cave Local Geological Site is located on the south western edge of the Area. In addition, pockets of BAP Priority habitat are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality	-?	Area of Search H does not contain portions of or lie within 250m of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

**Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.		For the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to existing settlements. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area. However, Area of Search H contains Banbury. Therefore, the Area is more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to the existing urban edge of the town without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the District. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search H contains the historic town of Banbury and historic village of Bodicote. The settlement’s historic cores are designated as Conservation Areas, each peppered with Listed Buildings. The Oxford Canal Conservation Area cuts through the centre of the town. Wroxton Abbey Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area borders the Area’s western edge.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>Area of Search H contains the floodplain (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the River Cherwell which flows through the urban area of Banbury. The floodplain represent approximately 10% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area</p>

Area of Search H – Banbury and surrounding area		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>Area of Search H contains the urban areas of Banbury town and the village of Bodicote. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land. The greenfield land surrounding the town and village is designated as Grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>Therefore, development would result in a net loss of agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 2 and 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land to the west and south of the Area is designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region. Given the size of the Area, it is possible that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Region. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the fact that approximately half of the greenfield land within the Area is not safeguarded, this effect is uncertain.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	Area of Search H contains the urban areas of Banbury town and the village of Bodicote. However, for the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.

**Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal**

<b>Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	<p>The Area of Search has the potential to accommodate a significant number of homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to meeting Oxford's unmet housing need, with significant positive effects for the City of Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 housing allocations.</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  -?	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search and was too large for ITP to carryout accurate modelling assessing 'access to jobs'. In the absence a transport modelling score, it is considered that housing growth in the majority of Area of Search I would have a minor adverse effect on this objective. This is due to the fact that the Area is wholly rural in nature and largely remote from existing local and regional centres with sustainable transport links to jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<p>The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Cherwell's housing and employment need has already been planned for through the Part 1 strategic allocations and any additional Part 2 allocations.</p>

**Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. This Area is wholly rural in character. The vast majority of the Area is recorded as being low on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, across the majority of the area new development is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion in Oxford and Cherwell.</p>
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--?</p>	<p>Area of Search I scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to access to services and facilities in Oxford. The Area of Search represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. Accommodating further housing growth throughout the District's rural areas, not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford would have a significant adverse effect on this objective.</p> <p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. Villages, many of which are Category A villages, are scattered throughout rural areas of the District. However, the vast majority of the area is not in close proximity to local services and facilities within the District's towns and villages. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective, due to the fact that the new development would not be in close proximity to existing services and facilities. At the District-scale, this effect is uncertain until such time as the exact location of new housing development within Area is known, i.e. accessibility to key employment areas and local services and facilities has been established.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	<p>Area of Search I scored 'Red' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport', hence the significant adverse effect in relation to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution and road congestion. The Area of Search represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. Accommodating further housing growth throughout the District's rural areas, not serviced by rail, bus or walk/cycle routes to Oxford would have a significant adverse effect on this objective.</p> <p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. The vast majority of the area is not in close proximity to local services and facilities within the District's towns and villages and there are limited railway, bus and cycle services and facilities. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is also recorded for this objective in</p>

Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Cherwell District.
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and remote, with limited access GP and hospital facilities. While the vast majority of the land within the area is isolated from a good range of public open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, the majority of the land within the rural area of the District is within 800m of a Public Right of Way. Furthermore, there are a number of National Cycle Routes which cross through the District.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the Area of Search is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity. Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search, which is rural in character. Villages are scattered throughout rural areas of the District. Housing growth in these rural areas has the potential to generate minor adverse effects on the on existing communities in the short term during construction.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and contains dozens of local and national biodiversity sites, including Local Wildlife Sites and SSSIs, and multiple pockets of Ancient Woodland. Ardley Fields Quarry Local Geological Site sits in the centre of the District within the Area.  While the direct effects of new development within the Area of Search on such biodiversity and geodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth within the remoter rural areas of the District has the potential to

**Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		generate significant, indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the Area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. This Area contains a portion of the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) west on Banbury. Furthermore, much of the western edge within this portion of the District is within 250m of the AONB. The Area is predominantly rural and remote. Therefore, for the Area to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that this development will have to take place in rural locations. While the effects of such strategic allocations are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the rural areas of the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the countryside and the AONB, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists in the Area.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	<p>Area of Search I contains multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas associated with the many historic villages that are distributed throughout the Area, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area which runs through the centre of the Area. Several Registered Parks and Gardens sit within the area, including the large Wroxton Abbey, Broughton Castle, Middleton Park and Kirtlington Park. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location, layout, landscaping and design are known, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on the setting and special character the above statutory cultural heritage assets, as well as local cultural heritage assets.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of new development within the Area could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all Areas of Search have a negligible effect on this objective.

**Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	-	<p>Area of Search I contains the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Cherwell and Ray. In addition, the southern end of the area contains Ot Moor which is a large waterlogged moorland. The floodplains represent approximately 5% of the total area of the Area.</p> <p>While the effects of new housing development in the Area are uncertain until the location and design of such development is known, it is unlikely that such development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3. However, the general principle of housing growth within the Area of Search (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the District with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	--?	<p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural and remote. The majority of the land within the Area is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; however, there are some significant portions of Grade 2 and Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the District with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within the Area is Grade 3, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-?	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within this Area of Search on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, there are four pockets of land designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Regions, including a particularly large area to the south and west of Banbury. Given the size of the Area, it is unlikely that additional housing growth would need to take place on the Minerals Consultation Regions. As there is potential for new housing growth within the Area to sterilise a portion of the County's finite mineral resources limiting the local availability of the resource a minor adverse effect on this objective is recorded; however, in acknowledgement of the relatively small proportion of the Area covered by the Minerals Consultation Regions, this effect is uncertain.</p>

**Area of Search I – Remainder of district / Rural dispersal**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Area of Search I represents the remainder of the District not covered by the other Areas of Search. The Area is largely rural greenfield land.</p> <p>For the Area to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore, a minor adverse effect is recorded for this objective.</p>

# Appendix 5

## Quantum options detailed appraisal matrix

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford’s needs</b>					
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	++	++	++/ --?	--	<p>Cherwell District Council has been apportioned 4,400 dwellings as a result of the Oxfordshire Growth Board’s Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme. This equates to just under 30% of Oxford’s unmet housing need up to 2031. Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will significantly increase the number of affordable homes in areas of search A and B, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within Cherwell is likely to result in an under provision of housing in and around Oxford, which has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford’s unmet housing need with significant positive effects. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in Cherwell would mean the district does not meet its proposed share of Oxford’s unmet need under the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, with a significant adverse effect on this objective as insufficient homes would be delivered to meet Oxford’s needs</p>
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford.	++	++	+/- ?	--	<p>Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. Kidlington and the surrounding area (areas of search A and B) scored ‘Green’ in both ITP’s assessments of ‘access to jobs’. Areas of search A and B are within 45 minutes walking and public transport accessibility of between 41,000 and 52,000 jobs in Oxford and 45 minutes highway distance of roughly 99,000 jobs in Oxford.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will significantly increase the number of homes (including affordable homes) for the area’s workforce, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City’s employment opportunities, inhibiting economic growth in the area with significant adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford’s unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in significantly fewer affordable homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City’s employment opportunities, inhibiting economic growth in the area with significant adverse effects on this objective.</p>
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of Oxford.	+	+	+/- ?	-	<p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford could result in significantly fewer homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City’s employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell still has the potential to meet a significant proportion of Oxford’s unmet housing need, helping to attract and retain workers and students to the area with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in significantly fewer affordable homes in close proximity to the City, making it harder for local workers and students to access the City’s employment and education opportunities, inhibiting economic growth and innovation in the area with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p>
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>					
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	0	0	0	0	<p>Kidlington and the surrounding area (areas of search A and B) are generally considered to contain some of the least deprived areas on the indices of multiple deprivation. Therefore, new development within areas of search A and B is likely to have a negligible effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion, i.e. new residential communities are unlikely to contribute to regenerating the area.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for regeneration. Therefore all four options</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					would be unlikely to affect this SA objective
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	+/- ?	--?	<p>The area to the north of Oxford around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' to Oxford due to the presence of good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester, the close proximity of Oxford Parkway and Islip train stations and existing Park &amp; Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. Furthermore, National Cycle Routes 5 &amp; 51 connect areas of search A and B to Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a reasonable distance to travel by bike).</p> <p>In addition, areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton which contain a range of local service and facilities. In the north western corner of the area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Therefore, housing growth in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in significant adverse effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	+/- ?	--?	Close proximity or easy access to local facilities and services, reduces the need to travel by private car, helping to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport which contribute towards reducing air

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>pollution and road congestion.</p> <p>The area to the north of Oxford around Kidlington (areas of search A and B) scored 'Green' in ITP's assessment of 'proximity to current sustainable transport' to Oxford due to the presence of good existing bus services to Oxford and Kidlington, and fair bus services to Bicester, the close proximity of Oxford Parkway and Islip train stations and existing Park &amp; Ride sites, including Water Eaton and Peartree. Furthermore, National Cycle Routes 5 &amp; 51 connect areas of search A and B to Oxford which lies 4 miles to the south (a reasonable distance to travel by bike).</p> <p>In addition, areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton which contain a range of local service and facilities. In the north western corner of the area (to the north west of Kidlington) lies London-Oxford Airport. Therefore, housing growth in the area has the potential to generate significant positive effects on this objective by maintaining or improving accessibility to services and facilities.</p> <p>However, the area's southern edge borders the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers the entire City. Development in close proximity to the AQMA could impact on local air quality and health, particularly if vehicle movements associated with the new development (including potentially HGVs) compound existing air quality problems, with minor adverse effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to the City of Oxford and the village of Kidlington will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good range of local services and facilities and in close proximity to the City of Oxford with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford's unmet housing need is located in close proximity to the City's facilities and services, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need in alternative locations which might not have as good accessibility to local services and facilities and the City of Oxford, resulting in significant adverse</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell district)					
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	++	+/- ?	--?	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington and the smaller settlements of Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton. Kidlington and Yarnton both contain GP surgeries, sports facilities and other forms of open space. Islip has a GP surgery, allotments, outdoor sports facilities and a children’s playground. Areas of search A and B contain multiple Public Rights of Way, and National Cycle Routes connect Kidlington with Bicester to the north and Oxford to the south. Woodstock and the urban area of Oxford are also close by.</p> <p>Delivering all 4,400 homes, or significantly more, in close proximity to Oxford and the villages will ensure that the new homes are located in areas with a good access to medical services and open spaces for recreation, with significant positive effects on this objective.</p> <p>Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within close proximity to Oxford and the villages would result in the need to meet significantly more of Oxford’s unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, locations which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and open spaces and sports facilities for recreation, resulting in minor adverse effects on this objective. However, even the provision of significantly fewer dwellings within Cherwell could still ensure that a significant proportion of Oxford’s unmet housing need is located in close proximity to medical services and recreation facilities of Oxford, Kidlington, Islip and Yarnton, with minor positive effects on this objective. Overall, this effect is uncertain until the number of homes is known.</p> <p>Delivering no additional homes in close proximity to Oxford would result in the need to meet all of Cherwell’s apportionment of Oxford’s unmet housing need in alternative locations within the County, which might not have as good accessibility to medical services and recreation facilities, resulting in significant adverse effects on this objective. This effect is uncertain until the location of the homes is known.</p>
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	0	0	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within Cherwell under

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					all four options is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	-	-	0	<p>Despite the opportunity to invest in and create new vibrant communities in Cherwell, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to residential amenity for the options which would result in the development of additional new homes within Cherwell. This is because areas of search A and B, particularly around Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip and Yarnton contain a significant number of existing residential communities. Therefore, housing growth in areas of search A and B has the potential to generate noise, air and light pollution effecting existing communities, particularly in the short term during construction. Furthermore, area of search A contains London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park, two railway lines and the A44 and A34. New housing developments in close proximity to London-Oxford Airport, A-roads or railway lines have the potential to generate minor adverse effects on new communities, associated with long term noise, air and light pollution effects.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for additional noise, air and light pollution effects on either existing or new residential communities. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell district)					
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain portions of the Oxford Meadows SAC, Shipton-on-Cherwell &amp; Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI and Pixey and Yarnton Meads SSSI. Rushy Meadows SSSI lies in the centre of the area to the west of Kidlington. In addition, there are multiple Local Wildlife Sites to the south and west of Kidlington, including some pockets of ancient woodland around Begbroke. The courses of the Oxford Canal and the River Cherwell contain BAP Priority Habitat.</p> <p>While the direct effects of new development within Cherwell on such biodiversity assets cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate indirect adverse effects on such assets, in the short term during construction and in the long term associated with the general increase in population in the area. Direct effects will be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.</p> <p>The greater the number of dwellings (i.e. under the options to deliver 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>and their location are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the designated and undesignated biodiversity assets within areas of search A and B. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	-?	--?	-?	0	<p>For the areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate more housing growth it is likely that development will have to take place in rural locations as strategic urban extensions to the City of Oxford or around the villages of Kidlington, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell or Yarnton. The general principle of housing growth within rural areas has the potential to generate adverse effects on the countryside, both in terms of its landscape character and quality and the ability for existing and new communities to access and enjoy what currently exists.</p> <p>Being in close proximity to the large village of Kidlington and the urban area of Oxford, areas of search A and B are more likely to be able to accommodate housing growth as extensions to their existing urban edges without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside within the district. Therefore, accommodating 4,400 homes, or significantly fewer homes, in the area has the potential to generate minor adverse effects.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly more than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the total amount are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the landscape of the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain multiple Archaeological Priority Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Oxford Canal Conservation Area, which runs through the centre of the area, and the Conservation Areas within the urban area of Kidlington and the smaller villages of Begbroke, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Hampton Poyle and Islip. The Registered Park and Garden at Yarnton Manor sits in the south western corner of the parcel. Furthermore, numerous listed buildings and scheduled monuments are scattered throughout areas of search A and B, including the deserted village of Hampton Gay.</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>Given the concentration of historic assets within the area, the general principle of housing growth has the potential to generate significant adverse effects on their setting and special character. The greater the number of dwellings (i.e. under the options to deliver 4,400 homes or significantly more), the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering significantly less than 4,400 homes within area has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the amount to be delivered are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on the cultural heritage assets of the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	0	0	0	<p>The location of new development within areas of search A and B could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all options are considered to have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain the floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) of the Rivers Thames and Cherwell. In addition, a number of other smaller floodplains (including flood zone 2 and 3) associated with smaller waterways flow through the area.</p> <p>While it is unlikely that development will be accommodated on areas designated as Flood Zones 2 and 3, the general principle of housing growth within areas of search A and B (most likely on greenfield land) has the potential to increase the area of impermeable surfaces within the district with adverse effects on this objective.</p> <p>The greater the number of dwellings, the more potential for significant adverse effects. Delivering 4,400 homes, or significantly more than 4,400 homes, within the area has the potential to generate more significant adverse effects, although this uncertain until the exact number of homes and their location are known.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development irrespective of the amount to be delivered are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on flood risk in the district. Therefore, a negligible effect is recorded for this option on this objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	--?	-?	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within areas of search A and B is designated as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. There are also some significant pockets of Grade 2 and Grade 4 agricultural land.</p> <p>For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land classified as high quality agricultural land. Development of 4,400 homes or significantly more on such land will result in a net loss of greenfield and agricultural land within the district with significant adverse effects on this objective. While the majority of the agricultural land within areas of search A and B is Grade 3 or higher, there is some uncertainty associated with the fact that it is unknown whether the agricultural land is Grade 3a or Grade 3b.</p> <p>Accommodating significantly less than 4,400 dwellings has the potential to generate more minor adverse effects.</p> <p>All effects of new development are uncertain until their location, layout, landscaping and design are known.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in no potential for adverse effects on this objective.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	-	-	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within areas of search A and B on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>However, the vast majority of the greenfield land within areas of search A and B has been designated by Oxfordshire County Council as a Minerals Consultation Region.</p>

SA Objectives	SA Scores				Justification – Effects on areas of search A and B
	4,400 Homes	>4,400 Homes	<4,400 Homes	No Homes	
					<p>For areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on greenfield land within a Minerals Consultation Region, sterilising a portion of the County’s finite mineral resources and limiting its local availability. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded for options involving varying quantities of development within the district.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	0	<p>Areas of search A and B contain Kidlington, Yarnton, Begbroke, Islip, Shipton-on-Cherwell, London-Oxford Airport and the Oxford Spires Business Park. However, the vast majority of the land within areas of search A and B is greenfield land.</p> <p>For the areas of search A and B to be able to accommodate additional housing growth it is likely that the majority of this development will take place on areas of greenfield land limiting the opportunity to reuse existing buildings and materials. Therefore minor adverse effects are recorded for options involving varying quantities of development within the district.</p> <p>The development of no new homes will result in negligible effects on this objective.</p>

## **Appendix 6**

Residential site options within areas of search A and B  
detailed appraisal matrices

### Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,084 new dwellings; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	+	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+/-	+/-	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		<p>This site is within 672m of Exeter Surgery / Kidlington and Yarnton Medical Group. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods, St. Mary's Fields, Park Hill Copse and Gravel Pits Allotments. Nearby sports facilities, include Park Hill Recreation Ground, Exeter Close and Orchard Recreation Ground. There</p>

**Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		are two public footpaths which intersect the site and a cycle route approximately 130m to the east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.  There is a BAP priority habitat / proposed new Local Wildlife Site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. In addition, there is another
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**Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>BAP approximately 26m to the south of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,084 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to an Archaeology Priority Constraint Area and Kidlington - Church Street Conservation Area. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>

**Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to</p>

**Site 14 - Land North of The Moors, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry

Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">++</div>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 5,430 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #ff0000; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">--</div>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #90ee90; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">+</div>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore, a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 -

**Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	--	--	<p>Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>--</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>--</p>	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		<p>The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Jerome Way natural greenspace and Bunkers Hill Bowling Green. There are two public footpaths which intersect the site and another two which are adjacent to the eastern portion of the site and the southern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.</p>
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**Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The settlement at Shipton-on-Cherwell is adjacent to the south of the site and there is another residential area adjacent to the western area of the site. In addition the A4260 (Banbury Road) is adjacent to the southern area of the site while the A4095 (Bunkers Hill) is adjacent to the western edge. The eastern section of the site is also bisected by a train line. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Bunkers Hill Quarry Local Wildlife Site and several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre are within the site. In addition, Shipton-on-Cherwell &amp; Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI is within the site. There are two sections of a Local Geological Sites (Greenhill Farm Quarry, West, aka The Old Quarry) within 250m to the north of the site and Busby's Spinney Ancient Woodland to the east of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this</p>
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**Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.  Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 5,430 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes two Archaeology Priority Constraint Areas and is adjacent to two Conservation Areas (Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood

**Site 19 - Shipton on Cherwell Quarry**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment		<p>zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on brownfield land and approximately 14% of the site's eastern and northern areas are in flood zone 3, therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site</p>

## Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park

Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 8,731 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore a minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	++	++	

**Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site within 500m of a premium bus route. A Key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of three healthcare facilities, the closest being Yarnton Medical Practise approximately 294m to the south of the A44 (Woodstock Road West) and the furthest Gosford Hill Medical Centre is approximately 526m to the east of the A4260 (Oxford Road). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton Pitches, The Phelps Amenity Greenspace, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace and Cassington Road Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities, include Little Marsh Playing Field, Yarnton Park, Kidlington Football Club, Ron Groves Park and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths which intersect the site around the northern and southern areas of the site. There are two and a cycle route approximately 224m to the east and 44m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake

**Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site, Yanton to the south and Begbroke to the west. In addition, there is a train line which bisects the eastern area of the site and the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the north and eastern areas of the site. In addition, Rushy Meadows SSSI is adjacent to the north eastern area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed</p>
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Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 8,731 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and includes / adjacent to Listed Buildings and includes Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>

## Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 25% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 44%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (approximately 41%) Agricultural Land and urban (approximately 4%); therefore a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 20 - Begbroke Science Park**

<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

**Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip**

<b>Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 226 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Islip train station is within 2.5km. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.  This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
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**Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential properties on Kidlington road to the east of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are no biodiversity or geodiversity designations within 250m of the site. There are several BAP habitats identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 1km of the site, the closest being Traditional orchards 365m to the east, while the furthest (Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh) is approximately 990m north east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 226 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 21 - Land off Mill Lane/ Kidlington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

### Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 2,436 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	+	

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			

Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There are several public footpaths within 800m and the site is adjacent to a cycle route, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to Perdiswell farm House on Shipton Road to the north and a property on Oxford Road to the south. In addition the A4095 (Upper Campsfield Road) is adjacent to the east of the site while the A44 (Oxford Road). Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and longer term.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, there are two other BAP sites between 130m and 199m to the north of the site and another (Lowland wood pastures and parkland) approximately 223m to the south of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.  Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 2,436 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site is adjacent to a Registered Park and Garden and includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument or adjacent to a Registered Park or Garden could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.

**Site 22 - Land North West of Oxford Airport, near Woodstock**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 736 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	++	++	

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site falls within 500m of a premium bus route, including key bus service S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a public footpath approximately 592m north west of the site and another 440m southwest and a cycle route approximately 48m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is also adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

**Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 736 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 23 - Land at junction of Langford Lane/A44, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority (approximately 89%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land (approximately 6%), and urban land (approximately 5%). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke**

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 970 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
	+/-		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	+	
This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -			

**Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>+/-</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAS in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAS in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area, Begbroke Sports Ground, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Langford Corner Amenity Greenspace and Partridge Close Amenity Greenspace. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths within 800m of the site to the south, east and western areas of the site, the nearest is adjacent to the southern edge and the furthest is approximately 545m to the west of the site. There is a cycle route approximately 344m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of

**Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the north and Begbroke Crescent to the south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 133m to the east of the site. In addition, Rushy Meadows is approximately 161m to the east. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the north and Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 970 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality</p>

**Site 24 - Begbroke Lane, North East Field, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority (approximately 68%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land while the remainder (approximately 31%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

### Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 300 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'amber' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	Cherwell	

**Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There are several public footpaths and a cycle route within 800m of this site, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

**Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads on Shipton Road, a school and recreational ground to the west of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the western edge of the site. In addition, there is another BAP (Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh) approximately 235m to the north of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 300 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this</p>

Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.  This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

**Site 25 - Land East of Marlborough School, Woodstock**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington**

<b>Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington</b>			
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>		<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,801 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +/-		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b> 0	<b>Cherwell</b> 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b> +	<b>Cherwell</b> +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods, St. Mary's Fields, Park Hill Copse and Gravel Pits Allotments. Nearby sports facilities, include Park Hill Recreation Ground, Exeter Close and Orchard Recreation Ground. There are four public footpaths which intersect the site and another two which are adjacent to the west portion of the site. There is a cycle route approximately 133m to the east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.

Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  This site includes allotments and there is a train line which bisects the western section of the site. The western section is also adjacent to the A4260 Banbury Road. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.  There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, there are several BAP sites including the River Cherwell adjacent to the northern and western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.  The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.

### Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,801 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to an Archaeology Priority Constraint Area and two Conservation Areas (Kidlington - Church Street, Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p>

**Site 27 - Land North of The Moors and East of Banbury Road, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 85%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 15%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

### Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell

Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #2e8b57; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">++</div>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 112 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #add8e6; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">+/-</div>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #90ee90; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">+</div>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b> <div style="background-color: #ffff00; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">0</div>	<b>Cherwell</b> <div style="background-color: #ffff00; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">0</div>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.

**Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	--	--	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	--	--	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		<p>The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Jerome Way Amenity Greenspace and natural greenspace. There are two public footpaths which intersect the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.</p>

**Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The settlement at Shipton-on-Cherwell is adjacent to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site. In addition, Shipton-on-Cherwell &amp; Whitehill Farm Quarries SSSI, Bunkers Hill Quarry Local Wildlife Site and several other BAP priority habitats are adjacent to the northern, eastern and southern areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 112 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>This site is adjacent to two Conservation Areas (Hampton Gay, Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp and Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within</p>

**Site 29 - Land at Shipton on Cherwell**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+?	<p>This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site</p>

### Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 665 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.  This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	<b>Cherwell</b>	

**Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchington Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential property on Bletchingdon Road to the west of the site. In addition, there is a railway line to south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and during the longer-term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 250m of the eastern area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 665 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects</p>

Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchington Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.  This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 51%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder of the site is classified as Grade 4 Agricultural Land (approximately 49%). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain

**Site 30 - Oil Storage Depot, Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts.</p> <p>The northern part of the site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

**Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington**

<b>Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 &amp; 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington</b>			
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>		<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 173 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +/-		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b> 0	<b>Cherwell</b> 0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b> +	<b>Cherwell</b> +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A (15 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods and St. Mary's Fields. Nearby sports facilities include, Park Hill Recreation Ground and Orchard Recreation Ground. There are several public footpaths within 800m including one which is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. This site is also within 800m of a cycle route. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential property on Webbs Way to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the eastern edge of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site relatively large but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 173 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact</p>

Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site is within Kidlington - Church Street Conservation Area and is adjacent to an Archaeological Priority Constraint Area. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 32 - Land adjoining 26 & 33 Webbs Way, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke**

<b>Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke</b>			
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>		<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 480 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
	+/-		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	+	+	

**Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Laburnum Crescent Allotments, Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, Spruce Road Amenity Greenspace, Ryder Close Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton and The Paddocks, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities, include Little Marsh Playing Field, Kidlington Football Club and Ron Groves Park. There are several public footpaths within 800m, the nearest is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. There are two and a cycle route approximately 490m to the north and 540m to the south of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

**Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The western part of this site is adjacent to a train line and there are residential properties / travellers site adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the site; therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective in the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>This site is between 250m and 1km of several designations including Meadows west of the Oxford Canal BAP priority habitat / Local Wildlife Site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 738m to the south. Rushy Meadows SSSI is also approximately 951m north west of the site and there are several other BAP sites within 1km, the closest being approximately 291m to the north and the furthest is approximately 1km away to the south east. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site is also relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 480 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>-?</p>	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

<b>Site 34 - South of Sandy Lane, Begbroke</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington

Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 4,270 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs'); therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	++	
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
	0	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	++	

**Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++/--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++/--</p>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		<p>The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake. Nearby sports facilities include, Oxfordshire Sports Partnership, Spirit Health Club and Banbury Road North Sports Ground. There are two which intersect the site public footpaths within 800m of the site and several more within 800m of the site. There is also a cycle path which intersects the central area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more</p>

**Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The southern area of the site is adjacent to residential properties, Cutteslowe Park and a sports facility. In addition, the western area of the site is bisected by a train line and the A4165 (Banbury / Oxford Road) and the A34 (Western By Pass Road) is adjacent to the south-western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites, as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the eastern section of the site. In addition, there are other BAP sites adjacent to the south western area and north western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant</p>
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**Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to a settlement at Cutteslowe. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 4,472 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a or adjacent to a heritage asset could result in enhancements to the heritage asset, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces</p>

**Site 38 - North Oxford Triangle, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment		<p>and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 70%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 30%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This eastern area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford**

Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,498 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -		

**Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C and S4 (15 min frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake adjacent to northern area of the site. Nearby sports facilities include Spirit Health Club and Oxford University Press Sports Ground. There is a public footpath which intersects the site and several more within 800m of the site. The site is also within 800m of two cycle routes. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

**Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The southern area of this site is adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) and the A4260 (Frieze way Road). The site also contains an agricultural building and there is another agricultural business to the south of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are three BAP sites adjacent to the northern and western areas of the site. In addition, there is a BAP priority habitat / proposed new Local Wildlife Site as designated by the Thames Valley Environmental Records approximately 15m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,498 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and includes a Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 39 - Frieze Farm, Woodstock Road, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 67% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (24%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This western area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford

Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,518 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	<b>Cherwell</b>	

**Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p>
	+ + / - -	+ + / - -	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake. In addition, there is a public footpath and cycle path adjacent to the western area of the site as well as a sports facility (Spirit Health Club). As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

**Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>5. To create and sustain vibrant communities</p>	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to three A roads. The A43 (western By-pass Road) is adjacent to the eastern area, A40 (Northern By-pass Road) is adjacent to the southern area and the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the northern area of the site. There are several properties within the site including an agricultural business and residential properties within the north eastern and western areas of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

<p>7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity</p>	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and several more adjacent to the western and southern boundaries. In addition, there is a Local Wildlife Site (Dukes Lock Pond) approximately 22m to the west of this site and another (Wet Wood and Swamp near Yarnton) 152m to the north of the site. The proposed Cassington to Yarnton Pits East Extension Local Wildlife Site is also approximately 92m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,518 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

<b>Site 41 - Land at Drinkwater, Oxford</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 87% is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (11%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters

Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 123 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
	++		
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
	+/-		
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
	+		
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	++	++	

**Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++)/- effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++)/- effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. Also within 800m is Begbroke Sports and Social Club, several public footpaths including one which intersects the southern area of the site and another which is adjacent to the southern edge of the site and a cycle route which is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of

**Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential roads and a school within the settlement along Spring Hill Road. In addition, the A44 (Woodstock Road) is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer period.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 175m north of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 124 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Area and a Conservation Area (Begbroke). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality</p>

**Site 48 - Land South of Solid State Logic Headquarters**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. This site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

### Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 523 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore a minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	++	
	<b>Cherwell</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). This site
	++	

**Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). This site partially falls within 500m of a premium bus route. It is served by key bus services: 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 min frequency) and S4, 700 (20/30 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is approximately 732m south of Gosford Hill Medical Centre. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake adjacent to southern area of the site and Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace, which is adjacent to the northern area of the site. Nearby sports facilities include Stratfield Brake and Ron Groves Park. There are several public footpaths within 800m of the site, the nearest is adjacent to the western area of the site and there is a cycle path adjacent to the eastern

Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site. In addition, the A4260 (Frieze Way) is adjacent to the eastern area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.  There are three BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and another adjacent to the western boundary. In addition, Rushy Meadows SSSI is approximately 231m from the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.

**Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.  Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 523 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes a Listed Building and is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each

**Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 44%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as urban land (41%) and Grade 4 Agricultural Land (15%); therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 49 - Land at Stratfield Farm, Oxford Road, Kidlington**

<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

### Site 50 - Land North of Oxford

Site 50 - Land North of Oxford			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 7,540 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

**Site 50 - Land North of Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/--	++/--	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, S5 (15 minute frequency); 700, S4 (20/30 minute frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++/--) effect is likely.</p>

**Site 50 - Land North of Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+	The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake Sports Ground and Stratfield Brake. Nearby sports facilities include, Oxfordshire Sports Partnership, Spirit Health Club and Banbury Road North Sports Ground. There are two which intersect the site public footpaths within 800m of the site and several more within 800m of the site. There is also a cycle path which intersects the central area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The southern area of the site is adjacent to residential properties, Cutteslowe Park and a sports facility. In addition, the western area of the site is bisected A4165 (Banbury / Oxford Road) and a train line is adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.

**Site 50 - Land North of Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites, as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the eastern section of the site. In addition, there are other BAP sites adjacent to the south western area and north western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to a settlement at Cutteslowe. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 773 new dwellings in a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site includes a Listed Building and three Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the</p>

**Site 50 - Land North of Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 20% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 69%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 31%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is, Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the</p>

**Site 50 - Land North of Oxford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This eastern area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood**

<b>Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood</b>			
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>		<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 9,440 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'red' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, significant negative effects are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	+	
	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -		

**Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/-</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	<p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		Yarnton Medical Practise is within the eastern area of the site. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Yarnton Playing Fields, Cassington Road Amenity Greenspace, Yarnton and the Paddocks, Yarnton. Nearby sports facilities include Yarnton Park and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There are several public footpaths which intersect the site and two which are adjacent to the north western and western areas of the site. The eastern area of the site is also adjacent to a cycle path. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.

Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Yanton to the east of the site. In addition the A44 (Woodstock Road West) is adjacent to the north as well as a train line to the southwest and Bladon Park to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer period.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>The site encompasses a Begbroke Wood Ancient Woodland and a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre is adjacent. In addition, there is another Ancient Woodland / Bladon Heath Local Wildlife Site and a BAP priority habitat site adjacent to the north west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>

**Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 11,540 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site includes and is adjacent to Listed Buildings. This site also includes Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality</p>

**Site 51 - Land to West of A44/Rutten Lane, North of Cassington Road, surrounding Begbroke Wood**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.		<p>agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>Approximately 98% of the site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, with the remaining 2% on Grade 2 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The eastern part of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,</p>

### Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip

Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 273 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
	--	
	Cherwell	This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 -

**Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">--</p>	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		This site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery). The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Kidlington Road Amenity Greenspace, Islip, Islip Village Hall Playing Field and River Ray Amenity Greenspace, Islip. There are four public footpaths within 800m of the site. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential property on Bletchingdon Road to the north of the site and Kidlington to Road to the south. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and during the longer-term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are two BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre between 250m and 1km of the eastern, southern and south-western areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. The site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 273 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as</p>

**Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>

**Site 55 - Land off Bletchingdon Road, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a negligible effect is expected</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke**

<b>Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 219 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>
	++	++
<p>The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site</p>		

**Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (+ +/-) effect is likely.</p>
	++/-	++/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Begbroke BC (Begbroke Lane), Begbroke Sports Club Play Area and Begbroke Sports Ground. There are two sports facilities nearby including Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a public footpath approximately 440m southwest and a cycle route approximately 48m to the west of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of

**Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to residential properties on Begbroke Crescent to the south. This site is also adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the west. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and in the longer-term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is nestled between two existing settlements on Evenlode Crescent to the east and Begbroke</p>

**Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Crescent to the south. This site is a fairly large site and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 220 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. Approximately 53% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder (approximately 47%) is classed as Grade 2 Agricultural Land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain</p>

**Site 74 - Land at no.40 and to the rear of 30-40 Woodstock Road East, Begbroke**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

### Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 141 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -
	Cherwell	

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The entire site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>
	+/-	+/-	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Yarnton Playing Fields and he Paddocks, Yarnton. There is a sports facility nearby (Yarnton Park) and several public footpaths and a cycle route which are all within 800m of the site. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Yanton to the north of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are three BAP priority habitat sites as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 250m of this site. In addition, there is another BAP approximately 26m to the south of the site, the closest being approximately 140m northeast of the site and the furthest 249m northwest. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is also large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 142 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on</p>

**Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	This site includes Registered Park and Gardens and Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (approximately 78%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land, while the remainder of the site is classified as Grade 4 Agricultural Land</p>

Site 75 - Land adjacent to The Old School House, Church Lane, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		(approximately 18%) and urban land (approximately 4%). Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective,

**Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington**

Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 119 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
	0	0

**Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	+	+	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+/-	+/-	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and minor negative (+/-) effect is likely.</p>

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

### Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++	This site is approximately 680m west of Kidlington and Yarnton Medical Group/ Exeter Surgery. The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Lyne Road Amenity Greenspace, Bellinger Way Amenity Greenspace and Gravel Pits Allotments (east of Oxford Road). Nearby sports facilities, include Kidlington Football Club, Exeter Close and Park Hill Recreation Ground. There are several public footpaths within 800m, the closest are adjacent to the western and southern edges. There is a cycle path 531m to the south east of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The site is adjacent to residential roads within the settlement at Kidlington to the east of the site. In addition, there is a train line adjacent to the eastern area of the site and an industrial area to the north of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.

**Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Rushy Meadows SSSI and a BAP priority habitat (as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre) are adjacent to the western area of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>The site sits adjacent to the settlement of Kidlington. As one of the largest settlements in the District, Kidlington is more likely to be able to accommodate urban extensions without significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the wider countryside. However, this site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 120 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--/+?</p>	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal) and a Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and</p>

**Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>This site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 91 - Land South of Station Field Industrial Park, Kidlington**

<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

### Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton

Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 285 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell
	++	++
<p>The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site</p>		

**Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is entirely within 50mm of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Stratfield Brake, Stratfield Brake Sports Ground, Yarnton Pitches, The Paddocks, Yarnton and Croxford Gardens Amenity Greenspace. Little Marsh Playing Field is the only sports facility within 800m and there are several public footpaths within 800m, the closest being 127m to the west of the site a cycle path adjacent to the southern area of the site. These routes may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.

**Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  This site incorporates industrial uses but the southern area is adjacent to the A44 (Woodstock Road) and a train line to the west. In addition, there are residential properties to the south of the A44. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the long-term.
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.  There is a BAP priority habitat site as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 124m south east of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative

**Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 286 new dwellings. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This site includes an Archaeological Priority Constraint Areas. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. This effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone</p>

**Site 92 - Knightsbridge Farm, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
environment		<p>3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This is a mixed greenfield and previously developed land, but the majority of this site is greenfield land outside of flood zone 3. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	-	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. This site is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification	
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 10,246 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.	
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  --	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'red' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, significant negative effects are likely in relation to this SA objective.	
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.	
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	+	

**Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D, S4 (15 mins frequency) and S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>

**Other socio-economic SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	<p>+</p>		<p>The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. The site is located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features located within 800m of the site including Thrupp Woods and Langford Corner Amenity Greenspace. Nearby sports facilities include Vida Health and Fitness and Begbroke Sports and Social Club. There is a footpath which intersects the site and several more within 800m and a cycle route adjacent to the western area, which may encourage residents to partake of more active modes of transport. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.</p>
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**Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is circumvented by three major roads, namely the A4095 (Upper Campsfield Road) to the west, the A44 (Woodstock Road) to the south and the A4260 (Banbury Road) to the east. In addition, there are residential properties on the A4095 and A44 and a large retail area at Oxford Spires Park and a smaller retail park to the north of the site on the A4260. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A small section of the Local Wildlife Site (Langford Meadows) is within the eastern area of the site. There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre adjacent to the north eastern area of the site. In addition, there are two other BAP adjacent to the north and eastern areas of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites.</p> <p>This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 10,247 new dwellings in a rural location. Therefore, a significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	<p>-?</p>	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This is a mixed greenfield and previously developed land, but the majority of this site is greenfield land outside of flood zone 3. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Site 118 - London Oxford Airport, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed use land, but the majority of the site on greenfield land. Approximately 89% is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land and the remainder (approximately 11%) is classed as urban land. Overall, a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>Although this site has been classified as mixed land. Aerial photographs revealed that this site is mainly located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote**

<b>Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 310 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
	+	
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
	0	
	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	+	

**Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/--</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+/--</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. There are however several sports facilities, PRoW, areas of open space and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The junction of the A44 and A34 lies directly adjacent to the site's western boundary and there is an existing residential development on Lakeside Avenue to the south east of the site. So a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 457 new in a predominantly rural setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as</p>

Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Freize Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 195m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.  This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the entire site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

**Site 122 - Land to South of A34, adjacent to Woodstock Road, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area so a negligible effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote**

<b>Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 205 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 -Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which
	<b>Cherwell</b>	

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.			The site is not within 800m of a healthcare facility. There are however several sports facilities, PRoW, areas of open space and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.			The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>An existing residential development on Lakeside Avenue lies directly adjacent to the south of the site so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>A BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre lies approximately 20m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 207 new dwellings in a predominantly rural setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in</p>

Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Freize Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 355m to the south of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.  This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the entire site is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land. A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.

**Site 123 - Land to South of A34, North of Linkside Avenue, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	0	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Minerals Consultation Area so a negligible effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote**

<b>Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 578 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site
	<b>Cherwell</b>	

Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ +/--) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.		+	The site is also located in close proximity to a number of open spaces and public rights of way which may encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. There are a number of amenity greenspace features within 800m of this site including Stratfield Brake. In addition, there is a public footpath and cycle path adjacent to the western area of the site as well as a sports facility (Spirit Health Club). As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.		0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

**Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>5. To create and sustain vibrant communities</p>	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>This site is adjacent to two A roads. The A43 (western By-pass Road) is adjacent to the eastern area and the A40 (Northern By-pass Road) is adjacent to the southern area of the site. There are several residential properties within the north eastern and western areas of the site. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective during the construction phase and over the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

<p>7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity</p>	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within the site and several more adjacent to the western and southern boundaries. In addition, there is a Local Wildlife Site (Dukes Lock Pond) approximately 22m to the west of this site and another (Canalside Meadow/Oxford Canal Marsh) 99m to the south of the site. The proposed Cassington to Yarnton Pits East Extension Local Wildlife Site is also approximately 92m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This area of search is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is relatively large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 578 new dwellings within a rural location. A significant adverse effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	<p>This site is adjacent to a Conservation Area (Oxford Canal). A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>The site is on greenfield land and is mainly outside of flood zone 3 (less than 5% of the site is within Flood Zone 3); therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

**Site 124 - Land to West of A44, North of A40, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land; therefore a significant negative effect is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>All new development will result in the increased consumption of minerals for construction and the location of development sites can influence the efficient use of primary minerals by their proximity to Minerals Safeguarding Areas as development in those areas may sterilise mineral resources and restrict the availability of resources in the districts</p> <p>An area of this site is within a Minerals Consultation Area; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford

Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,035 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b> 0	<b>Cherwell</b> 0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b> +	<b>Cherwell</b> +

**Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and mixed negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed minor positive and significant negative (+/--) effect is likely.</p>
	+/--	+/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of a healthcare facility (Gosford Hill Medical Centre), several sports faculties, areas of open space, a number of PRoW and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's south east boundary lies directly adjacent to the A34 and there is an existing residential development located to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately within 250m of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,034 new dwellings adjacent to Kidlington in a predominantly rural setting. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on</p>

**Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The north west boundary of the site lies adjacent to an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is the Kings Arms Public House and Attached Mounting Block, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 175m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	--?	Approximately 60% of the site lies within flood zone 3 so a significant negative effect is expected on this SA objective. This effect is also recorded as uncertain as it is unknown at this stage whether it is flood zone 3a or 3b.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (93%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (7%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.

<b>Site 125 - Land at Gosford Farm, Gosford</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site lies almost entirely within a Minerals Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton

Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 593 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	Cherwell	
	0	0

**Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	++/-	++/-	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and minor negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of Yarnton Medical Practice (a healthcare facility), two sports facilities (Yarnton Park and Little Marsh Playing Field), several PRoW routes, areas of open space and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as

**Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
disorder and the fear of crime.		the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The south east boundary of the site lies adjacent to the A44 and is also within close proximity to an existing residential development. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
<b>Environmental SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 370m to the south west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 593 new dwellings in a predominantly rural</p>

**Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>setting. A significant negative effect therefore is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
<p>9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.</p>	-?	<p>The north boundary of the site lies adjacent to an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Rose Cottage and Attached Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 110m to the south of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
<p>11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management</p>	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
<p>12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	-	<p>The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.</p>
<p>13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.</p>	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (64%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 4 (36%). A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not</p>

**Site 126 - Seedlake Piggeries, Yarnton**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		known.
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site lies entirely within a Minerals Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is identified on this SA objective.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington**

<b>Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 385 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.  This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus
	<b>Cherwell</b>	

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). Key bus services include 500 (Park and ride service) and 700 which both run at a 15/20 min frequency. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
	++/--	++/--	
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of a health facility. There is however a sports facility (Stratfield Brake) to the north west of the site, a cycle path and several PROW and open spaces all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>A railway line, the A34 and the A4165 lie within close proximity to the site so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 20m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 385 new dwellings in a rural setting so a minor negative effect is likely against this objective so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and</p>

Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The north boundary of the site lies approximately 20m from an OCC Archaeological Priority Constraint Area, however this is a non-designated heritage asset. The closest statutory heritage asset to the site is Middle Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building and is located approximately 775m to the east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. The effect is recorded as uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	The development of new housing on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. National Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of flood zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b.  This site is on greenfield land outside of flood zone 3; therefore a minor negative effect is likely.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (98%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (2%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.

**Site 167 - Land adjacent to Oxford Parkway, Banbury Road, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.</p>	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
<p>15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste</p>	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote

Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 166 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
		This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -

**Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>++/--</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>++/--</p>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. A key bus service is S3 (20 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site does not lie within 800m of any healthcare facilities. There is however a sports facility located to the south east of the site, areas of open space, several PRoW and a cycle path all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be

**Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's north boundary lies directly adjacent to the A44 and there is an existing residential dwelling to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>Around two thirds of the site is designated as a BAP priority habitat (identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre). Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 166 new dwellings in a rural setting so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what</p>

**Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	The eastern boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to Oxford Canal which is designated as a CDC Conservation Area and Oxford Canal Tilting Bridge which is a Grade II Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	Approximately 20% of the site lies on greenfield land designated as flood zone 3. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	-	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on mixed used land, but the majority of the site is on greenfield land. The entire site is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural Land. A minor negative effect therefore is likely.</p>

<b>Site 168 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site entirely lies within a Minerals Consultation Area and so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

### Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote

Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 276 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>	This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
	<b>Cherwell</b>	
		This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 -

**Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>++/--</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>++/--</p>	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route from Oxford to Woodstock; including key bus service S3 (20 mins frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (++) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is not within 800m of any health facility. There are however PRow, areas of open space, a sports facility and a cycle path within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is likely for this SA objective is likely.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

**Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site's eastern boundary lies directly adjacent to the A44 and there are existing residential properties to the south east of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre that lies directly adjacent to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 276 new dwellings in a rural setting so a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what</p>

**Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	--/+?	The western boundary of the site lies directly adjacent to Oxford Canal which is designated as a CDC Conservation Area and Oxford Canal Tilting Bridge which is a Grade II Listed Building. A significant negative effect is therefore identified on this SA objective. It is recognised however, that there may be instances where a site allocation within a conservation area or adjacent to Listed Buildings could enhance heritage assets, so a minor positive effect is likely on this SA objective. A mixed effect (significant negative and minor positive) is expected overall. The mixed effect is uncertain as the effect will depend on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	A small section to the north west of the site, representing around 12% of the site lies within flood zone 3. The site is also on greenfield land so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (73%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 4 (27%). A significant negative effect therefore is</p>

**Site 177 - Loop Farm, Wolvercote**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site entirely lies within a Minerals Consultation Area and so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34**

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,388 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">++</p>		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site is within easy access of more than 20,000 Oxford jobs by walking/cycling or public transport and more than 75,000 Oxford jobs by road (i.e. scored 'Green' in both ITP's assessments of 'access to jobs') ; therefore a significant positive effect is likely.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Cherwell</b>	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
	0	0	

Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34			
SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
	Oxford	Cherwell	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	++	++	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	+ + / - -	+ + / - -	<p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is directly linked to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'green' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include: S5 (15 min frequency) and 25A (60 min frequency). Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely. In addition, it has been identified that the proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development at this site are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'red' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a mixed significant positive and significant negative (+ + / - -) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is located within 800m of a healthcare facility (Gosford Hill Medical Centre), several sports faculties, areas of open space, a number of PRoW and a cycle path. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.

**Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0	The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.  The site's south east boundary lies directly adjacent to the A34 and the south west boundary lies directly adjacent to the A4165. Furthermore, an existing residential development is located to the north west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There are several BAP priority habitats as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately within 250m of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
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**Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 1,338 new dwellings adjacent to Kidlington in a predominantly rural setting. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.</p>
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	<p>The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Stratfield Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building that lies approximately 360m to the west of the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.</p>
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	<p>The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.</p>
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	<p>The site does not lie within a flood zone is on greenfield land, so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and	-	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (82%) is classed as Grade 4 Agricultural</p>

**Site 178 - Land east of Kidlington and west of the A34**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
encouraging urban renaissance.		Land, while the remainder is classed as Grade 3 (18%). A minor negative effect therefore is likely.
14. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.	-	<p>The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques, use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The majority of the site lies within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.

**Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip**

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	Oxford  ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 109 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	Oxford  +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Oxford	Cherwell
	0	0
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	Oxford	Cherwell
	--	--
		The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
		This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
		This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site

**Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>--</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>--</p>	<p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route, however, within 2.5km of Islip train station. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p> <p>This site is removed from existing sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'red' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is more than 500m from a premium bus route. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. In addition, some road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'amber' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Therefore, overall a significant negative (--) effect is likely.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	++		The site is within 800m of a healthcare facility (Islip Surgery), areas of open space and PRow. There are however no cycle paths or sports facilities within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night. However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing

Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to existing residential development on Mill Street and Kidlington Road. In addition, its northern boundary of the development is within close proximity to a railway line and so a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
Environmental SA objectives (scores only relate to Cherwell District)		
7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	-?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 300m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for minor negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 109 new dwellings in a mainly rural location. A potential significant negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites</p>

**Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	Bank Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building is situated approximately 120m to the east of the site and is the closest statutory heritage asset to the site. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The site is not within any flood zones and is located on a greenfield land. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.  This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (99%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, a significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.
14. To reduce the global, social	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

<b>Site 181 - Land off Mill Street/Mill Lane, Islip</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The majority of this site is within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington**

<b>Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington</b>			
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>		<b>Justification</b>
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>			
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b>  ++		All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 425 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +/-		Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'amber' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b>  +		The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>			
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b>  0	<b>Cherwell</b>  0	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b>  +	<b>Cherwell</b>  +	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.  This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site

**Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p>+</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is not within 800m of any healthcare facilities or a cycle path. There is however a sports facility to the southwest of the site, areas of open space and a PRow (including a footpath directly adjacent to the site's western boundary) all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

**Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to London Oxford Airport and an industrial area to the south and so a minor negative effect is identified as it may affect residents in the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre directly adjacent to the site's western boundary. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	--?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. This site is large and has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 425 new dwellings within a rural area. A significant negative effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it</p>

**Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, Sparrowgap Bridge (a Grade II Listed Building) and Thrupp Cross (a Scheduled Monument). A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	-	The site is not within any flood zones and is located on a greenfield land. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	--?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>This site is on greenfield land and the majority of the site (74%) is classed as Grade 3 Agricultural Land, while the remainder is classed as Urban (26%) A significant negative effect therefore is likely. Although this is uncertain depending on whether it is Grade 3a or Grade 3b which is not known.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social	-	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

<b>Site 194 - Land off Langford Lane, Kidlington</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The majority of the site lies within a Mineral Consultation Area so a minor negative effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	<p>This site is located on greenfield land and therefore development at this location would not involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on brownfield sites. As such, a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>

**Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington**

Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington		
SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<b>SA objectives which relate to meeting Oxford's needs</b>		
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<b>Oxford</b> ++	All of the potential residential sites are expected to have positive effects on this objective, due to the nature of the proposed development and it is assumed that housing developments will include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing. This site is relatively small but has been identified as being able to accommodate, as a theoretical capacity, approximately 169 new dwellings. A significant positive effect is likely.
16. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +/-	Good accessibility to employment is important for developing and strengthening the relationship between labour and workplace ensuring economic growth in Oxford. This site scored 'red' in relation to criteria 4 (Access to Oxford jobs by walking and public transport) and 'green' in relation to criteria 5 (Access to Oxford jobs by road). Therefore, minor mixed effects (+/-) are likely in relation to this SA objective.
17. To sustain and develop economic growth and innovation, an educated/ skilled workforce and support the long term competitiveness of the district and Oxford.	<b>Oxford</b> +	The increased provision of affordable housing in Oxfordshire will make it easier for the County to retain and grow its skilled workforce, which is likely to have an indirect minor positive effect on this objective in Oxford. Furthermore, there are likely to be indirect minor positive effects in the short term on economic growth in Oxford as a result of the increased rates of construction associated with the new developments.
<b>SA objectives with particular spatial relevance to Oxford</b>		
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<b>Oxford</b> 0	<b>Cherwell</b> 0
	The site is not within or adjacent to a neighbourhood that is among the most deprived in Oxford or Cherwell (above 30%); therefore a negligible effect is likely.	
6. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<b>Oxford</b> +	<b>Cherwell</b> +
	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.	
	This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site	

**Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score		Justification
			is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely.
10. To reduce air pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions) and road congestion	<p><b>Oxford</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p><b>Cherwell</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 2 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Oxford). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Oxford and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Oxford.</p> <p>This site is in close proximity to sustainable transport routes (i.e. scored 'Amber' in ITP's criteria 3 - Proximity to current sustainable transport services and infrastructure that serve Cherwell). The site is within 500m of a premium bus route. Key bus services include 2C, 2D (15 min frequency) and S4 (30 min frequency). Therefore, a minor positive (+) effect is likely. In addition, a lower proportion of road based trips generated by proposed development are likely to load onto roads covered by AQMAs in Cherwell and therefore this site scored 'green' in ITP's Criteria 10 (Proximity to Cherwell and Oxford Air Quality Management Areas). Overall, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to proximity to sustainable transport, however this site is not considered to have any effect on AQMAs in Cherwell.</p>
<b>Other socio-economic SA objectives</b> (scores only relate to Cherwell District)			
2. To improve the health and well-being of the population & reduce inequalities in health.	+		The site is not within 800m of any healthcare facilities or a cycle path. There is however a sports facility to the southwest of the site, a PRoW and areas of open space all within 800m of the site. These facilities are likely to encourage new residents to make use of these facilities as part of a more physically active and healthier lifestyle. As such, a minor positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
4. To reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime.	0		The effects of new developments on levels of crime and fear of crime will depend on factors such as the incorporation of green space within developments which, depending on design and the use of appropriate lighting, could have an effect on perceptions of personal safety, particularly at night.

**Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		However, such issues will not be influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, the effect of new housing development within the site is likely to have a negligible effect on this objective.
5. To create and sustain vibrant communities	-	<p>Where new development is proposed within close proximity to existing residential communities there may be negative effects on amenity as a result of increased noise and light pollution, particularly during the construction phase. New residential development within close proximity of major roads or railways or industrial areas may result in noise pollution affecting residents in the longer term.</p> <p>The site is located within close proximity to London Oxford Airport and so a minor negative effect is identified as it may affect residents in the longer term.</p>

**Environmental SA objectives** (scores only relate to Cherwell District)

7. To conserve and enhance and create resources for biodiversity	--?	<p>Site options that are close to an international, national or local designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, increased recreation pressure etc. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure.</p> <p>There is a BAP priority habitat as identified by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre approximately 80m to the west of the site. Therefore, there is potential for significant negative effects on this SA objective.</p> <p>The potential impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined with certainty at this strategic level of assessment. This would be determined once proposals that are more specific are developed and submitted as part of a planning application so this effect is also recorded as uncertain.</p>
8. To protect and enhance landscape character and quality and make accessible for enjoyment, the countryside.	+?	<p>This site is not located within close proximity of an AONB.</p> <p>Outside of designated landscape areas, where development will take place in rural locations, the character of the local environment is still likely to be affected and larger sites are more likely to have a more prominent impact than smaller sites. Although this site is relatively large, being identified as being able to accommodate approximately 170 new dwellings, the site is relatively urban and adjacent to the Oxford Spires Business Park and the London Oxford Airport; therefore, a minor</p>

**Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington**

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		positive effect is likely against this objective. However the impact and effects of sites will need to take account of further evidence on landscape. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends largely on the appearance and impact of development sites including in comparison to what was on the site previously.
9. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the historic environment.	-?	The site is lies within 5km of several statutory heritage assets including Cherwell District Council Conservation Areas, and Lower Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. This effect is recorded as uncertain as it depends on the exact scale, design and layout of the new development and opportunities which may exist to enhance the setting of heritage features.
11. To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and to achieve sustainable water resources management	0	The location of potential development sites could affect water quality. However the nature of the effect is dependent on the scale of the development and the capacity at the local sewage treatment works to treat additional wastewater generated by the overall scale of development proposed. In addition, the location of potential sites is unlikely to influence sustainable resource management and use of recycled water, which would be determined through the detailed proposals for each development. Therefore, all sites have a negligible effect on this objective.
12. To reduce the risk of flooding and resulting detriment to public well- being, the economy and the environment	0	The site is not within any flood zones and is on brownfield land so a negligible effect is likely on this SA objective.
13. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and encouraging urban renaissance.	+?	<p>The location of development can influence the efficient use of land, as sites on high quality agricultural land would result in that land being lost to other uses. Development on brownfield land represents more efficient use of land in comparison to the development of greenfield sites.</p> <p>The site is mainly on brownfield land; therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. Although this is uncertain depending on the quality of land in the rest of the site and how the development within the site would eventually be laid out.</p>
14. To reduce the global, social	0	The effects of new developments on the adoption of sustainable design and construction techniques,

<b>Site 195 - Kidlington Depot, Langford Lane, Kidlington</b>		
<b>SA Objectives</b>	<b>SA Score</b>	<b>Justification</b>
and environmental impact of consumption of resource by using sustainably produced and local products.		<p>use of locally and sustainably sourced materials and use of renewable energy is not influenced by the location of development sites (rather they will be determined through the detailed proposals for each site). Therefore, in general, the effects of development within sites on this objective will be negligible.</p> <p>The site is not within a Mineral Consultation Area so a negligible effect is likely on this SA objective.</p>
15. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	+	<p>This site is classed as brownfield land; therefore development at this location may involve the re-use of existing buildings and materials which may be present on site. As such a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective, although this is uncertain depending on the previous use of the site</p>