

Appendix 1 – Retained Policies List

A review of the 1996 saved policies and adopted Local Plan (2015) and Partial Review Plan (2020) policies was undertaken as part of the preparation of the Local Plan 2040. It was concluded that it is not necessary to save any of the 1996 Local Plan saved policies within this iteration of the Local Plan, therefore each of these policies is either replaced or no longer relevant. There are a small number of adopted Local Plan (2015) and Partial Review (2020) policies that are to be saved in this Plan. The table below summarises how each policy is to be considered. Any saved allocations listed below are included in the accompanying Saved Allocations Document.

Cherwell Local Plan 1996 Saved Policies			Cherwell Local Plan 2042
Policy Number	Description	Retained, Replaced or Other	Replacement Policy
GB2	Outdoor Recreation in The Green Belt	Replaced	COM 12: The Oxford Green Belt
GB3	Major Development Sites in The Green Belt	Replaced	COM 12: The Oxford Green Belt
H16	White Land at Yarnton	Policy no longer relevant	Scheme has been delivered
H17	Replacement of Dwellings	Policy no longer relevant	RUR 6 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
H18	New Dwellings in The Countryside	Replaced	RUR 3: New Dwellings in the Countryside
H19	Conversion Of Buildings in The Countryside	Replaced	RUR 4: Conversion of a Rural Building to a Dwelling
H20	Conversion Of Farmstead Buildings	Replaced	RUR 4: Conversion of a Rural Building to a Dwelling
H21	Conversion Of Buildings in Settlements	Replaced	SP 1: Settlement Hierarchy
H23	Retained Caravans	Replaced	COM 8: Residential Caravans
H26	Residential Canal Moorings	Replaced	COM 31: Residential Canal Moorings
S22	Provision of Rear Servicing, Kidlington	Policy no longer relevant	Village centre scheme and art pedestrianisation of High Street delivered
S26	Small Scale Ancillary Retail Outlets in the Rural Areas	Replaced	LEC 10: Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses
S27	Garden Centres in the Rural Areas	Replaced	LEC 10: Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses
S28	Proposals for Small Shops and Extensions to Existing Shops Outside	Replaced	LEC 10: Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses

	Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington Shopping Centres		
S29	Loss of Existing Village Services	Replaced	COM 23: Local Services and Community Facilities
TR1	Transportation Funding	Replaced	COM 15: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling COM 20: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services CSD 22: Sustainable Transport and Connectivity Improvements
TR7	Development Attracting Traffic on Minor Roads	Replaced	CSD 23: Assessing Transport Impact/Decide and Provide
TR8	Commercial Facilities for the Motorist	Policy no longer relevant	N/A
TR10	Heavy Goods Vehicles	Replaced	CSD 23: Assessing Transport Impact/Decide and Provide
TR11	Oxford Canal	Replaced	COM 30: The Oxford Canal
TR14	Formation of New Accesses to the Inner Relief Road and Hennef Way, Banbury	Replaced	BAN 3: Banbury Inner Relief Road and Hennef Way
TR16	Access Improvements in the Vicinity of Banbury Railway Station	Replaced	CSD 22: Sustainable Transport and Connectivity Improvements CSD 23: Assessing Transport Impact/Decide and Provide COM 15: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling
TR22	Reservation of Land for Road Schemes in the Countryside	Policy no longer relevant	Schemes largely delivered or not progressed
R5	Use of Redundant Railway Lines and Disused Quarries for Recreation Purposes	Replaced	COM 15: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
T2	Proposals for Hotels, Motels, Guest Houses and Restaurants within Settlements	Replaced	LEC 9: Tourism
T3	Land Reserved for Hotel and Associated Tourist or Leisure Based Development, in Vicinity of Junction 11 of the M40, Banbury	Policy no longer relevant	Site built out
T5	Proposals for new Hotels, Motels, Guesthouses and Restaurants in the Countryside	Replaced	LEC 9: Tourism LEC 8: Rural Diversification
T7	Conversion of Buildings Beyond Settlements to Self-Catering Holiday Accommodation	Replaced	LEC 9: Tourism LEC 9: Rural Diversification

AG2	Construction of Farm Buildings	Replaced	COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape LEC 6: Supporting a Thriving and Resilient Farming Sector
AG3	Siting of New or Extension to Existing Intensive Livestock and Poultry Units	Replaced	CSD 17: Pollution and Noise
AG4	Waste Disposal from Intensive Livestock and Poultry Units	Replaced	CSD 17: Pollution and Noise CSD 21: Waste Collection and Recycling
AG5	Development Involving Horses	Replaced	N/A
C5	Protection of Ecological Value and Rural Character of Specified Features of Value in the District	Replaced	COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape
C6	Development Proposals Adjacent to the River Thames	Replaced	COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape
C8	Sporadic Development in the Open Countryside	Replaced	SP 1: Settlement Hierarchy COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape COM 13: Settlement Gaps
C11	Protection of the Vista and Setting of Rousham Park	Replaced	COM 26: Historic Environment
C14	Countryside Management Projects	Policy no longer relevant	N/A
C15	Prevention of Coalescence of Settlements	Replaced	COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape COM 13: Settlement Gaps
C18	Development Proposals Affecting a Listed Building	Replaced	COM 28: Listed Buildings
C21	Proposals for Re-Use of a Listed Building	Replaced	COM 28: Listed Buildings
C23	Retention of Features Contributing to Character or Appearance of a Conservation Area	Replaced	COM 27: Conservation Areas
C25	Development Affecting the Site or Setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument	Replaced	COM 26: Historic Environment
C28	Layout, Design and External Appearance of New Development	Replaced	COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places
C29	Appearance of Development Adjacent to the Oxford Canal	Replaced	COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places COM 30: The Oxford Canal
C30	Design Control	Replaced	COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places

C31	Compatibility of Proposals in Residential Areas	Replaced	COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places
C32	Provision of Facilities for Disabled People	Replaced	COM 5: Residential Space Standards COM 14: Achieving Well Designed Places COM 18: Creating Healthy Communities
C33	Protection of Important Gaps of Undeveloped Land	Replaced	COM 13: Settlement Gaps
C34	Protection of Views of St Mary's Church, Banbury	Replaced	COM 26: Historic Environment COM 27: Conservation Areas COM 28: Listed Buildings
C38	Satellite Dishes in Conservation Areas and on Listed Buildings	Replaced	COM 26: Historic Environment COM 27: Conservation Areas COM 28: Listed Buildings
C39	Telecommunication Masts and Structures	Policy no longer relevant	CO N/A
ENV1	Development Likely to Cause Detrimental Levels of Pollution	Replaced	CSD 17: Pollution and Noise
ENV2	Redevelopment of Sites Causing Serious Detriment to Local Amenity	Replaced	CSD 17: Pollution and Noise CSD 19: Soils, Contaminated Land and Stability
ENV6	Development at Oxford Airport, Kidlington Likely to Increase Noise Nuisance	Replaced	KID 2: London-Oxford Airport
ENV10	Development Proposals Likely to Damage or be at Risk from Hazardous Installations	Replaced	CSD 20: Hazardous Substances
ENV11	Proposals for Installations Handling Hazardous Substances	Replaced	CSD 20: Hazardous Substances
ENV12	Development on Contaminated Land	Replaced	CSD 19: Soils, Contaminated Land and Stability
OA2	Protection of Land at Yarnton Road Recreation Ground, Kidlington for a New Primary School	Policy no longer relevant	N/A
Cherwell Local Plan 2030			Cherwell Local Plan 2040
Policy Number	Description	Saved, Replaced or Other	Replacement Policy
SLE 1	Employment Development	Replaced	LEC 1 Meeting Business and Employment Needs LEC 2: Development at Existing or Allocated Employment Sites LEC 3: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites

			LEC 4: Ancillary Uses on existing or allocated Employment Sites
SLE 2	Securing Dynamic Town Centres	Replaced	LEC 10 Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses LEC 11: Primary Shopping Areas
SLE 3	Supporting Tourism Growth	Replaced	LEC 9: Tourism
SLE 4	Improved Transport and Connections	Replaced	CSD 22: Sustainable Transport and Connectivity Improvements CSD 23: Assessing Transport Impact/Decide and Provide COM 15: Active Travel – Walking and Cycling
SLE 5	High Speed Rail 2 - London to Birmingham	Policy no longer relevant	High Speed Rail 2 is a national infrastructure project that is dealt through PINS with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure planning applications.
BSC 1	District Wide Housing Distribution	Replaced	COM 1: District Wide Housing Distribution
BSC 2	The Effective and Efficient Use of Land - Brownfield Land and Housing Density	Replaced	CSD 25: The Effective and Efficient Use of Land – Brownfield Land and Housing Density
BSC 3	Affordable Housing	Replaced	COM 2: Affordable Housing
BSC 4	Housing Mix	Replaced	COM 3: Housing Size / Type
BSC 5	Area Renewal	Replaced	CSD 25: The Effective and Efficient Use of Land – Brownfield Land and Housing Density
BSC 6	Travelling Communities	Replaced	COM 9: Travelling Communities
BSC 7	Meeting Education Needs	Replaced	COM 21: Meeting Education Needs
BSC 8	Securing Health and Wellbeing	Replaced	COM 17: Health Facilities COM 18: Creating Healthy Communities
BSC 9	Public Services and Utilities	Replaced	COM 22: Public Services and Utilities

BSC 10	Open Space, Outdoor Sport and Recreation Provision	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
BSC 11	Local Standards of Provision - Outdoor Recreation	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
BSC 12	Indoor Sport, Recreation and Community Facilities	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
ESD 1	Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Replaced	CSD 1: Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change
ESD 2	Energy Hierarchy and Allowable Solutions	Replaced	CSD 2: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development - Residential CSD 3: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development, Non-residential
ESD 3	Sustainable Construction	Replaced	CSD 2: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development - Residential CSD 3: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development, Non-residential
ESD 4	Decentralised Energy Systems	Replaced	CSD 1: Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change
ESD 5	Renewable Energy	Replaced	CSD 2: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development - Residential CSD 3: Achieving Net Zero Carbon Development, Non-residential CSD 6: Renewable Energy
ESD 6	Sustainable Flood Risk Management	Replaced	CSD 7: Sustainable Flood Risk Management
ESD 7	Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Replaced	CSD 8: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
ESD 8	Water Resources	Replaced	CSD 9: Water Resources and wastewater infrastructure
ESD 9	Protection of the Oxford Meadows SAC	Replaced	CSD 10: Protection of the Oxford Meadows SAC
ESD 10	Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment	Replaced	CSD 12: Biodiversity Net Gain CSD 11: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity
ESD 11	Conservation Target Areas	Replaced	CSD 13: Conservation Target Areas
ESD 12	Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Replaced	COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape CSD 11: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity

ESD 13	Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement	Replaced	COM 10: Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape
ESD 14	Oxford Green Belt	Replaced	COM 12: The Oxford Green Belt
ESD 15	The Character of the Built and Historic Environment	Replaced	COM 26: Historic Environment COM 27: Conservation Areas COM 28: Listed Buildings
ESD 16	The Oxford Canal	Replaced	COM 30: The Oxford Canal
ESD 17	Green Infrastructure	Replaced	CSD 15: Green and Blue Infrastructure
Bicester 1	North West Bicester Eco-Town	Replaced	BIC H1: Land at North West Bicester
Bicester 2	Graven Hill	Retained	N/A
Bicester 3	South West Bicester Phase 2	Retained	N/A
Bicester 4	Bicester Business Park	Retained	N/A
Bicester 5	Strengthening Bicester Town Centre	Replaced	BIC 1: Bicester Area Strategy Town Centre LEC 10 Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses
Bicester 6	Bure Place Town Centre Redevelopment Phase 2	Policy no longer relevant	Policy no longer relevant. Scheme has now been delivered.
Bicester 7	Meeting the Need for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation BIC 4: Delivery of Green and other Strategic Infrastructure in the Bicester Area
Bicester 8	Former RAF Bicester	Replaced	BIC 6: Former RAF Bicester
Bicester 9	Burial Site Provision in Bicester	Retained	N/A
Bicester 10	Bicester Gateway	Retained	N/A
Bicester 11	Employment Land at North East Bicester	Retained	N/A
Bicester 12	South East Bicester	Retained	N/A
Bicester 13	Gavray Drive	Retained	N/A
Banbury 1	Banbury Canalside	Replaced	BAN 1: Banbury Area Strategy BAN M/U 1: Banbury Canalside
Banbury 2	Hardwick Farm, Southam Road (East and West)	Retained	N/A
Banbury 3	West of Bretch Hill	Retained	N/A
Banbury 4	Bankside Phase 2	Retained	N/A
Banbury 5	North of Hanwell Fields	Retained	N/A
Banbury 6	Employment Land West of M40	Retained	N/A
Banbury 7	Strengthening Banbury Town Centre	Replaced	BAN 7: Banbury Opportunity Areas

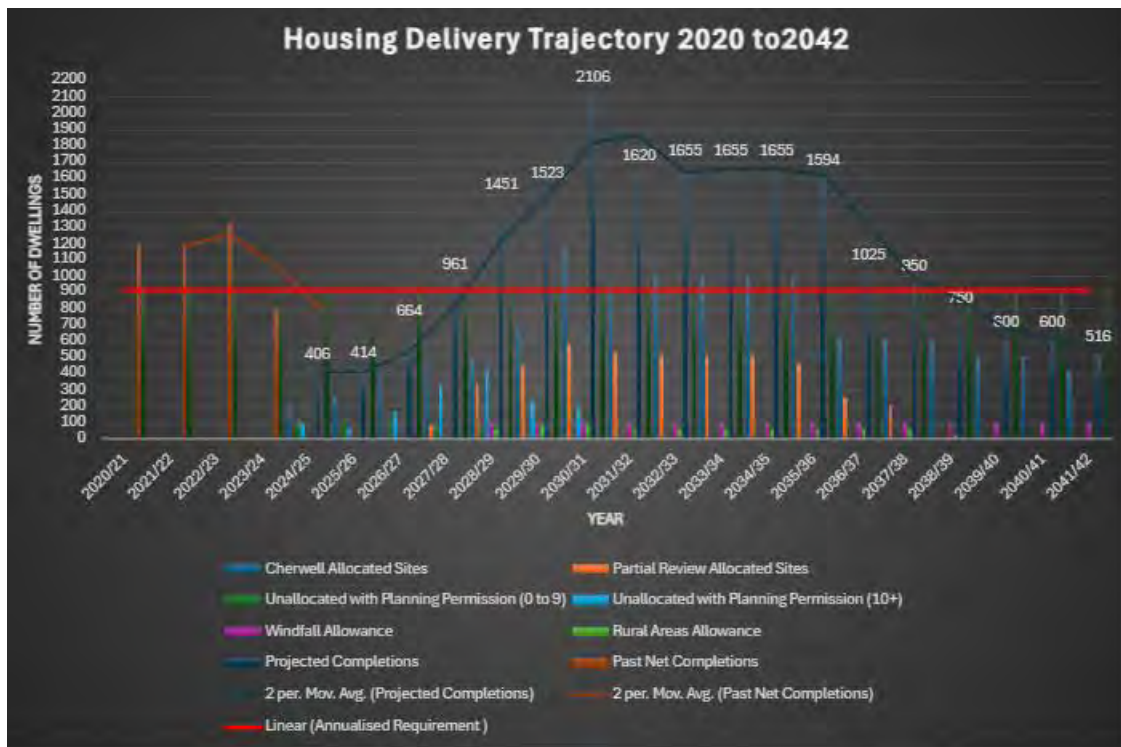
			LEC 10: Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses
Banbury 8	Bolton Road Development Area	Replaced	BAN M/U2: Bolton Road
Banbury 9	Spiceball Development Area	Policy no longer relevant	The Spiceball Development Area is almost complete.
Banbury 10	Bretch Hill Regeneration Area	Retained	N/A
Banbury 11	Meeting the Need for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation BAN 5: Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Banbury Area
Banbury 12	Land for the Relocation of Banbury United FC	Retained	N/A
Banbury 13	Burial Site Provision in Banbury	Retained	N/A
Banbury 14	Cherwell Country Park	Retained	Cherwell Country Park boundary updated
Banbury 15	Employment Land North East of Junction 11	Retained	N/A
Banbury 16	South of Salt Way - West	Retained	N/A
Banbury 17	South of Salt Way - East	Retained	N/A
Banbury 18	Land at Drayton Lodge Farm	Retained	N/A
Banbury 19	Land at Higham Way	Replaced	BAN E1: Land at Higham Way
Kidlington 1	Accommodating High Value Employment Needs	Replaced	KID 1: Kidlington Area Strategy LEC 1 Meeting Business and Employment Needs LEC 2: Development at Existing or Allocated Employment Sites LEC 3: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites
Kidlington 2	Strengthening Kidlington Village Centre	Replaced	KID 1: Kidlington Area Strategy LEC 10: Town Centre Hierarchy and Retail Uses LEC 11: Primary Shopping Areas
Villages 1	Village Categorisation	Replaced	SP 1: Settlement Hierarchy
Villages 2	Distributing Growth Across the Rural Areas	Replaced	RUR 1: Rural Areas Strategy
Villages 3	Rural Exception Sites	Replaced	RUR 2: Rural Exception Sites
Villages 4	Meeting the Need for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Replaced	COM 24: Open Space, Sport and Recreation
Villages 5	Former RAF Upper Heyford	Retained	N/A

INF 1	Infrastructure	Replaced	COM 20: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services
Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review			Cherwell Local Plan 2040
Policy Number	Description	Saved, Replaced or Other	Replacement Policy
PR1	Achieving Sustainable Development for Oxford's Needs	Retained	N/A
PR2	Housing Mix, Tenure and Size	Retained	N/A
PR3	The Oxford Green Belt	Replaced	COM 12: The Oxford Green Belt
PR4a	Sustainable Transport	Retained	N/A
PR4b	Kidlington Centre	Retained	N/A
PR5	Green Infrastructure	Retained	N/A
PR6a	Land East of Oxford Road, North Oxford	Retained	N/A
PR6b	Land West of Oxford Road, North Oxford	Retained	N/A
PR7a	Land South East of Kidlington, Kidlington	Retained	N/A
PR7b	Land at Stratfield Farm, Kidlington	Retained	N/A
PR8	Land East of the A44, Begbroke	Retained	N/A
PR9	Land West of Yarnton, Yarnton	Retained	N/A
PR11	Infrastructure Delivery	Retained	N/A
PR12a	Delivering Sites and Maintaining Housing Supply	Replaced	COM 1: District Wide Housing Distribution
PR12b	Sites Not Allocated in the Partial Review	Replaced	COM 1: District Wide Housing Distribution
PR13	Monitoring and Securing Delivery	Replaced	IMP 1: Delivery and Contingency

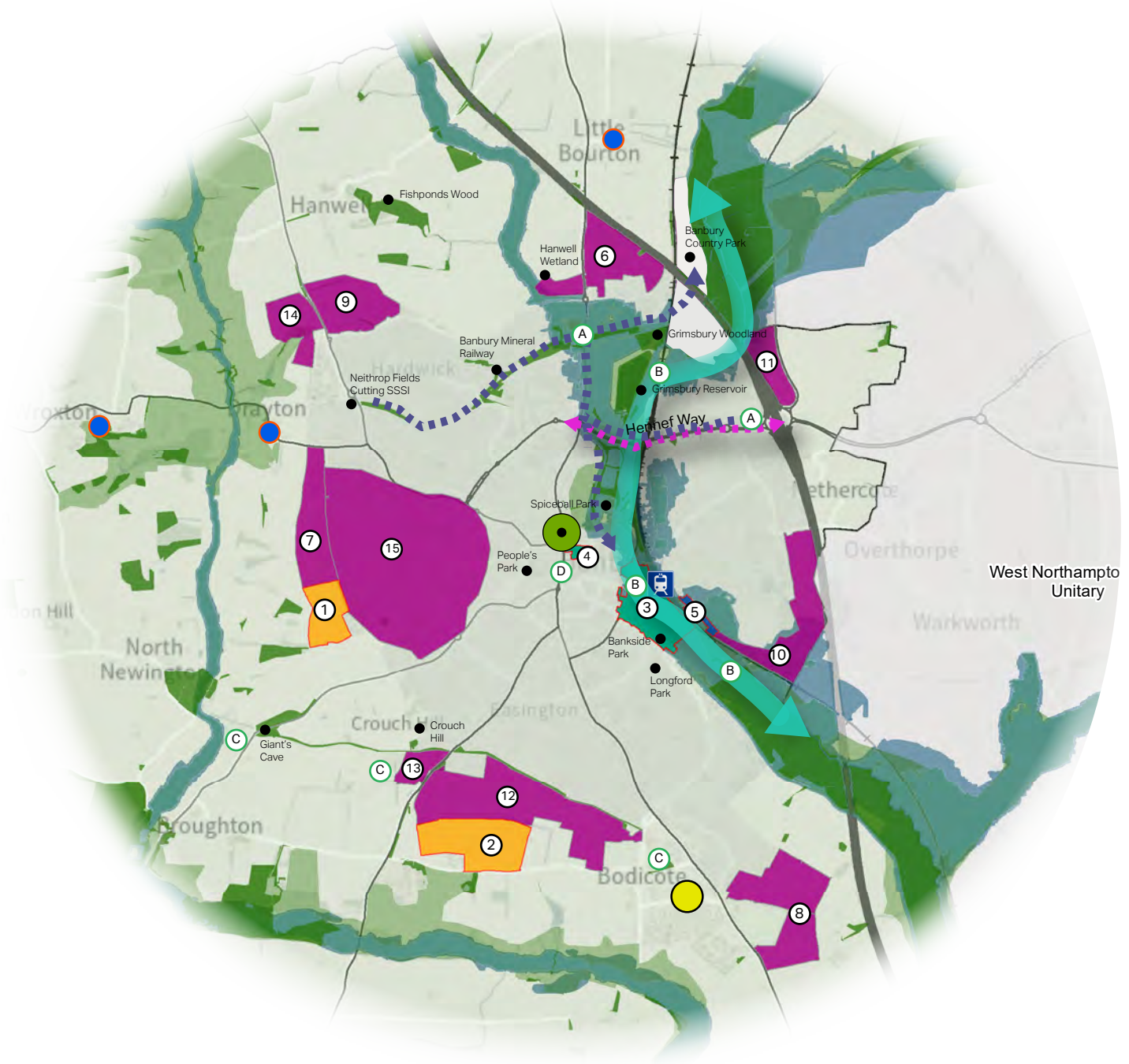
Appendix 2 – Housing Supply and Trajectory

Housing Trajectory 2020 to 2042

The housing trajectory chart demonstrates past completions between 2020 and 2024. Projected completions between 2024 and 2042. Expected annual delivery rates from all known sources of supply. (Planning permission, site allocations, rural allowance, windfall allowance). The annualised requirement (red line) provides a visual overview of how projected delivery compares to the annualised requirement over the plan period.



Appendix 3: Biodiversity Green Infrastructure (maps from GBI Strategy)



LEGEND

Local Plan 2042: preferred residential site allocation

- ① West of Bretch Hill/South of BAN3 (LPR49)
- ② South of Saltway/Wyckham Lane (LPR52)

Local Plan 2042: preferred mixed-use site allocation

- ③ Canalside (LPR55)
- ④ Bolton Road Development Area

Local Plan 2042: preferred employment site allocation

- ⑤ Higham Way (LPR56)

Saved Allocations: Local Plan 2030

- ⑥ Hardwick Farm, Southam Rd (East and West)
- ⑦ West of Bretch Hill
- ⑧ Land at Bankside Phase 2

- ⑨ North of Hanwell Fields

- ⑩ Employment Land West of M40
- ⑪ Employment Land North East of Junction 11

- ⑫ Land South of Salt Way (East)
- ⑬ Land South of Salt Way (West)

- ⑭ Land at Drayton Lodge Farm
- ⑮ Bretch Hill Regeneration Area

Train Station

Road network improvements

Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Network

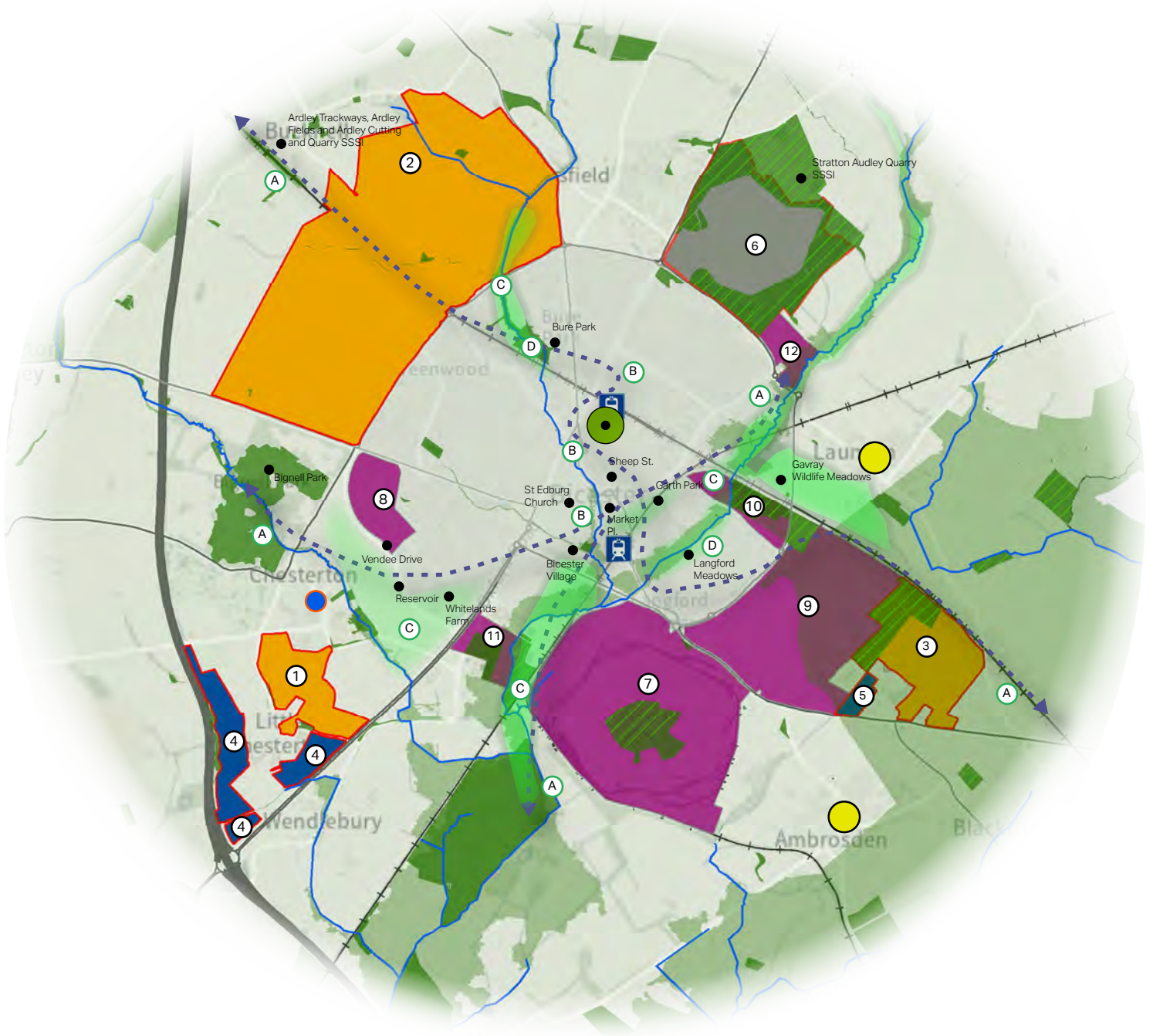
- Core Zone
- Recovery Zone
- Wider Landscape Zone

Strategic projects for Banbury's GBI network

- A Green corridor connections
- B Restoring the Cherwell River corridor
- C Green the Salt Way
- D Greening the town centre

Local Plan 2040: Settlement Hierarchy

- Main Towns
- Local Service Centre
- Large Village
- Small Village

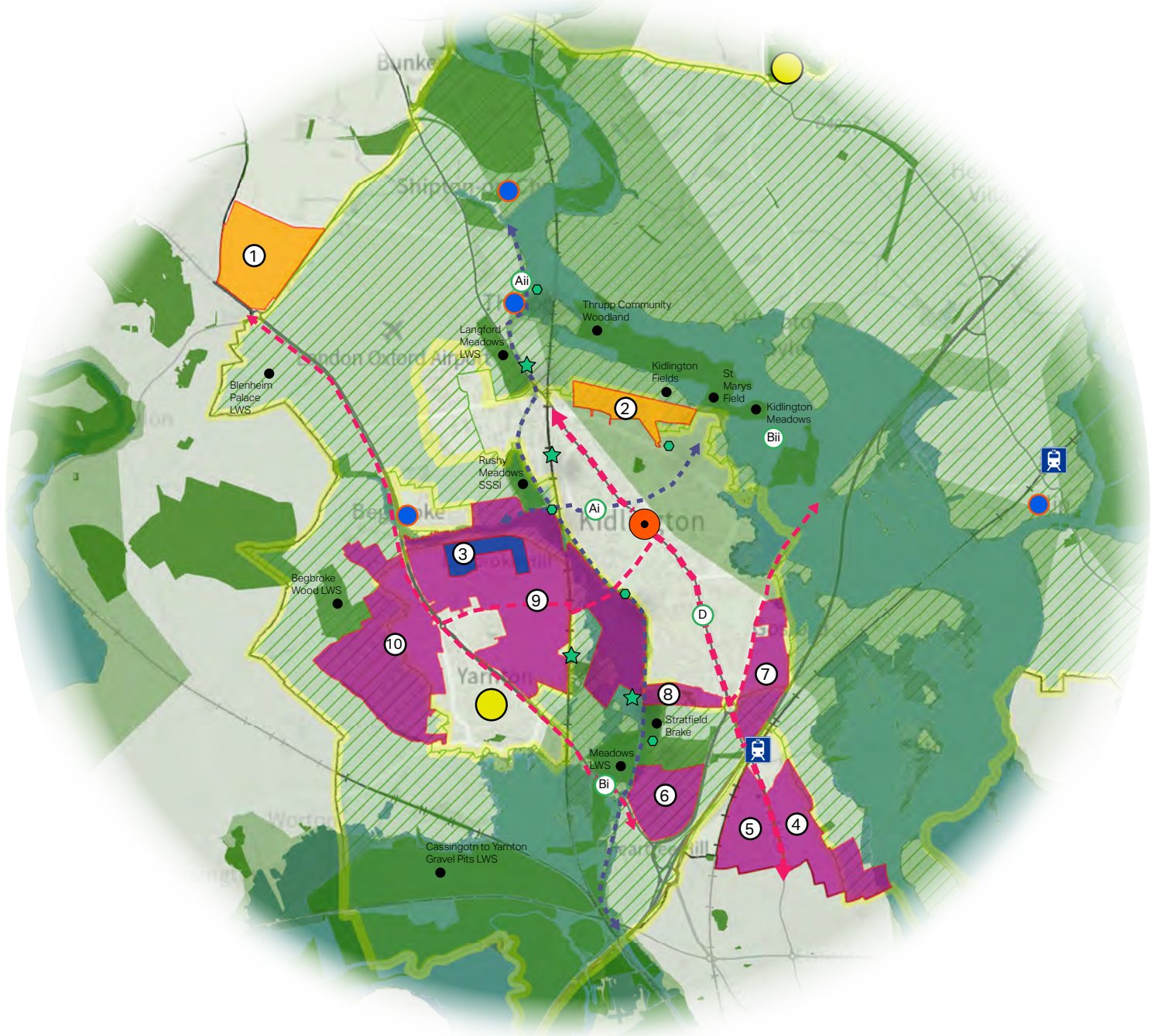


LEGEND

- Local Plan 2042: preferred residential site allocation**
- ① Land South of Chesterton and Northwest of A41 (LPR37a)
- ② NW Bicester (LPR33)
- ③ Land South East of Bicester (LPR21a)
- Local Plan 2042: preferred employment site allocation**
- ④ Land East of M40 J9 and South of Green Lane (LPR38)
- ⑤ Land Adjacent to Symmetry Park (LPR21b)
- Replaced policies: adopted Local Plan (2015) employment site allocation**
- ⑥ RAF Bicester

- Saved policies: adopted Local Plan (2015) residential site allocation**
- ⑦ Graven Hill
- ⑧ South West Bicester Phase 2
- ⑨ South East Bicester
- ⑩ Gavray Drive
- ⑪ Bicester Gateway
- ⑫ Employment Land at North East Bicester
- Strategic projects for Bicester's GBI network**
- A Green corridor connections
- B Greening the town centre
- C Green corridors
- D Restoring river corridors

- Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Network**
- Core Zone
- Recovery Zone
- Wider Landscape Zone
- Local Plan 2040: Settlement Hierarchy**
- Main Towns
- Local Service Centre
- Large Village
- Small Village
- Train station

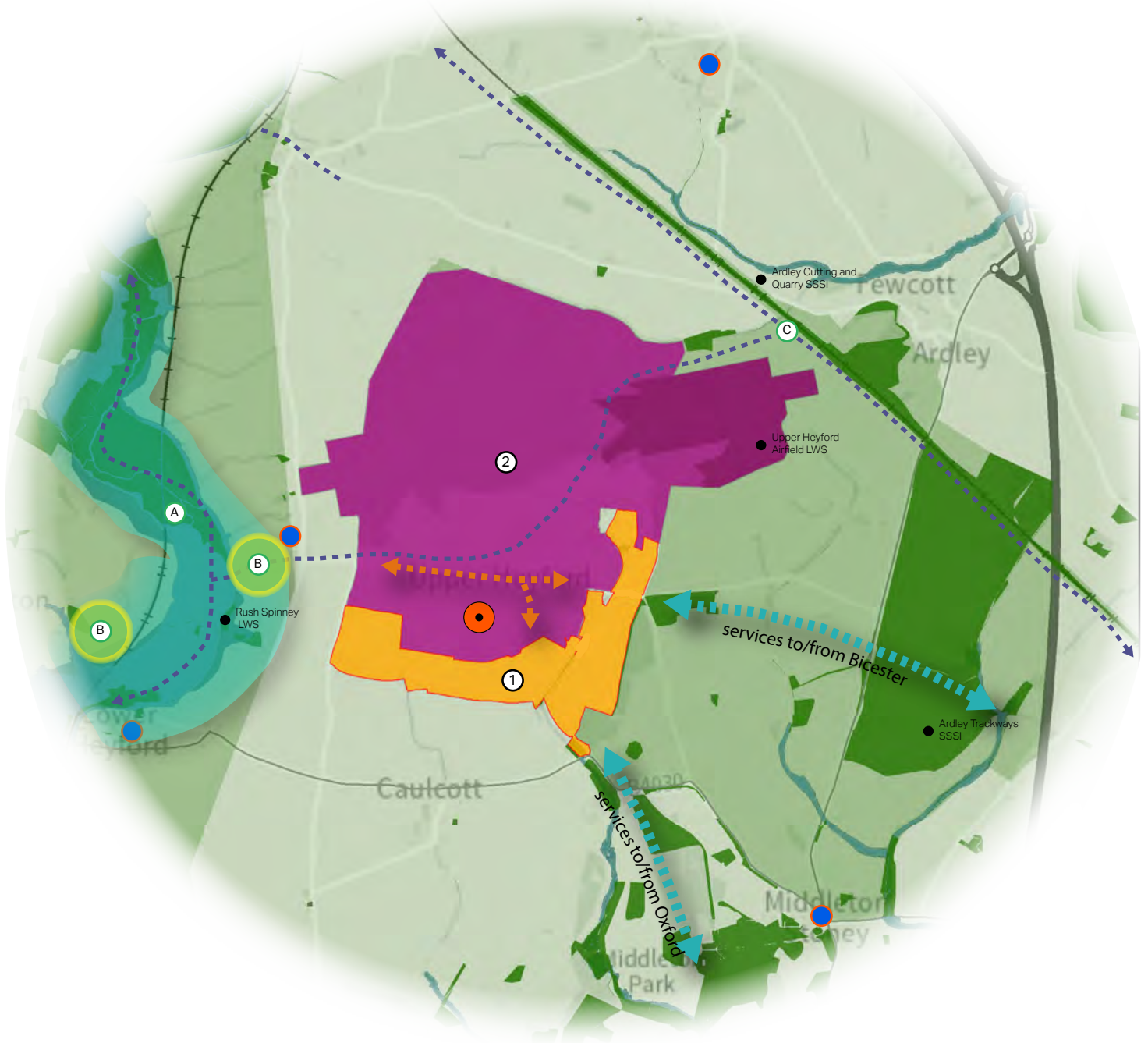


LEGEND

- Local Plan 2042: preferred residential site allocation**
- ① South East of Woodstock/Upper Campfield Road (LPR002)
- ② Land North of the Moors (LPR8a)
- Local Plan 2042: preferred employment site allocation**
- ③ Begbroke Science Park Reserved Land (LPR63)
- Saved Allocations: Local Plan Partial Review**
- ④ Land East of Oxford Road
- ⑤ Land West of Oxford Road
- ⑥ Land at Frieze Farm
- ⑦ Land SE Kidlington
- ⑧ Land at Stratfield Farm
- ⑨ Land East of the A44

- ⑩ Land West of Yarnton
- Local Plan 2040: Settlement Hierarchy**
- Main Towns
- Local Service Centre
- Large Village
- Small Village
- Train Station
- Green Belt
- Proposed Green Belt Boundary
- Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Network**
- Core Zone
- Recovery Zone
- Wider Landscape Zone

- Strategic projects for Kidlington's GBI network**
- A** Growing and enhancing green corridors
 - Ai Oxford Canal - Lyne Rd - High St - St Marys
 - Aii Langford Meadows - Thrupp Community Woodland
- B** Enhancing wildlife and recreational connections along blue corridors
 - Bi Stratfield Brake - Oxford Meadows SAC connection
 - Bii Access along River Cherwell
- C** New and enhanced access to the canal and river
 - Ci Enhanced access points
 - Cii New footbridge or crossing
- D** Greening Kidlington village centre, improving walkability



LEGEND

- Local Plan 2042: preferred residential site allocation
- 1 South East of Heyford Park
- Saved Allocations: Local Plan 2015
- 2 Former RAF Upper Heyford
- Local Plan 2040: Settlement Hierarchy**
- Main Towns
- Local Service Centre
- Large Village
- Small Village

- Train Station
- Public transport and active travel infrastructure improvements
- Wider public transport improvements

- Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Network**
- Core Zone
- Recovery Zone
- Wider Landscape Zone

Strategic projects for Upper Heyford's GBI network

- A Restoring the River Cherwell and Oxford Canal
- B New spaces for habitat and recreation
- C Green corridor connections

Appendix 4- Local Green Space Maps

These maps present the Local Green Spaces as designated by Policy COM 25.

N

Derwent Green

Key

 Site_Boundary

0 5 10 20
Metres

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Gavray Meadows



Key

 Site_Boundary




0 50 100 200 Metres

Langford Community Orchard



Key

 Site_Boundary



0 25 50 100 Metres

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N

Stratfield Brake Nature Reserve

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 65 130 260 Metres




N



Field between Park Farm and the Castle Grounds

Key

 Site_Boundary


0 15 30 60
Metres

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N

Bowmont Square

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 12.5 25 50 Metres

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N

Dangerfield

Key

 Site_Boundary

0 15 30 60
Metres

N

Hamilton Close

Key

 Site_Boundary




0 5 10 20
Metres

N

Kings Meadow Recreational Ground

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 15 30 60 Metres

N

Meredith Close

Key


 Site_Boundary



0 10 20 40
Metres

Keta Field

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 15 30 60
Metres

Leach Road Allotments



Key

 Site_Boundary




0 15 30 60
Metres

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N

Evenlode Allotments

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 10 20 40
Metres

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Colne Close Allotments



Key

 Site_Boundary



0 5 10 20
Metres

N

George Street

Key

 Site_Boundary



0 12.5 25 50 Metres

N

Hudson Street

Key

 Site_Boundary

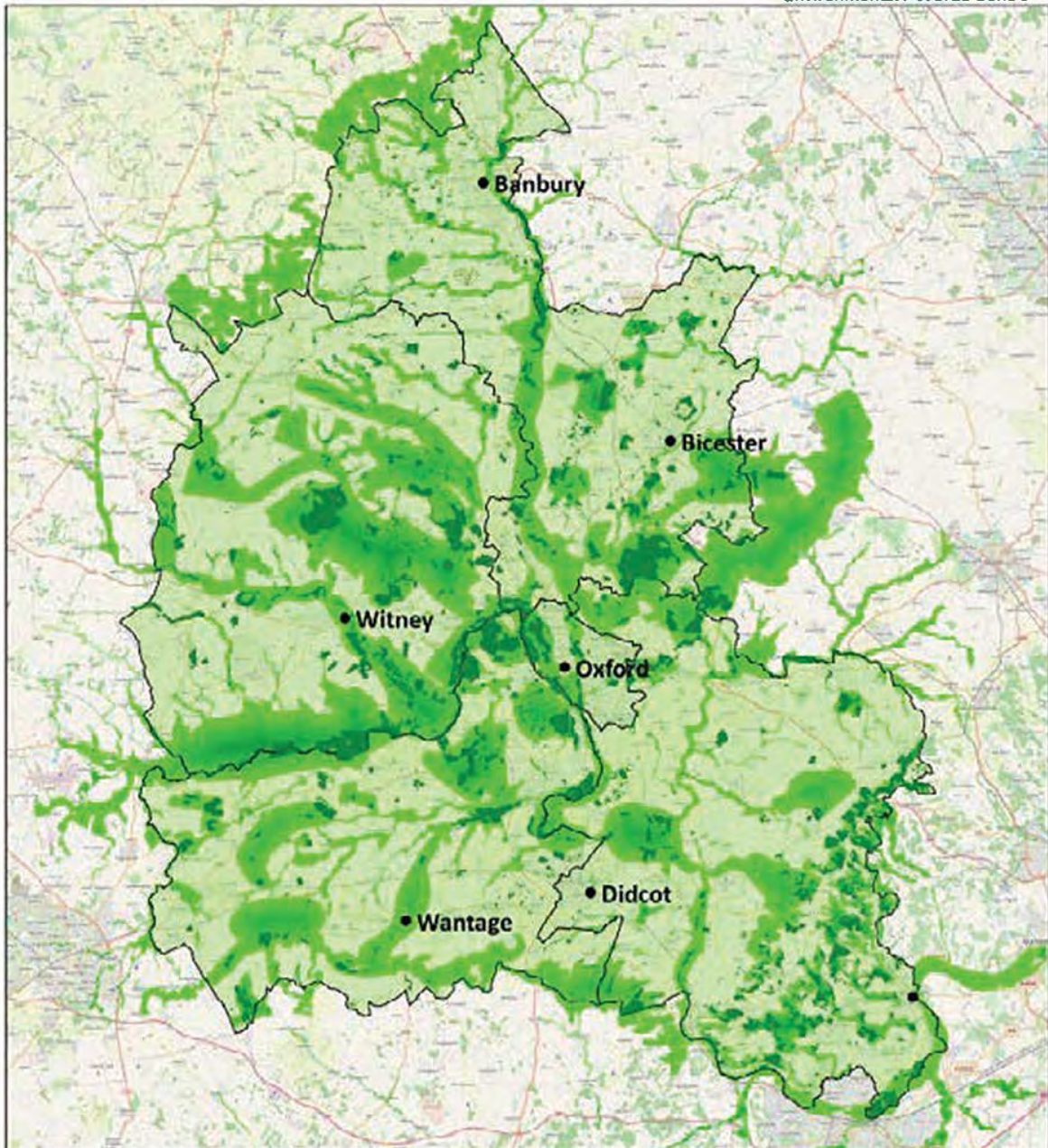


0 15 30 60 Metres

Appendix 5: Strategic Gaps (to follow)

Appendix 6: Draft Nature Recovery Network Maps

Draft Oxfordshire Nature Recovery Network



Key

Nature Recovery Network

- Core Zone
- Recovery Zone
- Wider Landscape Zone

Boundaries

- District Boundaries

0 5 10 km



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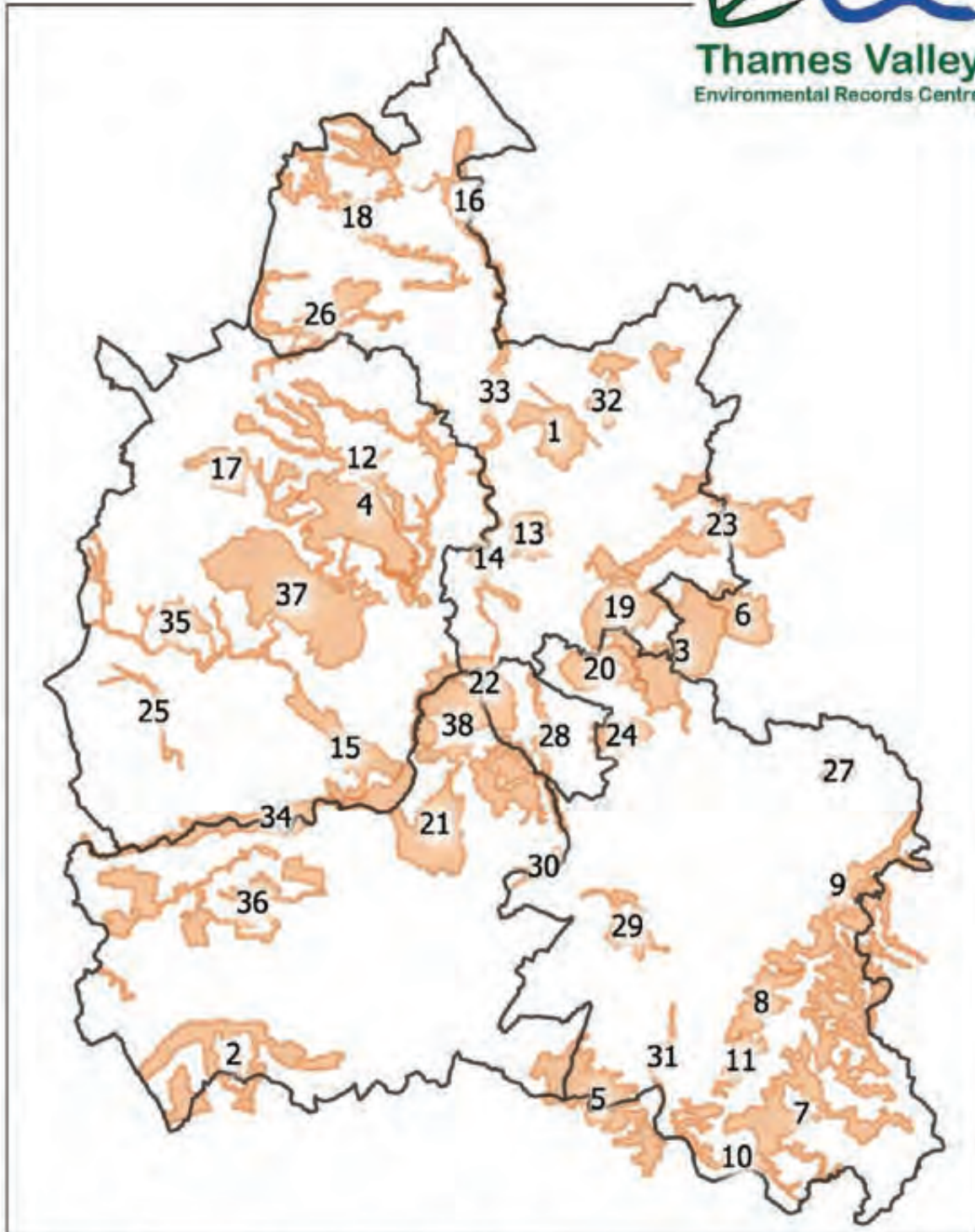
Appendix 7: Airport Safeguarded Area

Appendix 8: Conservation Target Areas

Oxfordshire Conservation Target Areas

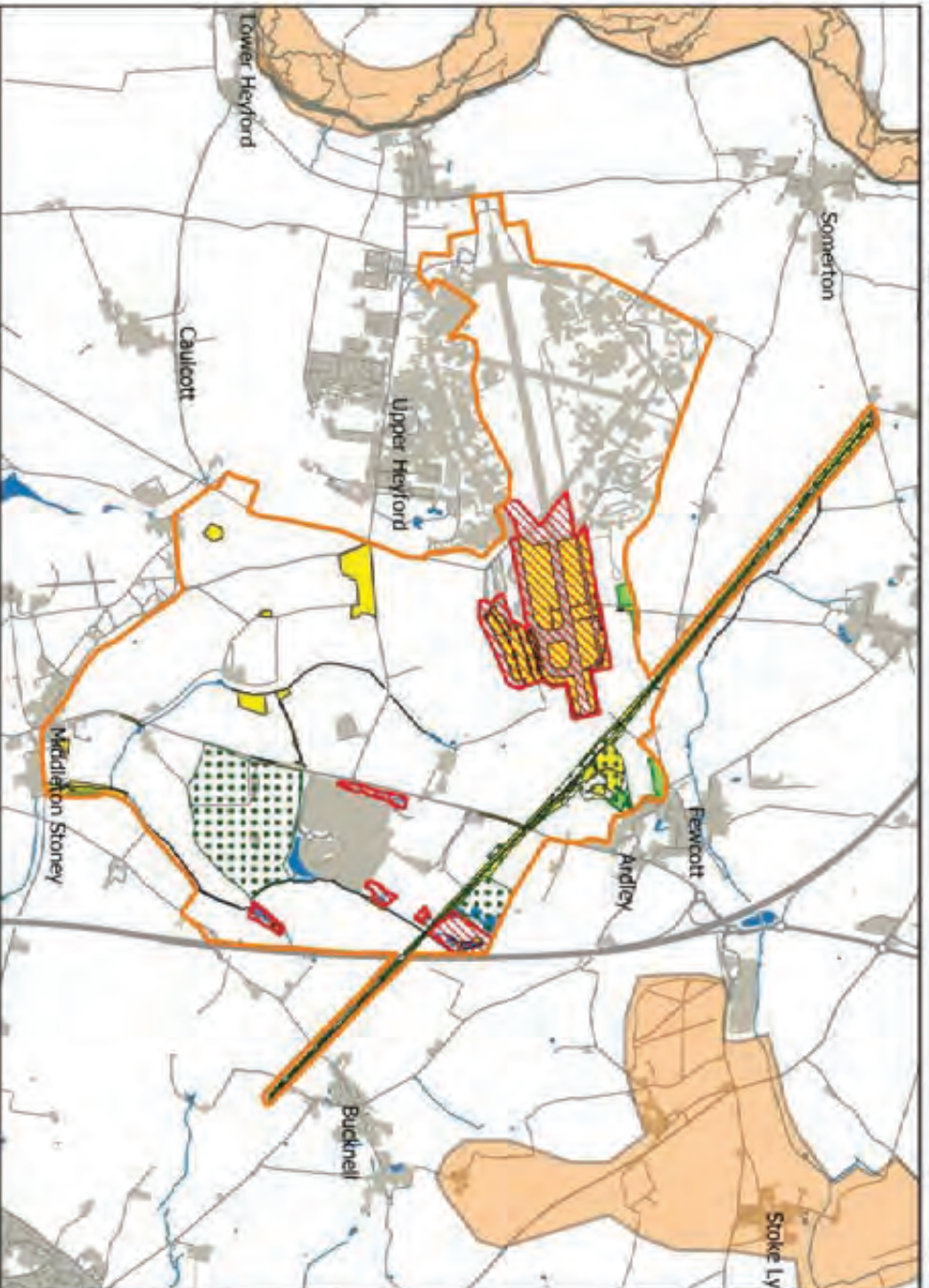


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Ardley and Upper Heyford Conservation Target Area



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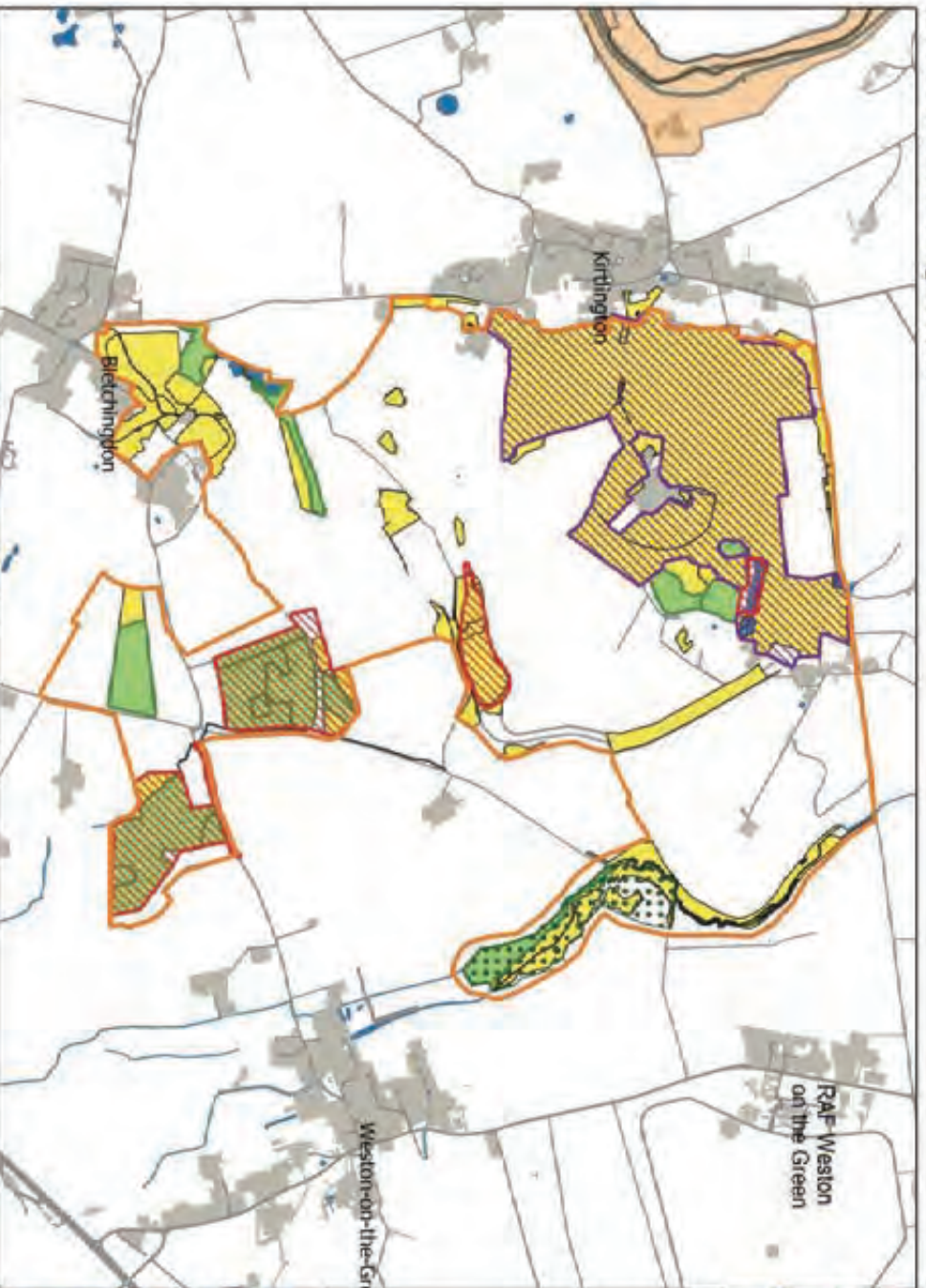


-  CTA Boundary
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  SSSIs
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Priority Habitats
-  Water
-  Other CTAs

Kirtlington and Blechington Parks and Woods Conservation Target Area



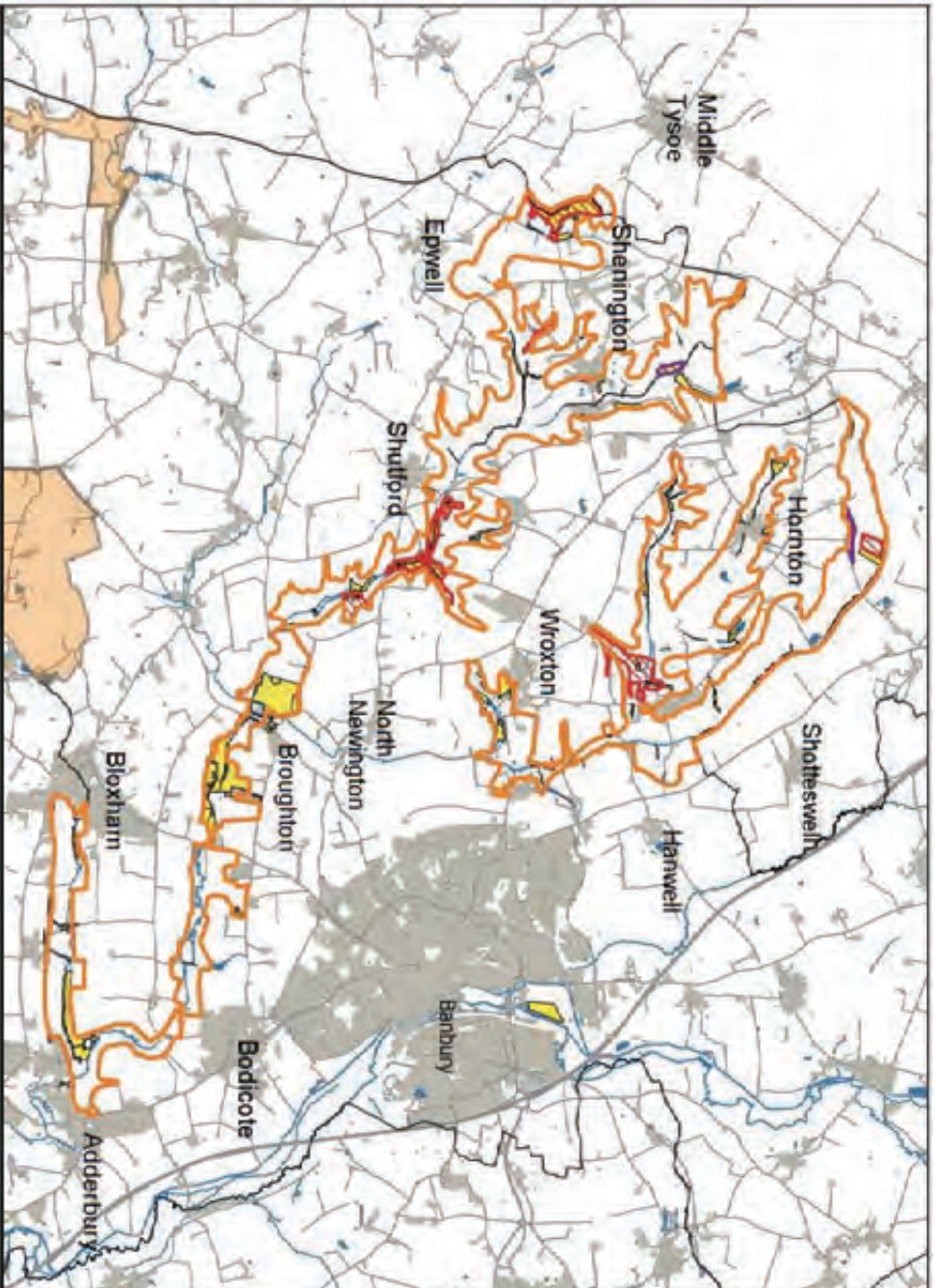
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- CTA Boundary
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Proposed Local Wildlife Sites
- SSSIs
- Ancient Woodland
- Priority Habitats
- Water
- Other CTAs

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Northern Valleys Conservation Target Area



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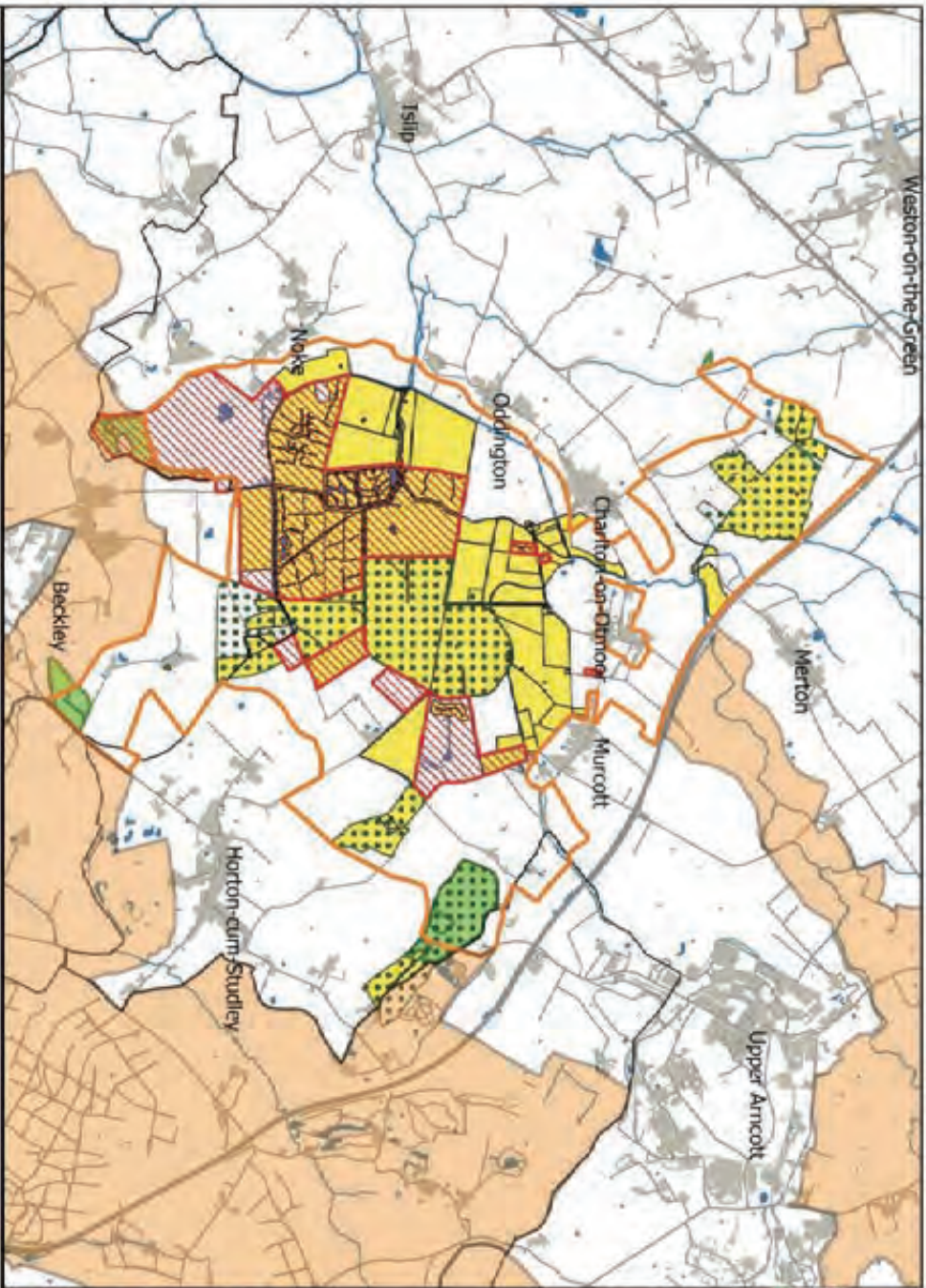


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-  CTRA Boundary
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  Proposed Local Wildlife Sites
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Priority Habitats
-  Water
-  Other CTAs

Otmoor Conservation Target Area



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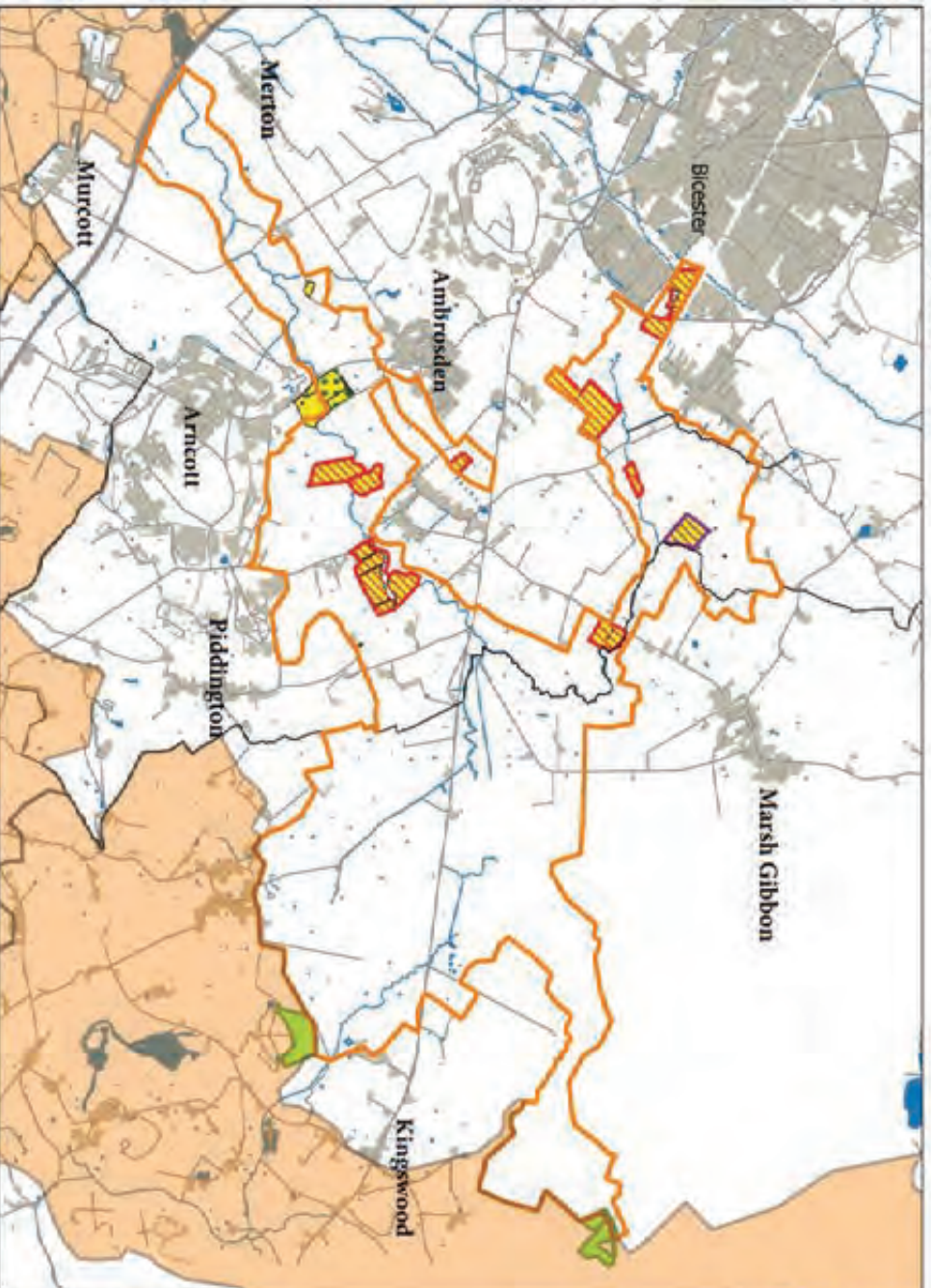
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-  CTA Boundary
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  SSSIs
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Priority Habitats
-  Water
-  Other CTAs






Ray

Conservation Target Area



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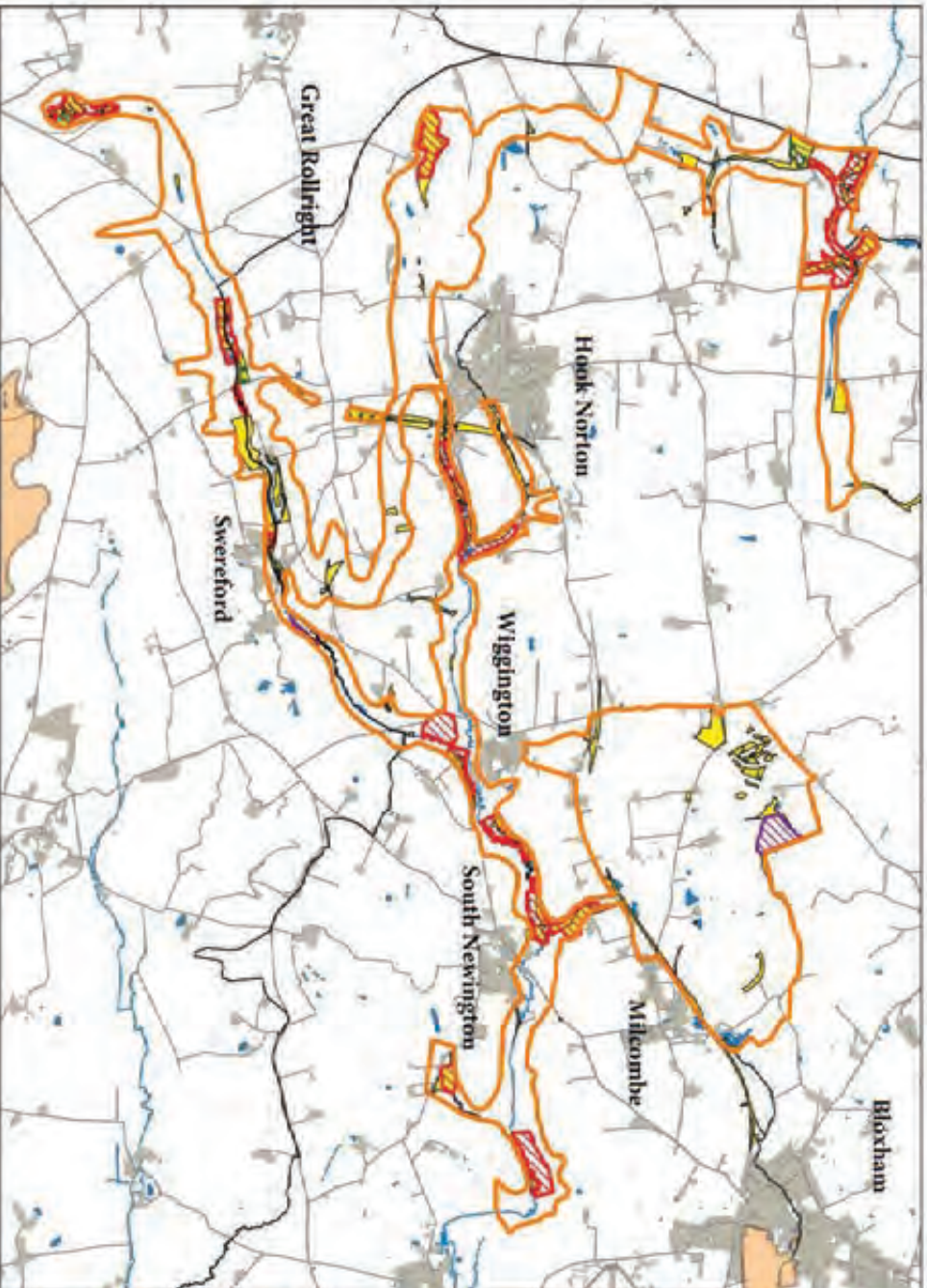
-  CTA Boundary
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  Proposed Local Wildlife Sites
-  SSSIs
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Priority Habitats
-  Water
-  Other CTAs

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Swere Valley and Upper Stour Conservation Target Area



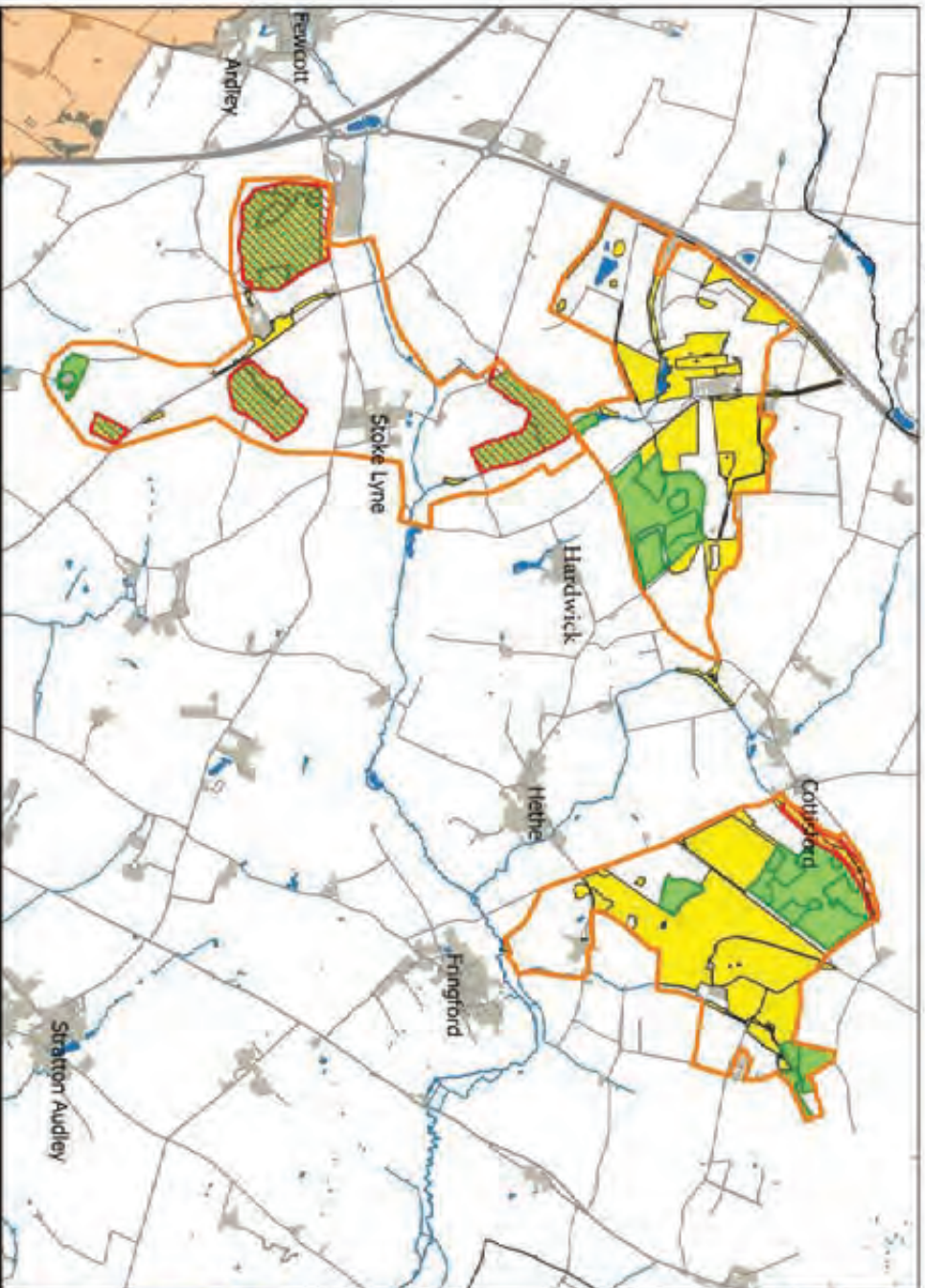
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- CTA Boundary
- Local Wildlife Sites
- Proposed Local Wildlife Sites
- SSSIs
- Ancient Woodland
- Priority Habitats
- Water
- Other CTAs



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Tusmore and Shellswell Park Conservation Target Area



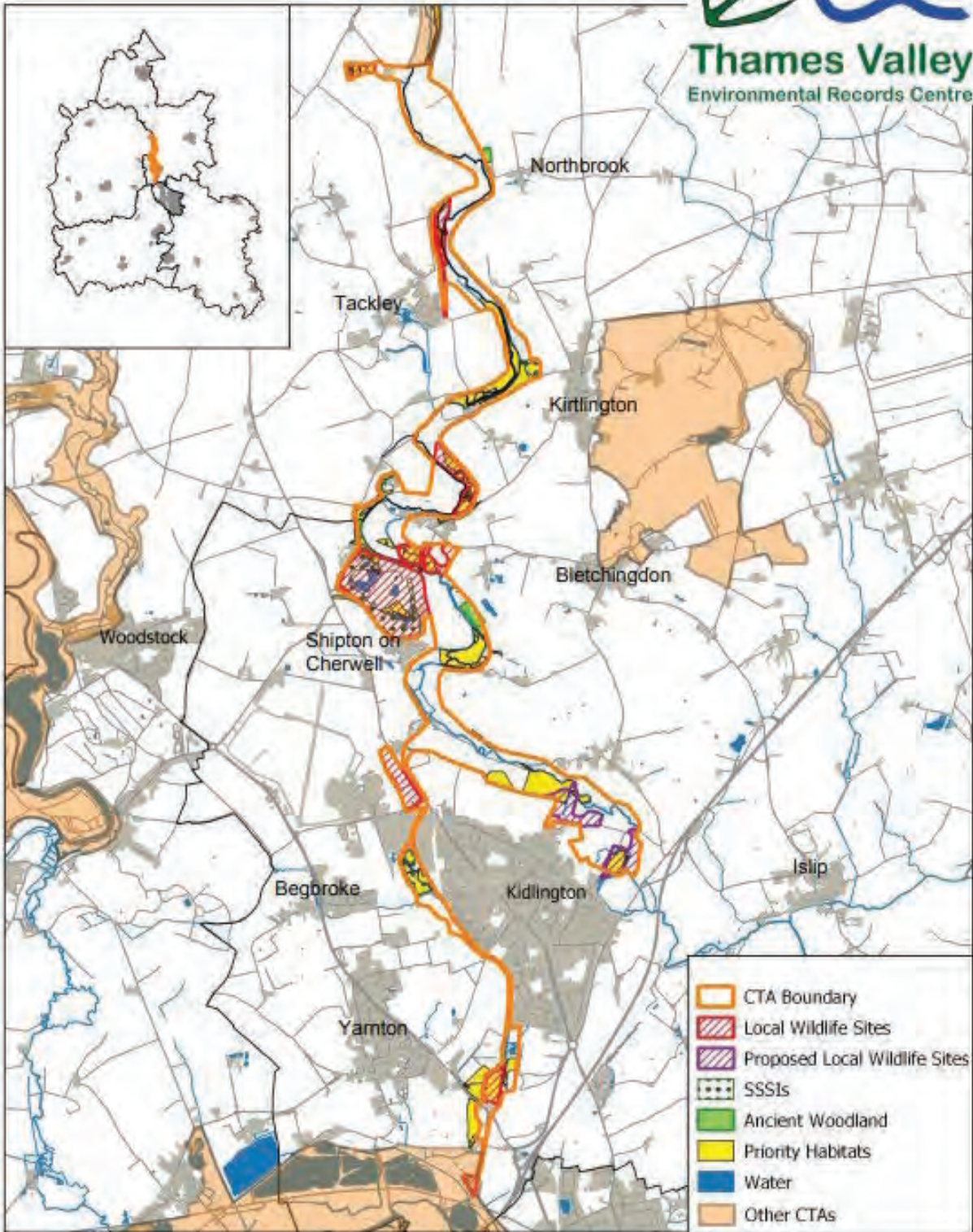
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-  CTA Boundary
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Priority Habitats
-  Water
-  Other CTAs

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Lower Cherwell Valley Conservation Target Area

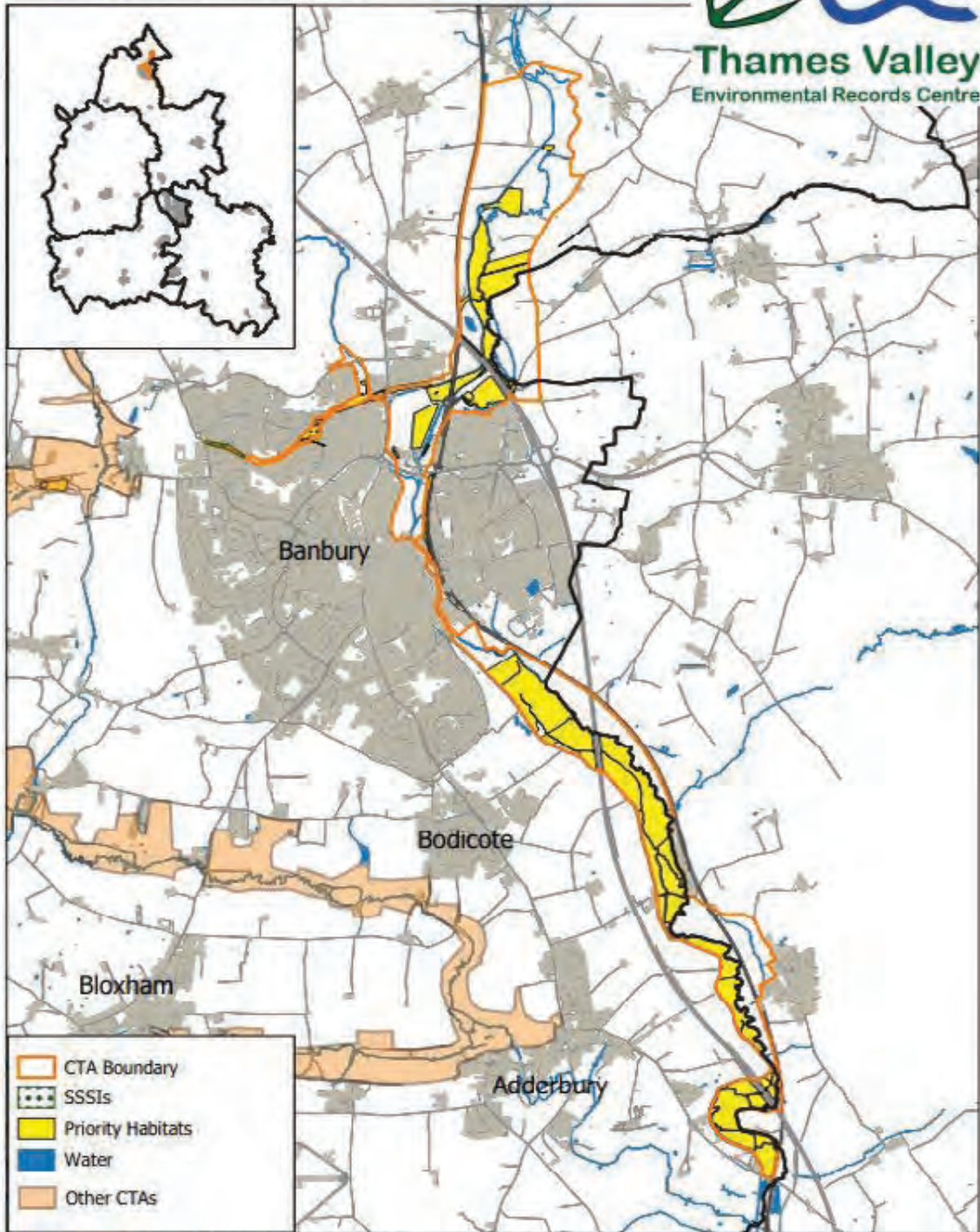


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North Cherwell Conservation Target Area

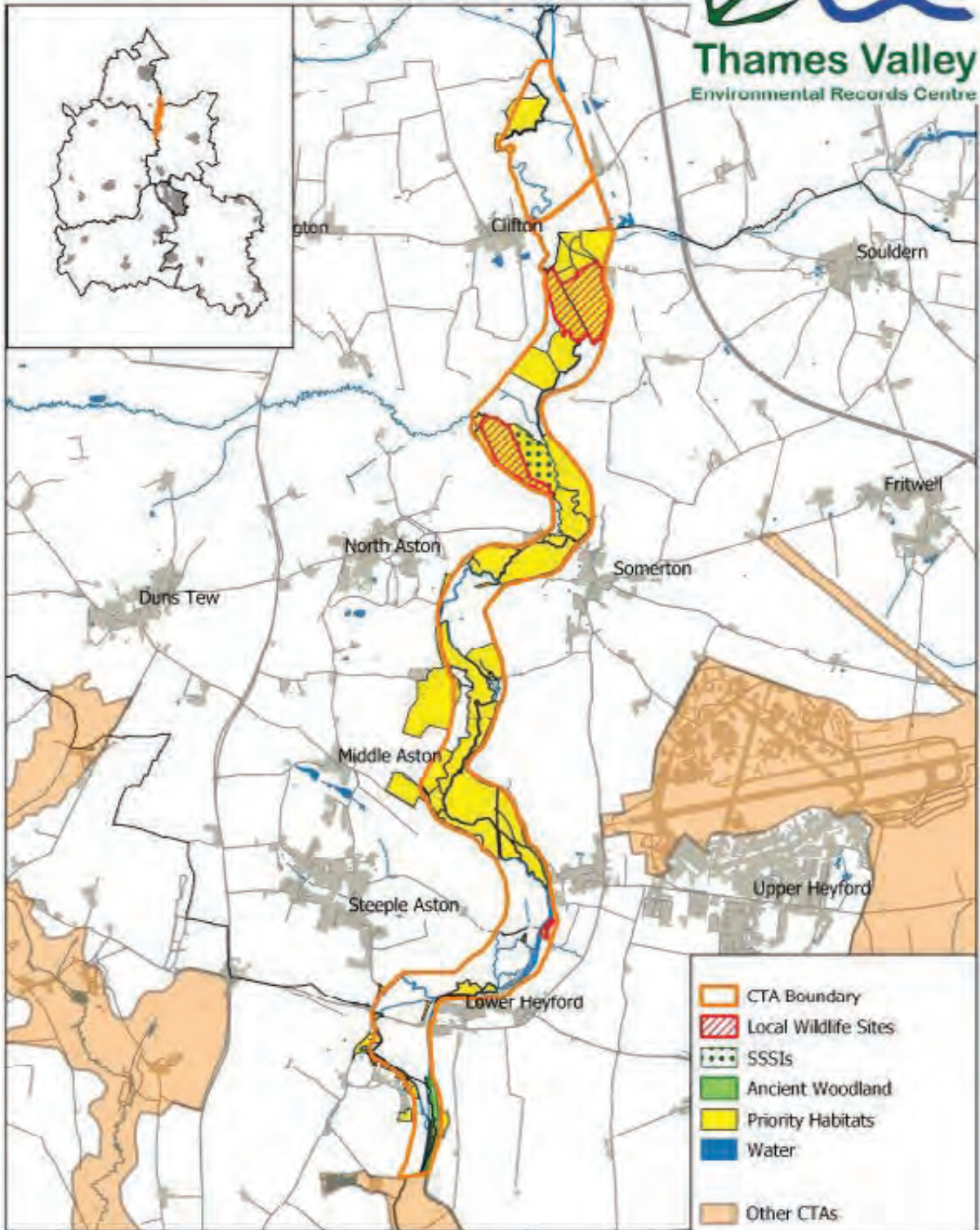


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Upper Cherwell Conservation Target Area



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Appendix 9 – Glossary

Phrase	Definition
20-Minute Neighbourhood	Model of urban development that creates neighbourhoods where daily services can be accessed within a 20-minute walk.
Accessible Green Space Standards	Model standards devised by Natural England for the provision of 'natural' greenspace, i.e. accessible areas that also provide Accessible Green Space Standards potential wildlife habitat. The model sets out that no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size; that there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; that there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and that there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home.
Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)	ANGSt is a tool in assessing current levels of accessible natural greenspace, and planning for better provision. The three underlying principles of ANGSt are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improving access to greenspaces b) Improving naturalness of greenspaces c) Improving connectivity with greenspaces ANGST sets a maximum recommended standard on walking distance people should have to travel to have access to accessible natural greenspace.
Active travel	'Active travel' (or active transportation or mobility) means walking or cycling as an alternative to motorised transport (notably cars, motorbikes/mopeds etc) for the purpose of making every day journeys.
Adoption	The approval, after independent examination, of the final version of a Local Plan by a local planning authority for future planning policy and decision making
Affordable Housing	Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers). (a) Affordable housing for rent: meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent). (b) Starter homes: is as specified in sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a starter home should reflect the meaning set out in statute and any such secondary legislation at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household's eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.

	<p>(c) Discounted market sales housing: is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.</p> <p>(d) Other affordable routes to home ownership is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low-cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision or refunded to government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.</p>
Air Quality Management Area	The monitoring locations for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are chosen to target areas where air pollution is expected to be high, areas where members of the public spend an hour or more near busy roads, and areas that represent a background level that is not impacted by road traffic or industrial sources. These monitoring locations give us a picture of the air pollution levels across the Borough.
Ancient Woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).
Ancillary uses	A subsidiary use connected to the main use of a building or piece of land.
Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)	A report produced at least annually assessing the progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.
Appropriate Assessment	A process required by European Directives (Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC) to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features.
Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A type of Development Plan Document focused upon an area which will be subject to significant change.
Article 4 Direction	These are a means by which a local planning authority (LPA) can bring within planning control certain types of development, or changes of use, which would normally be permitted development (i.e. not require an application for planning permission).
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is seen as the total complexity of all life, including not only the great variety of organisms, but also their varying behaviour and interactions.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy to safeguard the biodiversity of a specific region.
Biodiversity net gain	BNG is an approach to development. It makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development

Blue infrastructure	Blue infrastructure refers to water elements, like rivers, canals, ponds, wetlands, floodplains and water treatment facilities.
BREEAM	This is the world's leading sustainability assessment method for master planning projects, infrastructure and buildings. It recognises and reflects the value in higher performing assets across the built environment lifecycle, from new construction to in-use and refurbishment.
Brexit	Brexit refers to the withdrawal process of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU).
Building Regulations	Building regulations are minimum standards for design, construction and alterations to virtually every building. The regulations are developed by the UK government and approved by Parliament.
Carbon Offsetting	Any activity that compensates for the emission of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases by providing for an emission reduction elsewhere.
Carbon sequestration	Often referred to as carbon dioxide removal, this is the long-term removal, capture or sequestration of greenhouse gasses, particularly carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric CO2 pollution and to mitigate or reverse global warming. In practice this could be through the storage of carbon in plants, soils, geologic formations, and the ocean. The most effective way for achieving this in Eastleigh Borough is through the absorption of CO2 by trees and other vegetation.
Circular Economy	The circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible.
Climate Change	The lasting and significant change in weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to hundreds of years, impacting on river and sea levels and the rate of flows on watercourses.
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Climate change adaptation: Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Climate change mitigation: Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Community Forest	An area identified through the England Community Forest Programme to revitalise countryside and green space in and around major conurbations.
Community Gardens	An open space, suitable for growing plants, run and formally managed by the actual gardeners themselves.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.
Community Right to Build Order	An Order made by the local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a site-specific development proposal or classes of development.
Comparison retail	Retail items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers etc).
Conservation Area	An area designated by the District Council under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as an area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. There are

	additional controls over demolition, minor developments and the felling of trees.
Conservation Target Areas (CTA)	These are county-wide important areas of landscape that present the best opportunities for prioritising the conservation, enhancement and re-creation of designated sites and important habitats.
Consultation	A process by which people and organisations are asked their views about planning decisions, including the Local Plan.
Convenience retail	The provision of everyday essential items, such as food.
Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000	Provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way. It also places a duty on local authorities to produce management plans for each AONB and to have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONBs when performing their functions.
Decentralised Energy	Local renewable energy and local low-carbon energy usually, but not always, on a relatively small scale encompassing a diverse range of technologies
Deliverability	<p>To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within 5 years. In particular:</p> <p>a) sites which do not involve major development and have planning permission, and all sites with detailed planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that homes will not be delivered within 5 years (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans).</p> <p>b) where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has a grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within 5 years.</p>
Designated Heritage Asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Design code	A set of illustrated design requirements that provide specific, detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code should build upon a design vision, such as a masterplan or other design and development framework for a site or area.
Design guide	A document providing guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice, often produced by a local authority.
Design and Access Statement	A report accompanying and supporting a planning application as required by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 as amended. They provide a framework for applicants to explain how a proposed development is a suitable response to the site and its setting and demonstrate that it can be adequately accessed by prospective users.

Development Plan	The statutory term used to refer to the adopted spatial plans and policies that apply to a particular local planning authority area. This includes adopted Local Plans (including Minerals and Waste Plans) and Neighbourhood Development Plans and is defined by Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents which make up the Local Plan. All DPDs are subject to public consultation and independent examination.
District Wildlife Sites	A site that has been recognised as having value for wildlife when assessed against a set of criteria. It is one tier below County Wildlife Site (CWS) in status.
Duty to Cooperate	A statutory duty placed on public bodies to cooperate constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.
Eco-innovation hub	A 'green technology' cluster of environmental goods and services businesses.
Eco-town	A small new town of at least 5-20,000 homes. They are intended to exploit the potential to create a completely new settlement to achieve zero carbon development and more sustainable living using the best new design and architecture.
Ecosystem services	Services provided by the natural environment that benefit people.
Embodied Energy	The energy bound up in making a building's materials, transporting them to the site and constructing the building.
Employment Land	A designation that has defined boundaries and is used to safeguard areas in the district for employment uses, both existing and proposed, as designated by the Local Plan or a Neighbourhood Development Plan.
Employment Land Review (ELR)	An evidence base study to assess the quantity, quality and viability of the district's employment land supply and forecast the future demand for employment land over the next planning period.
Employment uses	Commercial, Business and Service uses as defined in Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020.
Evidence Base	The information and data collated by local authorities to support the policy approach set out in the Local Plan.
Examination	The process by which an independent Planning Inspector considers whether a Development Plan Document is 'sound' before it can be adopted.
Exception Test	The Exception Test provides a method of managing flood risk while still allowing necessary development to occur. The Exception Test is only appropriate for use when there are large areas in Flood Zones 2 and 3, where the Sequential Test alone cannot deliver acceptable sites, but where some continuing development is necessary for wider sustainable development reasons, taking into account the need to avoid social or economic blight.
Extra Care Housing	Extra Care Housing is a type of self-contained housing that offers care and support that falls somewhere between traditional sheltered housing and residential care.
Five Year Housing Land Supply	A Five-Year Housing Land Supply is a forward-looking measure of whether a Local Planning Authority (LPA) has sufficient sites to meet its housing requirement in the next five-years.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010	An Act to make provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion. The Act makes County Councils responsible for leading the coordination of flood risk management in the area as the Lead Local Flood Authority.
Flood Zone 1	Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probabilities of river or sea flooding. This is the zone at lowest flood risk.
Flood Zone 2	Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding; or Land having between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3/Flood Zone 3a	Land having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding; or Land having a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of sea flooding. This is the zone at the highest flood risk.
Flood Zone 3b	This zone comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. Local planning authorities should identify in their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments areas of functional floodplain and its boundaries, accordingly, in agreement with the Environment Agency.
Future Homes Standard	The Future Homes Standard is a set of rules that will come into effect in 2025 to ensure new homes produce less carbon emissions.
Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped.
Green Corridors	Green spaces that provide avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers or other natural features. They often provide pleasant walks for the public away from main roads.
Garden Town	A new settlement that is planned to enhance the natural environment and provide high-quality, affordable housing. Garden towns are typically planned to have locally accessible work, and to create healthy, sociable communities.
Green Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure includes sites protected for their importance to wildlife or the environment, nature reserves, greenspaces and greenway linkages. Together they provide a network of green space both urban and rural, providing a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits.
Gypsies and Traveller	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependant's educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.
Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA)	HRA is required under the European Directive 92/43/ECC on the "conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora for plans" that Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRA) may have an impact of European (Natura 2000) Sites. HRA is an assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a Natura 2000 Site.
Habitats site	Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites.

Hazardous substance	Any material that has the intrinsic nature of being toxic, explosive, prone to ignite, radioactive, corrosive or otherwise detrimental to human, animal and/or environmental health.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic Environment Record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. Oxfordshire County Council hold the Historic Environment Record for the County.
House in Multiple Occupation	A building, or part of a building, that is occupied by 3 or more persons who do not form a single household.
Housing Market Area	A housing market area is a geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work
Housing Need	The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.
Housing Need Assessment (HNA)	An assessment of housing need and affordable housing need.
Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	An indicative measure of deprivation for small areas across England.
Infilling	The filling of a small gap in an otherwise built-up frontage or on other sites within settlements where the site is closely surrounded by buildings.
Infrastructure	All the ancillary works and services which are necessary to support human activities, including roads, sewers, schools, hospitals, and services and facilities etc.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	The IDP's role is to identify all items of infrastructure needed to ensure the delivery of the growth targets and policies contained in the Local Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Plan. This ensures that an appropriate supply of essential infrastructure is provided alongside new homes, workplaces and other forms of development.
International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity	All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.
LAP	Local Area for Play
Larger Village	Larger villages outside the Green Belt have essential local services and facilities and often serve nearby smaller villages. Regular public transport to main towns or local service centres.
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play
Lifetime Homes Standards	Incorporates 16 design criteria that can be universally applied to new homes at minimal cost. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home and supports the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life.
Listed Building	Buildings and structures which are listed by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport are being of special architectural and historic interest and whose protection and maintenance are the subject of special legislation.

Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents containing statements relating to planning policy and the development and use of land.
Local Development Order (LDO)	An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A Local Development Scheme is a statutory document required to specify (among other matters) the documents which, when prepared, will comprise the Local Plan for the area. It sets out the programme for the preparation of these documents.
Local Geological Sites	Sites that are considered worthy of protection for their Earth Science or landscape importance but are not already protected as SSSIs.
Local Green Space	Local Green Space designation is a way to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities.
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	Areas of natural heritage that are at least locally important.
Local Plan	The plan for the local area which sets out the long-term spatial vision and development framework for the District and strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.
Local Service Centre	Local Service Centres are large villages with, or are planned to have, a level of services and facilities, and local employment opportunities to provide the next best opportunities for sustainable development outside the Main Towns.
Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	A group of people and organisations from the local community including from public, private, community and voluntary sectors within a local authority area, with the objective of improving the quality of life of the local community.
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	A transport strategy prepared by the local highways authority (the County Council).
Localism Act 2011	The Localism Act introduced changes to the planning system (amongst other changes to local government) including making provision for the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, introducing the Duty to Cooperate and Neighbourhood Planning.
Major Development	For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m ² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 .
Market Town	Market Towns are defined as settlements that have the ability to support the most sustainable patterns of living within Cherwell through their current levels of facilities, services and employment opportunities.
Material Consideration	This is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. This can include issues such as overlooking/loss of privacy, parking, noise, effect on listed building and conservation area, or effect on nature conservation etc.

Minerals resources of local and national importance	Minerals which are necessary to meet society's needs, including aggregates, brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), coal derived fly ash in single use deposits, cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, shallow and deep-mined coal, oil and gas (including conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons), tungsten, kaolin, ball clay, potash, polyhalite and local minerals of importance to heritage assets and local distinctiveness.
Modular Homes	A house which is built within a factory and then transported to the specified building location.
MUGA	Multi-Use Games Area
National Landscape	Areas of National Landscape designations are defined by a set of special qualities which contribute to the areas outstanding scenic quality and underpin the necessity for their designation. A small area of the Cotswolds National Landscape falls within the District.
National Planning Policy (NPPF)	This sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied at a local level. The NPPF is a material consideration when deciding on planning applications or appeals.
National Nature Reserves	National Nature Reserves (NNRs) were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research.
National trails	Long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding.
Nature Based Solutions	These address societal challenges through actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems, benefiting people and nature at the same time.
Nature Recovery Network	An expanding, increasingly connected, network of wildlife rich habitats supporting species recovery, alongside wider benefits such as carbon capture, water quality improvements, natural flood risk management and recreation. It includes the existing network of protected sites and other wildlife rich habitats as well as and landscape or catchment scale recovery areas where there is coordinated action for species and habitats.
Natural Flood Management	Managing flood and coastal erosion risk by protecting, restoring and emulating the natural 'regulating' function of catchments, rivers, floodplains and coasts.
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
Neighbourhood Plans	A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
Non-designated Heritage Assets	These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets. In some areas, local authorities identify some non-designated heritage assets as "locally listed".
Non-strategic policies	Policies contained in a neighbourhood plan, or those policies in a local plan that are not strategic policies.
Out of centre	A location which is not in or on the edge of a centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.
Out of town	A location out of centre that is outside the existing urban area.
Open space	All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer

	important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.
Oxford/Cambridge corridor	A spatial concept focused on the economic influence of Oxford and Cambridge. The aim of this is to promote and accelerate the development of the unique set of educational, research and business assets and activities.
Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation	The Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation outlines matters on which the six local authorities in Oxfordshire will continue to cooperate. In particular, the document 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.
Performance Engineering	Advanced manufacturing / high performance engineering encompass activities which are high in innovation and the application of leading edge technology, and which form a network of businesses which support, compete with and learn from each other.
Permission in principle	A form of planning consent which establishes that a site is suitable for a specified amount of housing-led development in principle. Following a grant of permission in principle, the site must receive a grant of technical details consent before development can proceed.
Planning condition	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.
Planning obligation	A legal agreement entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.
Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	The Government's planning guidance supporting national planning policy.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	This Act amended the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new statutory system of regional and local planning and has since been amended by the Localism Act 2011.
Planning Inspectorate	The Government body responsible for providing independent inspectors for planning inquiries and for examinations of development plan documents.
Policies Map	Maps of the local planning authority's area which must be reproduced from, or based on, an Ordnance Survey map; include an explanation of any symbol or notation which it uses; and illustrate geographically the application of the policies in the adopted development plan. Where the adopted policies map consists of text and maps, the text prevails if the map and text conflict.
Preferred Options	This is a non-statutory stage of consultation of the Local Plan setting out the preferred options for growth in the area, based on the findings of previous consultations. South Oxfordshire District Council chose to undertake a second iteration of Preferred Options consultation in Spring 2017.
Previously developed land or Brownfield land	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made

	through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.
Primary Shopping Area	Defined area where retail is concentrated
Priority habitats and species	Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.
Ramsar site	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
Regeneration	The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas.
Regulations	This means "The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 as amended" unless indicated otherwise. Planning authorities must follow these when preparing Local Plans.
Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment (wind, water, the movement of the oceans, sun and from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions.
River Basin Management Plan	River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are drawn up for the 10 river basin districts in England and Wales as a requirement of the water framework directive. Cherwell District Council is covered within the Thames River Basin Management Plan (2015).
Rural exception sites	Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection.
Safeguarding zone	An area defined in Circular 01/03: Safeguarding aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas, to which specific safeguarding provisions apply.
Saved Policies	Policies in historic development plans that have been formally 'saved' and which continue to be used until replaced by a new Local Plan.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	A historic building or site of historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State, as advised by Historic England. This is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979.
Section 106 Agreement	A legal agreement under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act. They are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.
Self-build and custom-build housing	Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing. A legal definition, for the purpose of applying the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), is contained in section 1(A1) and (A2) of that Act.

Sequential Test	A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types of location of land before others. For example, brownfield housing sites before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites. With regard to flood risk, it seeks to locate development in areas of lower flood risk (Flood Zone 1) before considering Flood Zones 2 or 3.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage 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.
Settlement Gap	Areas of predominantly undeveloped land between settlements that have been defined to protect the individual identity of those settlements and prevent their coalescence (the merging together of separate settlements to form one single settlement)
Settlement Hierarchy	A way of identifying and classifying settlements within the Vale and provides a guide to where development may be sustainable according to the role and function of the settlement.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Site Specific Allocations	Site specific proposals for specific or mixed uses or development. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.
Smaller Village	Smaller Villages containing only a limited number of services and facilities. Poor/irregular access to public transport
Spatial Strategy	The overview and overall approach to the provision of jobs, homes and infrastructure over the plan period.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	An area designated to protect the habitats of threatened species of wildlife under EU Directive 92/43.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Specialist Housing	Purpose-built and designed housing that meets the needs of a targeted group, which can include older, vulnerable and disabled people as well as for Gypsies and Travellers. This includes supported housing and designated housing where access to support is provided where needed.
Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP)	A methodology used to assess the energy and environmental performance of residential dwellings. It is used to produce Energy Performance Certificates and to demonstrate compliance of new homes with Part L of the Building Regulations.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	The SCI sets out standards to be achieved by the local authority in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all DPDs and in development management decisions. It is subject to independent examination. In respect of every DPD the local planning authority is required to publish a statement showing how it complied with the SCI.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	An assessment of the environmental effects of policies, plans and programmes, required by European legislation, which will be part of the public consultation on the policies.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRA)	An assessment carried out by local authorities to inform their knowledge of flooding, refine the information on the Flood Map and determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area.
Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)	An assessment of the land capacity across the district with the potential for housing and employment.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	SHMAs are studies required by Government of local planning authorities to identify housing markets, and their characteristics, that straddle District boundaries. Their purpose is to inform Local Plans in terms of housing targets, housing need, demand, migration and commuting patterns and the development of planning and housing policy.
Strategic policies	Policies and site allocations which address strategic priorities in line with the requirements of Section 19 (1B-E) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Strategic Site	A broad location considered as having potential for significant development that contributes to achieving the Spatial Vision of an area.
Submission	The stage at which a Development Plan Document is sent to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	Documents which provide guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents.
Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)	Sets an overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of an area.
Sustainable Development	A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The NPPF taken as a whole constitutes the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	SuDS seek to manage surface water as close to the source as possible, mimicking surface water flows arising from a site prior to the proposed development. Typically SuDS involve a move away from piped systems to softer engineering solutions inspired by natural drainage processes.
Sustainable transport modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, ultra low and zero emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	The process of assessing the economic, social and environmental effects of a proposed plan. This process implements the requirements of the SEA Directive. Required to be undertaken for all DPDs.
Town centre	Area defined on the policies map, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance.

Transport assessment	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies measures required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and measures that will be needed deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.
Transport statement	A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising from development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.
Travel Plan	A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.
Travelling Showpeople (Planning definition)	Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.
Unallocated Sites	Unallocated sites are housing sites that come forward which are not allocated in the Development Plan. These include both greenfield land and previously developed land. Predicted delivery rates are based on past trends.
Valued landscape	Important local landscapes that contribute to the quality of the natural and local environment.
Watercourse	Main rivers, (larger rivers, brooks and streams) and ordinary watercourses (headwaters and smaller brooks and streams). Watercourses as defined in s72(1) Land Drainage Act 1991.
Wildlife corridor	Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.
Windfall sites	Unidentified sites that are approved for development.
Zero Carbon	A dwelling whose carbon footprint does not add to overall carbon emissions. However, the Government have stated that zero carbon will only apply to those carbon dioxide emissions that are covered by Building Regulations.