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South Oxfordshire LOCAL PLAN 2031

OF THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL PLAN 2031
REFINED OPTIONS

FEBRUARY 2015



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South Oxfordshire District

Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan Refined Options

February 2015

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INTRODUCTION

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced a requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as an integral part of preparing the Local Plan. We are also required to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Local Plans in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive). Government advice is that both Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) can be carried out in a single appraisal process and this has been followed in the production of this appraisal.
- 2. The NPPF states: A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which meets the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on environmental, economic and social factors[add reference]
- 3. This Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the following published government guidance:
 - A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Directive, ODPM, September 2005
 - Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local development Frameworks, ODPM, November 2005

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL PLAN

- 4. In April 2014, the local authorities across Oxfordshire published a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), and this identified that South Oxfordshire could need additional housing beyond that planned for in the existing Core Strategy. As well as this, Oxford City Council indicated that they would have difficulties in meeting their identified housing need entirely within the city boundary and that the other districts across the county could be asked to consider taking some of this "unmet need".
- 5. In South Oxfordshire we decided that the best approach following the publication of the SHMA would be to review our existing plan and consider how we can plan for additional growth in the most advantageous and positive way. A

recent letter from the Minister of State for Housing and Planning Brandon Lewis to the Planning Inspectorate affirms the Government's view that councils should have reasonable – but not unlimited – time to plan for new evidence of housing need identified in a SHMA¹. This letter supports our approach, and by preparing a new Local Plan now we will ensure that we remain in control of where new development takes place, and that we can plan for all needs in the best way.

5 YEAR HOUSING LAND SUPPLY

- 6. The Government requires us to maintain a five year rolling supply of land for new homes. By adopting our Core Strategy in 2012, which sets out where 11,600 new homes will be built, we have secured the housing land supply required by Government in the majority of the district. At present new homes are not being built as quickly as we would like at Didcot and we're working to change this. Where we cannot show a five year supply of housing land there is a presumption that planning permission will be given for any proposals unless adverse impacts are overriding. In this way decisions can be taken out of our hands. Our new plan will ensure we stay in a plan-led system and can keep control of planning for future housing.
- 7. Changes made last year to the National Planning Practice Guidance² clarify that some categories of building which we haven't counted previously in our five year supply can now be counted. In addition to housing allocations in earlier plans and housing sites with planning permission we will include in our sources of supply:
 - An allowance for windfalls (these are homes on sites not allocated in our plans, often small infill housing schemes)
 - Housing for older people in the C2 use class (like care homes)
 - Student accommodation including both halls of residence and selfcontained student housing

¹ DCLG "Strategic housing market assessments" https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-housing-market-assessments

² http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment/stage-5-final-evidence-base/)

 Housing created from conversions of offices, shops or barns under permitted development.³

WHAT WE HAVE DONE SO FAR

- 8. During June and July 2014 a public consultation was held on the Local Plan Issues & Scope stage, which was the first stage of preparing the new Local Plan. We asked a number of questions about how we could approach planning for additional housing (in particular, we presented eight options representing different approaches to housing growth), where business and job growth could be located, and how we can improve transport, infrastructure, shopping and community facilities.
- 9. Appendix A of this SA Report appraises these options and Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects are discussed on page 27 which summarises the key issues of these appraisal matrices.

THE LOCAL PLAN'S VISION AND STRATEGY

- South Oxfordshire will continue to be a beautiful and prosperous district, and a desirable and sustainable place to live, work and visit.
- The natural and built heritage of South Oxfordshire will be prized as our most important assets. We will have enhanced the quality of the built environment in our towns and villages, maintained the predominantly rural nature of the district, and preserved the natural beauty and character of areas such as the Chilterns and North Wessex Downs.
- Our positive attitude to business growth will have supported existing and new businesses and employment in the district and will have helped to secure economic prosperity for South Oxfordshire. Our exciting and high quality science base will have attracted more like minded businesses providing exciting and high value job opportunities.

³ http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/when-is-permission-required/what-are-permitted-development-rights/

- Didcot will be at the heart of the research and innovation-led businesses across Science Vale, and we will have delivered high-quality new housing, infrastructure and other opportunities to capitalise on economic growth in this part of the district in particular.
- We will have delivered sufficient housing to meet identified need across South Oxfordshire, and this will have helped to sustain and enhance shopping and services in our towns and villages, especially our historic market towns of Henley-on-Thames, Thame and Wallingford.
- By supporting the development of some new housing within our larger villages we will have ensured that our rural communities can continue to thrive and everyone has access to services within a short distance.
- Through seeking appropriate levels of housing which those on lower incomes can afford and of affordable housing we will have ensured that the housing needs of all our residents are being met.
- Through careful management of the Green Belt we will have protected the important setting of Oxford whilst also making provision for the housing and business growth we need.
- New developments will be built to a high level of environmental and design standards, and will enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the district's towns and villages; the local character of the different places within South Oxfordshire will have been respected.
- Improvements to roads, public transport infrastructure, and pedestrian and cycle networks will have made it easier for people to get around South Oxfordshire, in particular to major employment areas.

UPDATING OUR STRATEGY

- 10. The strategy by which we will deliver the Vision will be an evolution of the current Core Strategy, rather than a radical rewrite a lot of time and effort was put into the Core Strategy, with very valued input from the community. We believe that the overall message presented in that previous plan is still appropriate and sustainable. Our overall strategy for the district is to protect and enhance what is best about South Oxfordshire, whilst supporting economic growth, delivering new homes and promoting healthy and vibrant communities. The Core Strategy seeks to promote a network of sustainable settlements across the district to ensure that everybody has access to a basic range of services it differentiates between our towns and villages according to the role they play and the services they provide for our communities. This Local Plan will further develop this strategy, and we will continue to work with partner organisations and local people to plan for the housing numbers included in the Core Strategy, as well as additional homes arising from the SHMA.
- 11. The Core Strategy contains many policies that are still relevant, and these will be carried over to this plan (and reviewed where necessary). For example, the policies from the Core Strategy that help us to protect and enhance our heritage and countryside, such as our Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, are just as important and relevant now. Our plans and policies will ensure that new development is of the highest quality, and respects and enhances the character of South Oxfordshire and its diverse places.
- 12. The Science Vale area, with Didcot at its heart, will continue to be the focus for economic development, investment in infrastructure, and the provision of additional services and community facilities. We will also continue with the Core Strategy's delivery of additional housing growth here, which will help to secure investment and improvement in the area. Together with our neighbours Vale of White Horse District Council, we are producing an Area Action Plan (AAP) that will plan for and deliver growth in the Science Vale area (see Local Plan Refined Options Report for further information⁴).
- 13. To help meet our need for more homes, we propose providing for some more housing growth in the market towns and larger villages. This will help these places to remain vibrant service centres for our district, providing employment, shops, healthcare and other vital facilities, ensuring that our residents have

⁴ Local Plan Refined Options Report February 2015

- access to the services they need, and the towns and villages themselves continue to thrive.
- 14. In the smaller villages (and perhaps also even in our other smallest settlements) we propose to allow a slightly more flexible approach to growth, through reviewing our existing policies. Where it is supported by local communities, and particularly where they wish to identify development opportunities in neighbourhood plans, being more flexible would help to meet local housing demand and could also help to ensure that shops and services remain viable.
- 15. We will continue to work with the other local authorities in Oxfordshire to look at cross boundary issues. When it is clear what the level of unmet need from Oxford is, we will seek to include this in a way that fits into our strategy.

SEA DIRECTIVE

16. Sustainability Appraisals (SA) must, where appropriate, incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) (SEA Directive). The SEA Directive requires that a formal assessment is undertaken of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. This has been transposed into UK law through the SEA Regulations (July 2004). Table 1 outlines the SEA Directive Requirements and how these requirements have been addressed within this report at this stage of the Plan making process.

Table 1 SEA Regulations Schedule 2 requirements

SEA Re	egulations Schedule 2 requirements	Where requirements are met in the SA Report
a)	An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Scoping Report April 2014 and Section Task A1 Identifying relevant plans and programmes is also summarised within this SA report.
b)	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Scoping Report April 2014
c)	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Scoping Report April 2014
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	Scoping Report April 2014 and summarised in Task A3 Identifying sustainability challenges, Table 2 within this SA report.

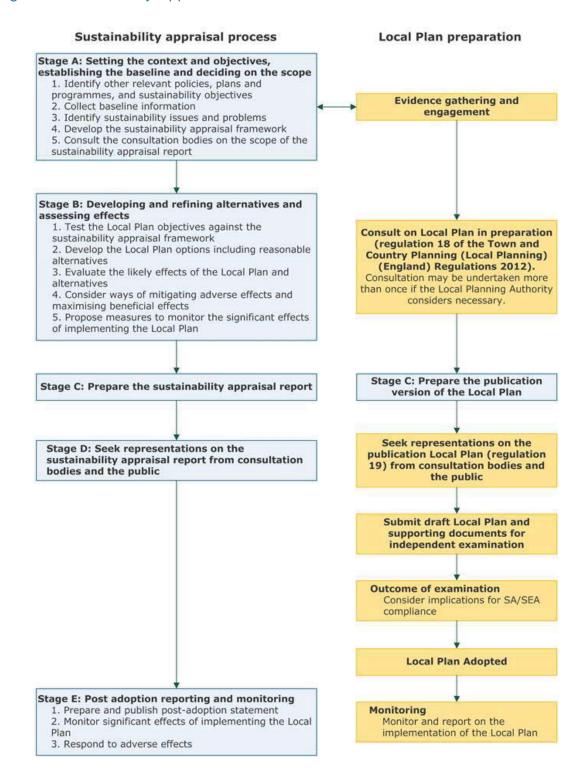
SEA Regulations Schedule 2 requirements		Where requirements are met in the SA Report
	pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.	
е)	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping Report April 2014 and Table 2 of this SA Report
f)	The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, 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 inter-relationships between the above issues.	STAGE B of this SA Report. Table 2 to Table 14 within this SA Report. Cumulative effects of the draft Plan will be evaluated at the preferred options stage.
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.	Table 2 to Table 14 within this SA Report, discuss mitigation and enhancement measures.
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.	This Interim SA Report has assessed a number of alternatives put forward by the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options February 2015. The reasons for selecting the alternatives is provided along with the description of how the assessment has been undertaken within STAGE B of this SA Report. Further detail can be found in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options February 2015 and should be read in conjunction with this Report.
 i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17. 		Monitoring is under consideration and will be included within the next stage of the SA and Plan making process
j)	A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	A non-technical summary will be produced to accompany the Preferred Options SA Report, this will outline in detail the SA Process and findings for the draft Plan.
 authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4). 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). 		The Scoping Report June 2014 was consulted on with the following bodies to seek their views: • The Environment Agency; • Natural England; • English Heritage. • neighbouring local authorities under the Duty to Cooperate; • town and parish councils in South Oxfordshire; • residents;

SEA Regulations Schedule 2 requirements	Where requirements are met in the SA Report
	 all those included on the District Council's local development framework consultation database.
	This SA Report will be consulted with the same consultees above, and will be available for all consultees to view and comment on.
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8).	SA Report will be updated to reflect all responses where appropriate and each response will be documented within the Final SA Report.
Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed: • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10	Next Stage of the SA and Plan making process
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's B, E / Appendix 10 implementation (Art. 10).	Monitoring is under consideration and will be included within the next stage of the SA and Plan making process

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

17. The formal stages of the SA process are set out in Figure 1 below. Each stage A to E contains a series of sub-stages which need to be completed in order to assess the sustainability implications of the Local Plan.

Figure 1 Sustainability Appraisal Process



Task A1 Identifying relevant plans and programmes

18. The guidance states that other plans or programmes may influence local plans, as may the sustainability objectives they contain. The council should identify these objectives and note any targets or specific requirements. This requirement to undertake a 'context review' of relevant plans, policies and programmes arises from the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should include:

"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community, or member state level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" Annex 1 (a) and (e), SEA Directive, 2001

19. The relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives and the significance of these objectives with the Local Plan and the SA are discussed in the Scoping Report June 2014. The section below outlines the National Planning Policy Framework.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 20. Government planning policy and guidance is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for achieving sustainable development and is complemented by the NPPG, which provides additional guidance for practitioners.
- 21. In particular, the NPPF states that for a local plan to be considered sound, it must comply with the legal and procedural requirements of plan making, such as the duty-to-cooperate and demonstrate that it is:
 - a) positively prepared
 - b) justified

- c) effective, and
- d) consistent with national policy.

Positively prepared

22. The NPPF states that:

"the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks 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".

Presumption in favour of sustainable development

- 23. Sustainable development is defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This means that we should consider the long-term consequences of development alongside our short-term priorities.
- 24. The NPPF provides the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. Broadly, there are three dimensions to sustainable development, which need to be considered together. These are:
 - a) **an economic role** contributing to building a resilient, responsive and competitive economy through the timely delivery of sufficient land in the right locations to support growth and by coordinating development requirements such as the provision of infrastructure
 - a social role supporting vibrant and healthy communities through the provision of housing, the creation of high quality living and working environments and accessible local services, and
 - c) **an environmental role** protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment, using resources prudently, ensuring climate change resilience and supporting the move to a low-carbon economy.

NATIONAL PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE (MARCH 2014)

- 25. The Government published National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) in March 2014. This is intended to complement and support the NPPF and provide advice on how to deliver its policies.
- 26. The NPPG contains a number of sections that cover a range of topic areas. The main factors that need to be taken into account in relation to housing are outlined below:

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

- 27. The NPPG emphasises the importance of objectively assessing both the economic and housing needs (both market and affordable) of an area, within a functional housing market area or economic area; to promote more balanced spatial patterns of sustainable development;
 - The assessment should identify the future quantity of housing needed including a breakdown by type, tenure and size;
 - Constraints to development are not considered as part of the assessment but would need to be considered as part of the plan making process;
 - Local planning authorities should demonstrate their development needs working with other local authorities in the relevant housing market area in line with the duty to cooperate;
 - The national household projections are the starting point for establishing the housing needs. However, they are trend based and would need to be adjusted for changing circumstances such as local demography and household formation rates which are not captured in past trends;
 - Housing need suggested by household projection should take into account of market signals such as house prices, affordability, rates of development, etc. A worsening trend in any of these indicators will require upward adjustment to planned housing numbers compared to ones based solely on household projections;

 An assessment of the likely level of job growth based upon past trends and /or future economic forecasts would be required, taking into account factors such as the growth of working age population and cross boundary migration.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT

- 28. The NPPG explains that the assessment of land availability is an important step in the preparation of Local Plans and ensures that all land is assessed together as part of plan preparation to identify which sites or broad locations are the most suitable and deliverable for a particular use.
 - This includes a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
 to identify a future supply of land which is suitable, available and
 achievable to help meet future housing growth.
 - Identify and demonstrate a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, including windfall allowance, if justified by a robust evidence base. Also to identify developable sites (or broad locations) for years 6-15 of the Local Plan
 - The NPPG states that "Local planning authorities should aim to deal with any undersupply [or past shortfalls] within the first 5 years of the plan period where possible. Where this cannot be met in the first 5 years, local planning authorities will need to work with neighbouring authorities under the 'Duty to Cooperate'.

HOUSING STANDARDS REVIEW

29. The Government completed a Housing Standards Review in October 2013. A Technical Consultation was launched in September 2014. It is intended that standards relating to water efficiency, access (including Lifetime Homes) and security will be consolidated into the building regulations. The relevant legislative requirements are currently going through Parliament. It is expected that transitional arrangements for local authorities will be introduced in early 2015.

DUTY TO COOPERATE AND THE OXFORDSHIRE STRATEGIC HOUSING MARKET ASSESSMENT

- 30. The Duty to Cooperate set out in the Localism Act is both a legal duty and test of effective plan-making. It requires cooperation on issues of common concern in order to develop sound local plans.
- 31. Within Oxfordshire co-operative working is managed through the Oxfordshire Growth Board (superseding the former Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership Board, SPIP). The board comprises the leaders of all Oxfordshire councils supported by an executive committee and officer working groups. South Oxfordshire District Council also works directly with authorities within and outside the county area where that is necessary to plan effectively on matters of strategic and sub-regional significance or cross border interests that are not Oxfordshire-wide.
- 32. As part of implementing the duty to cooperate the leaders of all Oxfordshire authorities including South Oxfordshire have agreed a joint Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation. This sets out that all the Oxfordshire councils agree to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in any process that involves the following:
 - The preparation of development plan documents.
 - The preparation of other local planning documents.
 - The planning and prioritisation of infrastructure and investment in Oxfordshire to support economic growth of the area.
 - Activities that support any of the above so far as they relate to sustainable development or use of land that has or would impact on more than one of the Parties.

The parties also agree to act expediently when undertaking joint working to avoid unreasonable delay.

33. Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) provides up-to-date evidence on the level of housing need in the District over the period up to 2031.

The SHMA proposes a range of housing numbers for the District and we discuss this in the Refined Options Consultation Document.

34. The Oxfordshire Statement of Cooperation sets out how the outcomes of the SHMA would be managed, should any of the Local Planning Authorities in Oxfordshire not be able to meet their full objectively assessed housing need.

Task A2 Collecting data to establish baseline

- 35. The National Planning Practice Guidance recommends that baseline information is collected for identified social, environmental, and economic objectives, with indicator data to support each objective. If indicators are monitored over time, then the resulting data can reveal trends and be used to assess whether an objective is being met or not. The performance of an indicator in one district can also be compared with performance in another district or wider geographical area, provided that comparable data is available and relevant. Where targets exist the council can also assess indicator performance against these.
- 36. The SEA Directive requires that baseline information should include: "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof with the implementation of the plan or programme "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" Annex 1 (b) and (c), SEA Directive, 2001"

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report June 2014⁵ sets out baseline data for the District.

Task A3 Identifying sustainability challenges

37. The identification of sustainability challenges is required by the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

"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

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⁵ South Oxfordshire SA Scoping Report Consultation Version April 2014

designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (the Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive)"

- 38. The identification of sustainability challenges facing South Oxfordshire in the Scoping Report June 2014 are derived from a combination of the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes and through reviewing the relevant data.
- 39. The sustainability challenges for South Oxfordshire are set out in Table 2 South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges and includes those where the planning system may be able to contribute towards their solution or amelioration. The numbering of the challenges is for reference purposes only and does not indicate any order of priority. These remain unchanged from the 2013 scoping report of the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy. The review of the evidence shows South Oxfordshire continues to face these challenges.

Table 2 South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges

South	South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges		
	Sustainability challenge	Evidence of the problem	
Enviro	onmental challenges		
1	Landscape deterioration	 In some areas of South Oxfordshire the condition of the landscape has deteriorated and is in need of repair, restoration or reconstruction (South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment: SODC, 2003). 	
		 Large-scale development on the edge of settlements is potentially inappropriate within the rural and unspoilt landscape of South Oxfordshire (South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment 2003). 	
2	Loss of biodiversity	 Challenges to Oxfordshire's habitats and species that are leading to continuing biodiversity loss include increasing fragmentation of habitats, a changing climate, and the many demands on our land (biodiversity, food, energy, recreation, and housing) (Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Action Plan, ONCF, 201) 	
3	Road traffic congestion	 Oxfordshire County Council's 10 year traffic growth (2002 to 2012) showed an overall increase in the traffic on the county's B-roads of 0.33%. Although this increase is very low, this may have been much higher without an economic recession. This may increase as the recession eases. 	
4	Flood risk	 There are approximately 21,000 properties at risk from river flooding in Oxfordshire, with around 8,500 at significant risk. Oxfordshire has 12% of its land within the floodplain (The Environment in Oxfordshire, The Environment Agency, 2009) 	

South	South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges		
		 The following key settlements (as identified for allocations in the core strategy) have existing properties that are in flood zones 2 or 3: Benson, Chalgrove, Crowmarsh Gifford, Didcot, Goring-on-Thames, Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Wheatley. 	
5	Risk of drought	The South East is one of the driest areas of the country. It receives an average rainfall of 728 millimeters a year, compared to 906 millimeters a year in England and Wales (South East Region Drought Plan, The Environment Agency, January 2012).	
6	Climate change	 Climate change is a significant problem. We need to act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at home, at work, and when traveling (Securing the Future: Delivering UK sustainable development strategy, DEFRA, 2005). Little progress is being made in reducing CO₂ emissions. 	
		There is also slow progress being made in the development of diverse renewable energy resources (Appendix 2).	
		 Oxfordshire's main areas of climate-related vulnerability are increasing intense downpours and higher temperatures (Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy, Briefing Paper 6: Environment 2007). 	
		 The South East is particularly vulnerable to climate change with low lying coastal areas and low average levels of rainfall. The South East has already recently experienced ten of the hottest summers on record and also some of the heaviest rainfall events (State of the Environment - South East England, February 2010). 	
7	Energy consumption and carbon emissions	 Domestic energy consumption and CO₂ emissions in South Oxfordshire are higher than the Oxfordshire average (Local authority carbon dioxide emissions, DECC, July 2013). 	
8	Aston Rowant Special Area of Conservation	 The SAC is close to the M40 motorway and the B4009. High levels of development in the district (or elsewhere) could lead to an increase of vehicular traffic on these roads with a subsequent decrease in air quality around the SAC. 	
9	Chiltern Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation	 The SAC is close to the M40 motorway and the B4009. High levels of development in the district (or elsewhere) could lead to an increase of vehicular traffic on these roads with a subsequent decrease in air quality around the SAC. 	
		 The site is also close to Chinnor, a village that has previously been identified for housing allocations. Development at Chinnor may have an indirect impact on the biodiversity of the SAC. 	
10	Little Wittenham Special Area of Conservation	 The site is nearby the A4074 and the A4130. High levels of development in the district (or elsewhere) could lead to an increase of vehicular traffic on these roads with a subsequent decrease in air quality around the SAC. 	

South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges		
11	Harlstock Wood Special Area of Conservation	 The site is also close to Goring, a village that has previously been identified for housing allocations. Development at Goring may have an indirect impact on the biodiversity of the SAC.
Socia	l challenges	
12	Shortage of affordable housing and the cost of general market housing	 Housing need in the district is very high. The objectively assessed need for South Oxfordshire is identified in the Oxfordshire SHMA at between 725 and 825 dwellings per annum
13	Lack of appropriate size of housing	 The main shortfall in both the affordable and general market housing sectors is for two bedroom accommodation (South Oxfordshire Housing Needs Assessment, DCA, 2011).
14	An ageing population	 South Oxfordshire's population is predicted to have a growing proportion of older people and fewer younger people (Appendix 2).
15	Social exclusion due to the remote location of some residential development and services	 In a rural district such as South Oxfordshire access to services can be difficult or people who rely on public transport (South Oxfordshire's Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009-2026).
16	Lack of indoor and outdoor community sports facilities	 Based on identified future need, the indicative total capital investment required in the district is £22.9m. This includes the replacement of the Didcot Wave leisure facility (Leisure and Sports Facility Strategy, SODC, March 2011).
17	Fear of crime and anti- social behaviour	 Despite relatively low levels of crime, community safety has consistently been a priority for local people and anti-social behaviour remains a major concern (South and Vale Community Safety Partnership rolling annual plan 2012- 2013).
Econo	omic challenges	
18	Pockets of deprivation	 South Oxfordshire is one of the least deprived local authorities in the UK, ranking 307 out of 354 authorities where rank 1 is the most deprived (Index of Deprivation 2010).
		 The most deprived super output areas are Berinsfield and Didcot (Northbourne and Park). Low income levels are a significant component of deprivation in these areas (Appendix 2).
19	Ageing resident population structure	 The ageing population will result in a fall in the size of the local workforce that will impact adversely on recruitment by businesses (Appendix 2).
20	Workforce skills	 Skills shortages are an obstacle to business success, however the number of residents with A-Level equivalent education is higher than the county and national averages (Appendix 2) (Our Place, Our Future, South Oxfordshire Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009-2026).

South	South Oxfordshire's sustainability challenges		
21	Road traffic congestion	 There are over 4,000 kilometers of road in Oxfordshire. The majority of these operate satisfactorily but there are a number of locations where the network is under stress. Figures 2 and 3 show the AM and PM peak congestion spots in the county, (Oxfordshire local transport plan 2011-2013). 	
22	The availability and affordability of housing	 South Oxfordshire's average house price is 14% above the Oxfordshire average, and 30% above the average for the South East. This has led to severe affordability problems (Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement 2005, and Appendix 2). There is a shortage of market and affordable housing (appendix 2) 	
23	Investment in Infrastructure	 The NPPF highlights the importance of infrastructure delivery. It is identified as part of the economic dimension to sustainable development. Paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that planning policies should recognise and seek to address barriers to investment include infrastructure. 	
24	Threats to the vitality and viability of town and village centres	 The vitality and viability of town and village centres in South Oxfordshire is being challenged. The threats to these centres include changing patterns of consumer spending and travel, increasing competition from larger town centres and relocation of business to out-of-centre locations. The rise of internet shopping is also a threat to comparison retail units. (South Oxfordshire District Council Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment, 2010) (Our Place, Our Future, South Oxfordshire Sustainable Communities Strategy 2009-2026). 	
25	There is a shortage of suitable business premises in appropriate locations	 The council is committed to supporting business growth in appropriate locations across the district (South Oxfordshire Corporate Plan 2012-2016) 	

Task A4 Developing the SA Framework

- 40. The SA Framework provides a method for describing, analysing and comparing the sustainability effects of plans and policies. The Sustainability Objectives that form the SA Framework were developed and consulted on as part of the SA Scoping process taking into account the relationship between the Local Plan and the objectives of other plans and programmes, along with the findings of the baseline information review.
- 41. The potential impacts of a local plan are assessed against predefined objectives for sustainable development. These objectives provide a method for assessing the effects of the local plan. The SA should include objectives

- derived from the information emerging from tasks A1, A2 and A3 in the SA process.
- 42. Table 3 below contains 17 sustainability objectives that we will be used in the SA framework. The numbers of objectives on social, economic, and environmental matters reflect the key issues in the district and are not evenly matched for this reason. The SA will test each of the alternative options within the Local Plan on the extent to which it assists achievement of the sustainability objectives outlined below.
- 43. The Scoping Report (June 2014) has taken account of the objectives contained within the South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SOSCS) 2009 2026, the South Oxfordshire Corporate Plan The Way Ahead 2012/2016 (SOCP), and the Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy (OCP), along with all other updated plans, policies, and programmes contained within the Scoping Report (June 2014).

Table 3 Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Objective		
1	To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	
2	To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	
3	To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	
4	To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	
5	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	
6	To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	
8	To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	
9	To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local	

Sustainability Objective			
	distinctiveness.		
10	To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:		
	 a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; 		
	 b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible 		
	 c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and 		
	 d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change. 		
11	To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.		
12	To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.		
13	To assist in the development of:		
	 a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; 		
	 b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; 		
	 c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and 		
	d) thriving economies in market towns and villages.		
14	To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:		
	a) attracting new high value businesses;		
	b) supporting innovation and enterprise;		
	c) delivering new jobs;		
	 d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and 		
	e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.		
15	To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.		
16	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.		
17	Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.		

44. Table 4 below indicates how these 17 objectives in the South Oxfordshire SA Framework relate to the environmental issues listed in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive. The objectives in Table 3 are appropriate for the more general nature of the development management district wide policies.

Table 4 Links between the SA Objectives and the SEA Directive issues

Links between the SA Objectives and the SEA Directive issues		
SEA Directive issue	SA objectives	
Biodiversity, fauna, and flora	6, 7,13	
Population	1,2,3,4,15,17	
Human health	1,2,3,4	
Soil	5,7,13	
Water	5,8	
Air	5,10	
Climatic factors	5,6,8,10	
Material assets	8,9,12	
Cultural heritage	9	
Landscape	8	

A5 – Consulting on the scope of SA

- 45. The Regulations require that: "When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the [SA] Report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies [who] by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, [they] are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans". The Scoping Report June 2014 was issued to the following bodies to seek their views:
 - The Environment Agency;
 - Natural England; and
 - English Heritage.
- 46. The following other groups and bodies that have social, environmental, and economic interests and expertise where also consulted:

- neighbouring local authorities under the Duty to Cooperate;
- · town and parish councils in South Oxfordshire;
- residents;
- development industry and landowners; and
- 47. In addition the document was placed on the District Council's web site and comments were also invited from all those included on the District Council's local development framework consultation database.

STAGE B: DEVELOPING AND REFINING ALTERNATIVES AND ASSESSING EFFECTS

ISSUES AND SCOPE

48. During June and July 2014 a public consultation was held on the Local Plan Issues & Scope stage, which was the first stage of preparing the new Local Plan. A number of questions were asked about how we could approach planning for additional housing (in particular, we presented eight options representing different approaches to housing growth), where business and job growth could be located, and how we can improve transport, infrastructure, shopping and community facilities.

B1 – Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SA objectives

49. The Scoping Report April 2014 section 8 provides details of testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives.

B2 - Developing strategic alternatives

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 50. What the SEA Directive says: "... an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated" (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h)).
- 51. The following alternative options have been tested against the SA Framework, the full appraisal matrices can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 5 below summarises the key issues identified through the SA process for each of these options.

- Option A: Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy
- Option B: Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'
- Option C: All in Science Vale
- Option D: All growth in a single new settlement
- Option E: Dispersal -.

Non-place specific options

- Option F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas
- Option G: Raising densities
- Option H: Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
- Business as Usual This Option is the Core Strategy Preferred Option assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal 2012, due to further evidence produced through the SHMA, it is no longer a realistic option, hence the production of a new Local Plan for South Oxfordshire.

Table 5 SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H

S A Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H	Mitigating adverse effects / maximising beneficial effects
1	Options A and B would help provide residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home in a choice of locations. However in the long term, this could create housing market saturation in Didcot (that in turn could lead to 5 year supply problems in Didcot and housing not being built as quickly as we would like). Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing. Minor positive effects and minor negative effects were identified.	Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that appropriate sites are available and appropriate. Ensure affordable housing is provided.
1	Option C minor negative effects were identified: possible saturation of Science Vale, and there is a risk that relying on a few larger sites with high infrastructure requirements would not deliver homes fast enough to maintain the five year land supply.	There is little scope to improve this option.

SA	SA Summary of Key findings housing	Mitigating adverse effects /
Objectives	distribution options: A - H	maximising beneficial effects
1	Option D both minor positive effects and minor negative effects were identified. A new settlement could create the opportunity to live in a decent home but it is unlikely to meet delivery targets because there would be a substantial	This option would require significant infrastructure development.
	lead in time to provide the necessary infrastructure	Work with service providers.
1	Option E minor positive effects and minor negative effects were identified. Dispersing all additional housing to all settlements would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home but dispersal would make it more difficult to provide easy access to a good	This option would require significant improvement to public transport in rural areas. Carry out a transport assessment
	range of services particularly for those with limited access to public transport.	to inform the decision making process.
1	Option F minor positive effects were identified. Concentrating development next to neighbouring major urban areas would provide people with a decent home to live in.	The positive effect of providing new homes could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design and supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure. (Applies to all options)
1	Option H locating development only in settlements where it could help fund projects would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide the infrastructure required. Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth; minor negative effects were identified.	There is little scope to improve this option.
2	Minor positive effects were identified for All Options: Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed it may result in a negative impact.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs to be carefully implemented. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required
3, 4, 6	Major negative effects were identified for Option E: Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services because the critical mass may not be	Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth

S A Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H	Mitigating adverse effects / maximising beneficial effects
	sufficient to maintain them. Conversely spreading development around the district may help to support existing services in these communities so helping to ensure that whole communities remain more sustainable.	
3, 6	Option D: It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment within a short period of time. In the short to medium term journeys to the main towns will be required to access facilities, thus increasing the need to travel and increasing vehicle emissions. Major negative effects were identified	Mitigation of this effect could be achieved in the longer term if the community is large enough to support a good range of services.
5	Option G: Increasing densities may lead to an increase in environmental pollution, for example air and noise; however land take will be reduced. Minor negative effects were identified	Do not increase densities in areas with high population densities. Ensure that appropriate pollution prevention control is implemented
3, 6	Public transport and reducing the need to travel: no one option performed better overall. A number of minor negative effects and minor positive effects were identified, with the exception of Option G, where only minor negative effects were identified: this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need.	Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Ensure the new settlement can be linked by appropriate infrastructure, including public rights of way and cycle lanes.
7	With regard to biodiversity no one option performed better overall. A number of minor negative effects and minor positive effects were identified, with the exception of Option G , where only minor negative effects were identified, this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need.	Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.
	The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.	

S A Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H	Mitigating adverse effects / maximising beneficial effects
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate
	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC, Oxford Meadows SAC	areas for additional housing.
	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's	
8	Major negative effects were identified for Option F. This option would result in a major incursion into the Oxford Green Belt.	A Landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process
8	Major positive effects were identified for Options B, C and D, these options do take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	A Landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process
	Options A, E and H do not automatically take account of designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, therefore minor negative effects were identified. Option G may not reflect the character of existing settlements; however it may reduce the use of greenfield land and open countryside.	
9	All Options identified have potential to have a minor negative effect with regard to the district's historic environment including archaeological resources, and local distinctiveness.	The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process.
10, 11	All Options: Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation - minor positive effects identified. Increasing population size may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity; generally this may result in minor negative effects. However if the impacts are more serious they have the potential to become major negative impacts.	New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment and use sequential test approach.
	Option C: Focusing all additional housing within	

S A Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H	Mitigating adverse effects / maximising beneficial effects
	the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk, minor negative effects.	
	Option E: There is less certainty through this approach that development in flood zones can be avoided, therefore minor negative effects.	
	Option H: This option may limit the opportunities for developing outside of a flood zone.	
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013.
	Minor negative effects identified for all options.	Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
13	Appraisal of Option D and F identified potential major positive effects	New development to meet prescribed standards of design
	Option D: Although a new settlement will require the use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices and maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable sources. Minor negative effects. Option F: Concentration of development near to major urban areas will create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable sources, due to the population size. Minor negative effects.	e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment and use the sequential test approach.
13	Major positive effects were identified for Option A: Allocating development in the towns and larger villages will help promote existing and new small firms and in turn enhance the rural economy. This option performed well compared to the other options.	N/A
14	Options A, B and C identified a number of minor positive impacts with regard to supporting the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone.	Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Ensure adequate infrastructure
	Minor negative effects only were identified for Option D and H , unlikely to add overall significant benefit to Science Vale area.	provision is available through other sources.
15, 16	No Direct Impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the	Continue to work with the local

S A Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A - H	Mitigating adverse effects / maximising beneficial effects
	decision making process	community and the Parish council.

- 52. The results of the SA of the alternative options does not identify one scenario with potential overall positive effects.
- 53. Following the consultation of the Issues and Scope stage in June 2014 and the SA of the eight options considered above, the colour coded diagram below Figure 2 shows how aspects of the different options have been developed for this consultation, having considered the comments and the evidence gathered so far. Green shows the options which we think could still make a major contribution to planning for housing growth, amber shows those options which we think could contribute in part, and red shows the option we think should largely be discounted. At this stage we think that red option C represents the least appropriate distribution option.

Figure 2 Potential Options

Option A: The Core Strategy approach.

There are elements of the Core Strategy distribution that we think are appropriate to retain, such as the identification of the roles and character of different places: Didcot growth point, the market towns, larger villages, smaller villages and other villages.

Option C: All In Science Vale. We are unlikely to pursue this distribution strategy. We are already committed to high levels of growth in and around Didcot and we need to be sure that whatever we additionally plan will be sustainable and deliverable. There are also other places within South Oxfordshire which could benefit from taking some of the additional housing growth (for example, in terms of viability of shops and services), so we would not wish to restrict it to one part of the district.

Option E: Dispersal. This will not form a major part of the distribution of new homes, because spreading development too thinly would not deliver new infrastructure as effectively as the other options. However, allowing some housing in smaller settlements would help to meet local need and could support local services – these would be treated as windfall developments.

Option G: Raising densities. On its own this option is unlikely to deliver the number of additional homes that we are planning for. However, we will always seek to make the most efficient use of land. Some sites' character or location will make them more suited to higher density development.

Option B: Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements.' This option strongly supports the vision we have set out. It is an evolution of 'Option A' which extends the housing focus of Science Vale beyond Didcot. It also makes clear that we are committed to protecting the most important natural and historic environments in South Oxfordshire; for example in the AONBs, the Green Belt and conservation areas.

Option D: All growth In a single new settlement. This is unlikely to be the most appropriate way to deliver the identified need for housing in South Oxfordshire or the best way to support communities across the district. However, a new settlement could be a reasonable alternative to consider to plan for the unmet housing need from Oxford City.

Option F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas. As with 'Option D', this is not likely to be the most appropriate way deliver the new homes required for South Oxfordshire. However, it could help accommodate unmet need from Oxford.

Option H: locating development in settlements where it could help fund projects.

This option would not meet our housing need on its own. However, we will continue to work with communities, especially through neighbourhood planning, to identify places where housing growth could help to deliver local infrastructure projects.

Many elements of this option still considered appropriate

Some elements of this option still considered appropriate

Few elements of this option still considered appropriate

HOW MANY NEW HOMES

- 54. The SHMA identifies a total need for between 14,500 and 16,500 homes for South Oxfordshire over the twenty year period 2011-2031. Around 15,000 homes are required to support planned economic growth this is primarily to meet the needs of our existing businesses wishing to expand while an increase in the total number of new homes above this would go further towards meeting our affordable housing need.
- 55. We have already made provision for around 11,400 homes through allocations in our adopted Core Strategy and more recent planning permissions and commitments, including a 660 home allowance for potential windfall developments in future years. Based on the SHMA evidence, to meet our own housing need we will therefore need to plan for between 3,100 and 5,100 additional new homes over the 2011—2031 period.
- 56. The housing already planned in the Core Strategy for the towns and larger villages will carry on as planned. We now have the opportunity to consider how to distribute the additional housing we need to plan for. Government guidance indicates that we should plan for our Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing; for South Oxfordshire this means identifying an appropriate point within the SHMA range.
- 57. To inform the decision making process the following alternative options have been tested against the SA Framework, the full appraisal matrices can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 6 summarises the key issues identified.

Options

a) Additional housing figures on top of current Core Strategy: 3100

b) Additional housing figures on top of current Core Strategy: 3600

c) Additional housing figures on top of current Core Strategy: 5100

⁶ This includes provision in residential care homes ("C2 uses") and permitted development changes from employment "B uses" and retail "A uses" to housing.

Table 6 SA Summary of Key findings for SA Summary of Key findings for potential Additional Housing figures

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential Additional Housing figures	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
,		beneficial effects
1	All options would result in significant positive effects in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011. If delivered, Option C may result in further positive effects, due to a higher number of proposed housing; however positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure. Minor positive effects overall	Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development. Ensure affordable housing is provided.
2	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Minor positive effects for all options.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime
3	The location of housing is relevant to accessibility to services/facilities. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. Funding may be available for additional services from CIL. Minor positive	Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities.
	effects all options.	Ensure funding for additional services is provided.
4	The location of housing is relevant to these options, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect on health, well-being, and community cohesion Minor positive effects all options.	Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.
5	Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact on the environment. Therefore Option C is likely to lead to further negative effects.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.	Encourage the use of
	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	permeable surfaces and SUDS.
	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.	Consider sustainable
	Minor negative effects identified for all options.	transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.
5, 6	The location of housing is relevant for these options, any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys	Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are
	may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services.	implemented to create

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential Additional Housing figures	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	Option C is for the highest amount of housing and therefore the negative effects will be	good access to towns and villages.
	greater on the environment. Minor negative effects identified for all options.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
		New housing should be located in accessible locations.
		Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved.
7	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity. Minor negative effects identified for Option A and Option B	Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes.
	Option C is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey
	All Options Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.	
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken.
	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC	
	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	
8	The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land.	Seek to make the most effective use of any greenfield land.
	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, and biodiversity and soil quality.	Ensure a high quality of design to minimise impact on the landscape.
	Option C is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will	Avoid development in locations that will impact

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential Additional Housing figures	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	be greater.	the AONB.
	Minor negative effects identified for all options.	
9	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon the district's historic environment including archaeological resources. Option C is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater. Minor negative effects identified for all options.	Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
10	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles. Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Minor negative effects identified for all options.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained. Include SUDS in all designs. Promote sustainable building practices which
		conserve energy, water resources and materials.
11	No direct effects identified for all options . There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding. Encourage green
	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation.	infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being	The Site Waste Management Plans

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential Additional Housing figures	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	produced. Minor negative effects identified for all options.	Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
13	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Minor positive effects identified for all options.	Ensure affordable housing is available. Ensure new housing is located in areas accessibly to employment sites.
14	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure. Minor positive effects identified for all options.	Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.
15, 16	No direct impact	
17	Major positive effects. The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.	Continue to work with the local community and the Parish council.

OXFORD CITY UNMET HOUSING NEED

- 58. The Duty to Cooperate set out in the Localism Act is both a legal duty and test of effective plan-making. It requires cooperation on issues of common concern in order to develop sound local plans. Our neighbours in Oxford City tell us they cannot find sites within the city to build all of their identified housing need. In these circumstances we are required by government to consider if we can help.
- 59. We are working with the other Oxfordshire councils to identify the scale of this "unmet need", and potential options and infrastructure requirements to meet it. Many of you suggested that the City should be making effective use of its land resources, and as part of this work we will be re-examining the housing within

Oxford.⁷ There may be a number of options developed from this work and as they are developed they will be subject to the SA process, this information will be included in any future SA Reports.

HOW MUCH DEVELOPMENT WHERE?

- 60. Government guidance indicates that we should plan for our Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing. Following further evidence base studies including SA of the amount of additional housing required, we believe that planning for a further 3,600 homes will help provide the extra housing needed to support our business community and its plans for economic growth.
- 61. In the next section, the SA assesses how best to plan for the additional housing growth in South Oxfordshire between three broad areas.
- 62. To inform the decision making process the following alternative options have been tested against the SA Framework, the full appraisal matrices can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 7 Table 7 summarises the key issues identified.
 - a) Science Vale area in South Oxfordshire
 - b) the market towns and larger villages, and
 - c) the smaller villages.

Table 7 SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1	Minor negative effects were identified for Option A, this could create housing market saturation in Science Vale by concentrating development in one area. Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing. The timescales and funding needed for the infrastructure required to support this level of growth is untested.	Ensure infrastructure is provided tom support additional housing development. Continue to work with infrastructure providers.
	There is a risk that relying on a few larger sites with high infrastructure requirements would not deliver homes fast enough to maintain the five	Ensure affordable housing is provided.

⁷ Unlocking the Potential of Oxford, Cundall's report December 2014, www.southoxon.gov.uk/evidence

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	year land supply.	
	Minor positive effects were noted for Option B and Option C additional housing would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home however the infrastructure would not be able to support it in these villages. Minor negative effects were identified for Option C the infrastructure is unlikely be able to support additional housing development in these villages.	
2	Option A: Focusing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area should be conducive to business operation and development and should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment. Minor positive effects All Options: Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs to be carefully implemented.
	pressure in places where housing is already allocated. Minor negative effects	
	All Options: In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business, Minor negative effects.	
3	Option A: This option could create housing market saturation in Science Vale by concentrating development in one area. The timescales and funding needed for the infrastructure required to support this level of growth is untested, therefore access to services may be limited. Minor negative effects identified.	Ensure phasing of development is carefully implemented. Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure
	All Options: Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Minor negative effects identified	improvements to services commensurate to population growth
	Option B: Minor positive effects were noted additional development may help to maintain existing facilities in towns and villages.	
3, 4	Option A: Access to sports, leisure facilities, allotments, cycle paths, footpaths and the country side are all beneficial to health and well-being, these facilities are available in Science Vale; however growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts. Minor negative effects identified.	Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth
	Option B: Minor positive effects were noted additional development may help to maintain	This effect could be enhanced through

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	existing facilities in towns and villages. Option B and Option C Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Minor negative effects identified	improvements to the foot and cycle path network and increased frequency of buses and good quality urban design.
		Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate
5, 6	Major negative effects were identified for Option C Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel, increase pollution from vehicles and noise. Too much additional development in rural areas may result in pollution incidences and reduce tranquillity.	Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth.
	Minor positive effects identified for Option A and Option B, Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale, towns and larger villages ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. This will support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services, resulting in Minor negative effects.	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.	Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car.
7	All Options both minor negative effects and minor positive effects identified for biodiversity. The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional	appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.
	housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC	
	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	
8	Option A The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land; this option does take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Major positive effects.	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process.
	Option B and Option C The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations minor negative effects.	
9	All Options minor negative effects identified. Additional housing may have a detrimental impact the on historic environment and local distinctiveness.	The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process.
10	Minor negative effects identified for All Options: Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.	New development to meet prescribed standards of
	Options B and Options C Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation. Minor negative effects	design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable
	Minor positive effects identified for All Options. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation.	energy generation.
11	All Options Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial	Use sequential test approach.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential distribution of Housing	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	to climate change adaptation.	
	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	
	Option A: Focusing all additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk. Minor negative effects.	
	Option B and Option C There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach. Minor negative effects.	
12	No direct Impact identified	
Both Minor negative effects and Minor positive effects have been identified for Option A. Focussing all additional housing in Science Vale will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy, it will however be beneficial to the Science Vale vision and benefit knowledge-base economy.		Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy.
	Both Minor negative effects and Minor positive effects have been identified for Option B and Option C Focussing all additional housing in towns and larger villages or smaller villages would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment but concentrating growth in popular and sustainable settlements would attract workers to these areas and would support the economies of the market towns and villages.	
15, 16	No direct Impact identified	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process major positive effects	Continue to work with the local community.

LARGER VILLAGES ALTERNATIVE SITES ASSESSED

- 63. The Core Strategy allocated 1,154 homes to the Larger Villages. In July 2013 we consulted on how this number should be split between the villages. The final split, agreed by our councillors in September 2013, planned for growth based on the existing size of each village, except at Wheatley where the Green Belt forms a strong constraint. Communities in a number of these villages Berinsfield, Chalgrove, Sonning Common, Watlington and Woodcote have chosen to prepare neighbourhood plans which will identify the sites where new homes should be built (Woodcote's Neighbourhood Plan is now completed).
- 64. In the larger villages of Benson, Cholsey, Chinnor, Crowmarsh Gifford, Goring and Nettlebed the sites chosen for new homes will be allocated in the Local Plan 2031. We have already done some work with these communities and with service providers to understand their views about where new homes should be built and what other services and facilities may be required to support additional housing.
- 65. The following alternative sites have been tested against the SA Framework, the full appraisal matrices can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 8, Table 9, Table 10, Table 11, Table 12 and Table 13 summarise the key issues identified.

BENSON

- 66. Sites for at least 125 new homes need to be found in Benson. In looking for suitable land we have not found any brownfield sites which may be available for re-use so we have looked at all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment⁸ shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 3 below shows these sites.
- 67. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options February 2015⁹ for further detail.

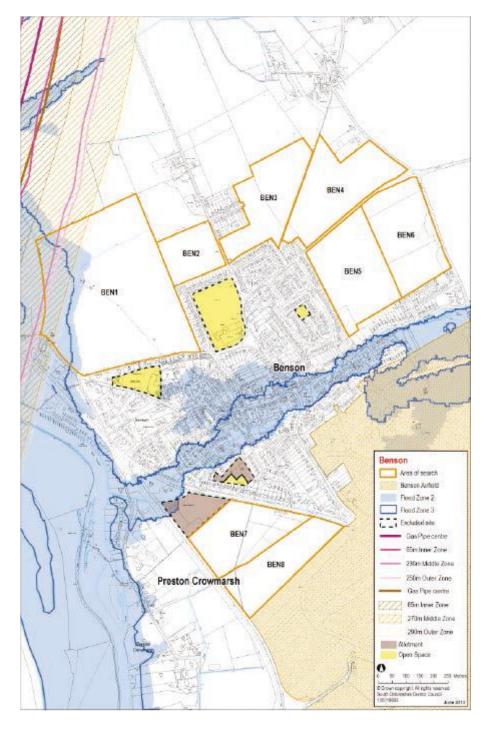
⁸ www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

⁹ South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options Stage Two of the Process February 2015

Bensons Sites subject to the SA process

68. The sites within Benson Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are: BEN 1, BEN 2, BEN 3, BEN 4, BEN5, BEN7, BEN, 8. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 3 Bensons Sitesbelow.

Figure 3 Bensons Sites



69. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 8Table 8 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 8 SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1, 2	Housing development of any of the sites considered will have a major positive effect to provide the required housing need. New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a minor positive effect.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented. Ensure affordable housing is provided.
4	Sites BEN 7 and BEN 8 propose a higher risk to any future residents due to the location beneath the take-off and approach area for RAF Benson, thus leading to minor negative effect.	Work with RAF Benson to consider and reduce any safety concerns related to BEN 7 and BEN 8.
3, 4	Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur, therefore minor positive and minor negative effects were noted for all sites.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village.
4	Major negative effects have been identified for sites with regard to noise from aircraft at BEN 7 and BEN 8, all other sites minor negative effects are possible. The noise from aircraft can have a negative effect on people's health and well-being.	Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required. Work with RAF Benson to ensure safety concerns are resolved.
4	There are allotments in the village within easy access of all sites , access to allotments can have minor positive effects on people's health and wellbeing.	Ensure the allotments and PROW are protected.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
5	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
5	All sites are greenfield land and in the long term, this may result in pollution from surface run-off, leading to a minor negative effects for all sites assessed.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
6	The A4074 is adjacent to all the proposed sites, buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford, minor positive effects where noted.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required.
6	Benson Village does not have a train station, therefore minor negative effects where identified with regard to transport, travel choice, accessibility and reducing the need to travel by car. All options	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
	7 Sp. 6.1.0	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
6	Walking distance to the village is no more than 10 minutes for all sites, however BEN 2 is closer to the bus stops, approx. 5 minutes away, therefore minor positive effects were identified. The northern section of BEN1 does not have good access to the village, therefore additional minor negative effects are noted.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village.
6	The nearest secondary school is in Wallingford and cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	effects on SAC's. Therefore the results are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these.	
7	Possible minor negative effects have been identified for BEN1. A BAP Phase 1 survey has been carried out and identified legally protected Eurasian Badger present on site and willow trees approximately 10 metres tall on the western boundary and low hedging on all other boundaries of the site.	Ensure protection of protected species though-out all development phases.
7	Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc, therefore minor positive effects were identified for all sites.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
7	Mature hedging has been noted on the following site boundaries BEN : 5 , 6 , 7 and 8 any removal of these would result in short and long term minor negative effects. Hedgerows provide habitats for a range of species.	Ensure all hedging is protected, throughout all development phases.
8	None of the sites are within the Green Belt or the Chilterns AONB, however all sites are within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB, therefore potential minor negative effects have been noted. The LCA has recommended that the following sites should be reduced in size to reduce the potential impacts: BEN 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.
8	The LCA recommended that BEN 7 and 8 could potentially be considered as whole sites for development depending on implementation.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.
8	All sites have been classified as Grade 2 Agricultural Land Classification, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land; therefore development of any of these sites may result in minor negative effects.	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
9	Archaeological restraints have been identified at BEN 7 & 8 resulting in potential major negative effects.	Potential major effects may not prevent development, it may be possible to mitigate effects.
		With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
9	BEN 1 forms part of the setting of the Benson Conservation Area to which it is adjacent, therefore potential major negative effects have been identified.	Potential major effects may not prevent development, it may be possible to mitigate effects. In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
9	BEN 2, 3, 5 and 6 have scored minor negative effects, although no cultural or historical interests have been identified, development of the sites may affect the character of the area.	In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
10	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
11	BEN1 is approximately 5.9 hectares, however the western part of site is within flood zone 2 and 3, any development will result in major negative effects.	Avoid development in flood zones, carry out a FRA to inform decision making.
12	The development of new housing will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, this may result in minor negative effects.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice and could be considered.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Benson Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
13	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14, 15, 16	No direct impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.	Continue to work with the local community and the Parish council.

Chinnor

- 70. We need to find sites for at least 160 new homes in Chinnor. In looking for suitable land we have considered whether there are existing brownfield sites which may be available for re-use and all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment¹⁰ shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 4 below shows these sites.
- 71. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options document¹¹ for further detail.

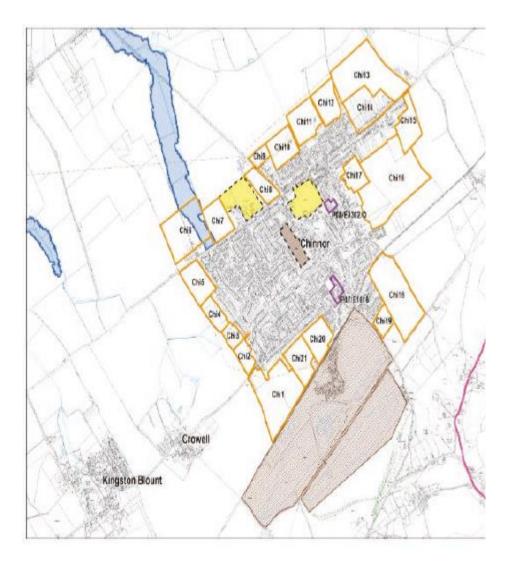
Chinnor Sites subject to the SA process

72. The sites within Chinnor Village which have been tested against the SA Framework: CHI 1, CHI 7, CHI 8, CHI 14, CHI 20, CHI 21. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 3 Bensons Sitesbelow.

¹⁰ www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

¹¹ South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options Stage Two of the Process February 2015





73. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 9 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 9 SA Summary of Key findings Chinnor Village

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Chinnor Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1, 2	Housing development of any of the sites considered will have a major positive effect to provide the required housing need.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
	Any new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a major positive effect.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented. Ensure affordable housing is provided.
3, 4	There are allotments in the village within easy access of all sites , access to allotments can have minor positive effects on people's health and well-being. Residents suggested that allotments and play parks would be required to support population growth.	Residents suggested that allotments and play parks would be required to support population growth.
4	All sites scored positive effects with regard to health, well-being and community cohesion. CHI 7 and 8 are both infill sites into the existing village adjacent to the school. This provides opportunity for community cohesion with major positive effects identified.	N/A
4	CHI 1 The site is predominantly rural in character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines; potential minor negative effects identified.	Ensure that any safety issues with the overhead power lines are resolved. Consider mitigating noise associated with M40/A40. Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
5	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effects for all sites assessed.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
4, 5	The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents, resulting in possible minor negative effects.	Incorporate good urban design principles to mitigate loss of tranquillity.
3, 4, 6	Positive effects were identified for all sites due the proximity to the two primary schools, and the village facilities including the doctor's surgery, overall minor positive effects .	
6	CHI 8 There is an outstanding planning application for the site which includes suggestions for transport improvements. This	Work with infrastructure providers to ensure safety concerns are resolved.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Chinnor Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	site provides the opportunity to improve the road junction at the corner (this is particularly difficult for large vehicles at the moment so improvement is seen as a significant benefit); minor positive effects.	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
7	CHI 1 The south-eastern boundary is a mature hedgerow which separates the site from the proposed wildlife area on the former Quarry. A BAP Phase 1 survey has not been carried out, therefore biodiversity on the site and links with the wider ecological area are unknown. Potential minor negative effects.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. A substantial Green Infrastructure link and landscape buffer should be created between the quarry wildlife area and the area of pasture.
7	CHI 20 and 21 no ecological constraints identified. A BAP Phase 1 survey has not been carried out, therefore biodiversity on the site and links with the wider ecological area are unknown. Potential minor negative effects.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey.
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore the results are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these designated sites.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.
8	CHI 1 does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB but is only 360m from the Chilterns AONB escarpment and is part of the open flat rural landscape that forms the setting to the AONB. The LCA recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. Potential minor negative effects.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites
8	CHI 7, 8, 20, 21 do not lie within a Green belt or an AONB minor positive effects.	
8	CHI 1 and 7 Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. minor negative effects	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Chinnor Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
5	All sites are greenfield land and in the long term, this may result in pollution from surface run-off, leading to a minor negative effects for all sites assessed.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
7	Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc, therefore minor positive effects were identified for all sites.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
9	CHI 7, 8, 20, 21 no historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified minor positive effects. CHI1 minor negative effects were identified, site is a small enclosed field is part of pattern of pasture fields forming historic setting to Oakley Conservation Area.	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
10	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.
11	No sites are within a floodplain, proposed enhancement schemes will result in minor positive effects.	N/A
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, this may result in minor negative effects.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Chinnor Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
		beneficial effects
		practice and could be considered.
13	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14, 15, 16	No direct impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.	Continue to work with the local community and the Parish council.

Cholsey

- 74. We need to find sites for at least 128 new homes in Cholsey. In looking for suitable land we have considered whether there are existing brownfield sites which may be available for re-use and all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment¹² shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 5 below shows these sites.
- 75. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options document¹³ for further detail.

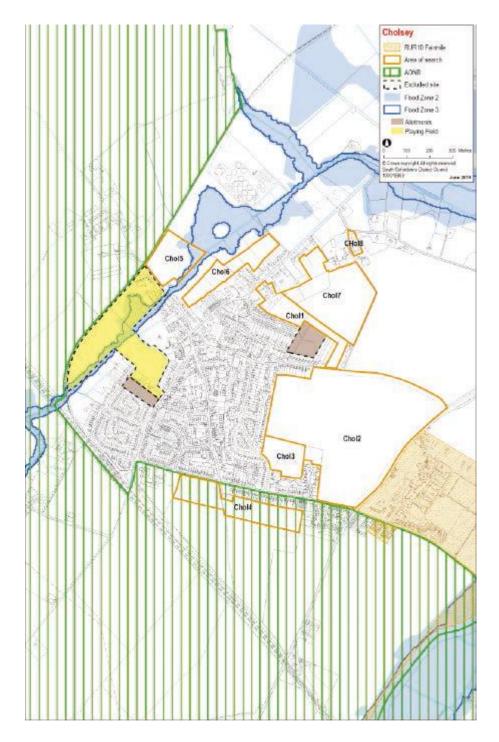
Sites subject to the SA process

76. The sites within Cholsey Village which have been tested against the SA Framework are: CHOL 1, CHOL 2, CHOL 3, CHOL 7 and CHOL 8. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 5 below.

¹² www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

¹³ South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options Stage Two of the Process February 2015

Figure 5 Cholsey Sites



77. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 10 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 10 SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1, 2	Housing development of any of the sites considered will have a major positive effect to provide the required housing	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
	need.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented.
	Any new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a major positive effect.	Ensure affordable housing is provided.
3	Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur, therefore	Ensure the allotments are protected, potential for extending the allotment northwards or providing a community orchard on this land.
	minor positive effects and minor negative effects were noted for all sites.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
3, 4	There are allotments in the village within easy access of all sites , access to allotments can have minor positive	Residents suggested that allotments and play parks would be required to support population growth.
	effects on people's health and well- being. The village, however has no doctors' surgery or dentist. The nearest doctors and dentist surgery is approx. 2	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Cholsey Village.
	miles away, resulting in a minor negative effect. Some developer contributions have been collected towards a County Council project for a dedicated cycle path to Wallingford, this will have a minor positive effect to all residents.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
4	CHOL 2 offers the potential to improve community cohesion between the existing village and the new housing community Cholsey Meadows at the converted Fair Mail Hospital minor positive effect to all residents.	Could consider providing garden extensions to homes in Rothwells Close to mitigate the impact of new development.
3, 4	CHOL 1 is located reasonably close to the centre of the village, which would promote accessibility to village facilities and support social cohesion, minor positive effect to all residents.	N/A
4	CHOL 7 The site has a rural character	Ensure good urban design principles are

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	with few detracting influences; the site is sloped, social cohesion with the rest of the village may be difficult due to the location on far edge of village, leading to a minor negative effect.	implemented to create good access to Cholsey Village.
4	CHOL 8 has a rural character with few detracting influences; pedestrian access from the village is a 15 – 20 minute walk up a hill to the top edge of the village. Social cohesion with the rest of the village may be difficult due to the location leading to a minor negative effect.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Cholsey Village.
5	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
5	CHOL 8 The site is brownfield land and is considered Grade 4 (poor quality) agricultural land, use of this site would result in a minor positive effects compared to use of a greenfield site	N/A
3, 4, 6	All sites are 10 minutes' walk from the primary school resulting in a minor positive effects. The school has been recently expanded to 1.5 form entry and the 128 homes planned for Cholsey is likely to require further expansion to 2 form entry (i.e. 2 classes per year group) for which there is space.	N/A
6	All sites are no more than 10 minutes from bus stops, buses to Reading and Oxford leave from Cholsey village leaving every 30 minutes resulting in a minor positive effects.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways linking to green infrastructure.
6	CHOL 8 is a 15 – 20 minute walk up a hill to the top edge of the village and it is 20 minute walk to the train station. Potential minor negative effects, distance and topography could deter people from walking and result in further car dependency.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
7	CHOL 1, CHOL 3 and CHOL 8 no significant biodiversity constraints have been identified. Part of the northern area of CHOL 7 is in separate ownership and	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey for all sites. Ensure protection of protected species though-out all development phases.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	is managed as a private nature reserve area; the owner has stated that this would not be available for development. To the north of the site there are 2 ponds, there is potential for protected species to inhabit the site for example: Great Crested Newts. Development here could have minor negative effects. BAP Phase1 recorded: Deciduous woodland in North of the site. CHOL 2 is mostly arable or former arable field with broad woodland belts along East and North boundaries. Woodland belts are covered by TPO's, any harm to the TPO's would result in a minor negative effects.	
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore the results are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken
8	None of the sites are within the AONB, however the LCA recommended that only part of CHOL 1, CHOL 2 and CHOL 7 be considered further on landscape and visual grounds, due to their setting. Therefore minor negative effects would occur.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites. Encourage key management and enhancement schemes to protect the landscape character
8	The LCA recommended that the whole of the CHOL 3 and CHOL 8 could be considered further for housing, Therefore minor positive effects are likely compared to the other sites assessed.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment may be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.
8	CHOL 8 Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 4 poor quality, using this land will have minor positive effects compared to the other sites assessed, which were classified as Grade 2 which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land overall minor negative effect of	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land

Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	development.	
	All sites are greenfield land and in the long term, this may result in pollution from surface run-off, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
	Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc, therefore minor positive effects were identified for all sites.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
	CHOL 1, CHOL 2 and CHOL 3 no historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified, minor positive effects archaeological constraints effects uncertain. Minor negative effects CHOL 7 and CHOL 8 the sites form part of the wider setting of the Grade II listed Blackall's Farm. Archaeological restraints are unknown, however there is evidence of historic links with landscape around Baker's Farm north of Caps Lane and properties to the east, south of Caps Lane.	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
	No sites are within a floodplain, proposed enhancement schemes will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
	The development of new housing will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, this may result in minor negative effects.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England,
		SWMPs are still considered to be good practice and could be considered.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Cholsey Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in minor positive effects.	job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14, 15, 16	No direct impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and listened to suggestions e.g. to expand the allotments northwards, avoid creating a through route for vehicles, and assist with garden extensions for residents of Rothwell Close. CHOL 1. Major positive effects.	Continue to work with the local community and the Parish council.
	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and understood the wish to improve cohesion with Cholsey Meadows and the opportunity to provide better cycle and pedestrian links using CHOL 2. Major positive effects.	

Crowmarsh Gifford

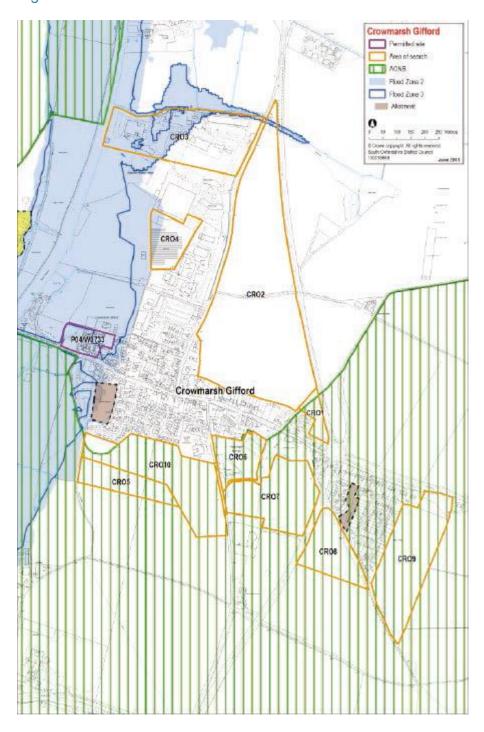
- 78. We need to find sites for at least 48 new homes in Crowmarsh Gifford. In looking for suitable land we have considered whether there are existing brownfield sites which may be available for re-use and all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment¹⁴ shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 5 below shows these sites.
- 79. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options document¹⁵ for further detail.

Crowmarsh Gifford Sites subject to the SA process

¹⁴ www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

80. The sites within Crowmarsh Gifford Village which have been tested against the SA Framework are: CRO 1, CRO 2, CRO 3, CRO 4, CRO 6, CRO 7 and CRO 10. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 6 below.

Figure 6 Crowmarsh Gifford Sites



81. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 11 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 11 SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village

SA	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford	Mitigating adverse
Objectives	Village	effects/maximising
		beneficial effects
1, 2	Housing development of any of the sites considered will have a major positive effect to provide the required housing need.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
	Any new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a major positive effect.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
		Ensure affordable housing is provided.
3	Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur, therefore minor positive effects and minor negative effects were noted for all sites.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
3, 4	There are allotments in the village within easy access of all sites , access to allotments can have minor positive effects on people's health and well-being, however minor negative effects were also noted the village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access these services in Wallingford. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh Gifford Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways linking to green infrastructure.
3, 4	cro2 is a large site, the north end is well beyond the village boundary. Minor negative effects identified due to possible lack of community cohesion in the long term. cro3 and cro4 are located on a business park to the north of the village boundary and development here may not promote social cohesion, the business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh Gifford Village.
	Gifford village, resulting in minor negative effects. CRO7 is on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford, with no footpath to the village minor negative effects noted.	
3, 4	CRO1, CRO 6 and CRO 10 are located on the edge of the village boundary, easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities including a	

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
		beneficial effects
	community / village hall resulting in minor positive effects.	
4	CRO 1 and CRO 2 sites are adjacent to the A4074 with associated road noise, resulting in minor negative effects noted.	Mitigate noise impacts from road.
4, 5, 6	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
	The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents and an increase in car borne traffic locally in the long term, resulting in possible minor negative effects.	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
5	CRO3 and CRO4 both sites are brownfield land, resulting in minor positive effects over the use of greenfield land. CRO6 is part brownfield land.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
6	There is no train station in the village; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Potential minor negative effects.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh Gifford Village.
		Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
6	CRO1, CRO6, CRO 7, CRO 10 are approx. 7 minutes' walk from the nearest primary school CRO4 is 10 minutes' walk resulting in minor positive effects. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this.	
5, 6	CRO3 and CRO4 are a located approx. 10 minutes' walk from the nearest primary school, the distance may result in more local traffic resulting in minor negative effects.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh Gifford Village.
	Community consultation has indicated that the junction at Cox's Lane/A4074 needs improving.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
7	CRO2, CRO4, CRO6, CRO7 have TPO's within the site/site boundary, any impact on these will result in minor negative effects. CRO1 has not had a BAP Phase 1 survey, however TPO's may be present on the site boundary. CRO2 BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Deciduous woodland across the road to North West, Barn Owls & Adders on North of site. Evidence of badgers. Disturbance may lead to minor negative effects. CRO3 Part of the site is within a parkland area with habitats suitable for a number of protected of protected species. Disturbance may lead to minor negative effects. CRO4 BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Osprey on West of site. Disturbance may lead to minor negative effects. CRO6 Small area of woodland in centre of site, Potential bat activity within trees on site. BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Borders deciduous woodland to East, Disturbance may lead to minor negative effects. CRO7 BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Deciduous woodland west. Potential bat activity within trees on site. Disturbance may lead to minor negative effects. CRO10 No BAP Surveys carried out. Potential bat activity within trees on site. Disturbance may lead to	Ensure a buffer zone is provided to protect the TPO'S on the site. Ensure a 25 metre buffer zone is provided for Watery Lane on western side of the site. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure no impact to protected species throughout all development phases.
7	minor negative effects. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore the results are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.
7	Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
		beneficial effects
	zones etc, therefore minor positive effects were identified for all sites.	schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
8	The majority of CRO1 lies within the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the north-west. The LCA states: It is unlikely that developing the site would harm the Chilterns AONB as the site is visually and physically separated from the wider AONB by the A4074 and the existing settlement, however until a full LVIA has been undertaken potential minor negative effects have been noted.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.
8	Site CRO2 lies adjacent to the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the north-west. The capacity of the site is constrained by the poor relationship of the eastern section of site with Crowmarsh Gifford and the strong links with the wider countryside and the possible harm to the Chilterns AONB, therefore major negative effects are possible. Site CRO7 lies within the Chilterns AONB. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, and the links between the site and the wider countryside to the east. Therefore major negative effects are possible.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites, mitigation may not be possible.
8	Site CRO3 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 1km to the south east. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside. Site CRO4 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 0.75km to the south. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites, mitigation may not be possible.
	visual grounds minor negative effects noted. Site CRO6 lies largely within the Chilterns AONB with just a small section in the north of the site that is not within the AONB boundary. The LCA recommended that all of this site is considered further. Site CRO10 lies almost entirely within the Chilterns	
	AONB. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, Ridgeway	

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village path, Thames Path and the Wallingford Conservation Area setting. The LCA recommends that part of the site could be developed, therefore the site scored a potential minor negative effect until further work is carried out.	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
8	All sites: Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land, minor negative effect	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.
9	CRO1 No cultural or historical interest has been identified No Impact, archaeological restraints are unknown.	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
9	CRO2 Archaeological restraint has been identified on the site.	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
		In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
9	CRO3 and CRO4 Wallingford Conservation Area is across the Thames to the west, therefore major negative effects are possible if development occurs on these sites.	In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
		the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. It may not be possible to mitigate impacts.
9	Potential minor negative effects have been identified due to the location CRO6, CRO7 and CRO10 and the Wallingford Conservation Area and listed buildings.	In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
10	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity
10	Site contains a large photovoltaic array, loss would be detrimental to maximising the proportion of energy from renewables resulting in minor negative effects,	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.
11	CRO1, CRO7 and CRO10 are not within a floodplain, proposed enhancement schemes will result in minor positive effects.	N/A
11	Sections of CRO3 , CRO4 are within flood zones 2 and 3, resulting in minor negative effects, if development occurs within these sections.	Carry out a flood risk assessment for the site to inform decision making. Incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation methods into all designs.
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced,	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008)

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Crowmarsh Gifford Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	this may result in minor negative effects.	were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice and could be considered.
13	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing.
		Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14, 15	No direct impact	
16	CRO6 and CRO7 are partly used for pitches for touring caravans which will be lost with an impact on rural tourism and the local business, resulting in a minor negative effect.	Work with tourism sector and small business to promote alternative sites for touring caravans.
	All other sites no direct impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.	Continue to work with the local community and the
	Consultation results show that site CRO 6 is the most favoured option and CRO 7 option is the second most favoured. Major positive effects.	Parish council.

Goring

82. We need to find sites for at least 105 new homes in Goring. In looking for suitable land we have considered whether there are existing brownfield sites which may be available for re-use and all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment¹⁶ shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 5 below shows these sites.

¹⁶ www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

83. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options document¹⁷ for further detail.

Goring Sites subject to the SA process

- 84. The sites within Goring which have been tested against the SA Framework are: GOR 1, GOR 2, GOR 4, GOR 5, GOR 10 and GOR 11. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 7 below.
- 85. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 12 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

¹⁷ South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options Stage Two of the Process February 2015

Figure 7 Goring sites

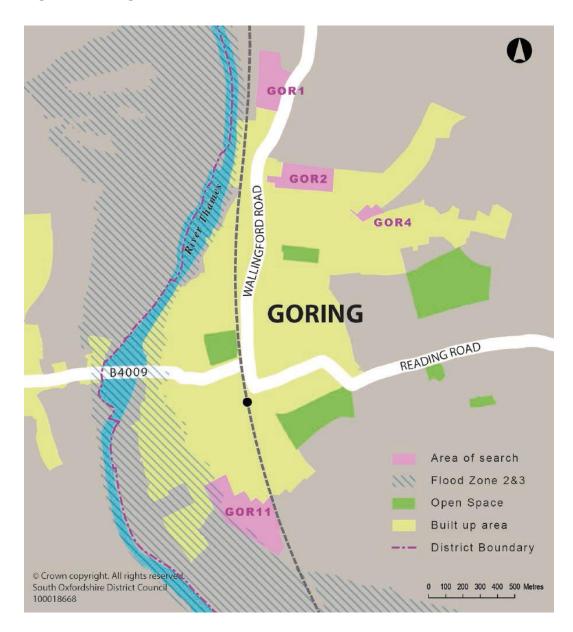


Table 12 SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1, 2	Housing development of any of the sites considered will have a major positive effect to provide the required housing need.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Ensure affordable housing is provided.
	Any new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through	

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a major positive effect.	
3	Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur, therefore minor positive effects and minor negative effects were noted for all sites.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
4	There are allotments in the village within easy access of all sites, access to allotments can have minor positive effects on people's health and wellbeing. Residents suggested that allotments and play parks would be required to support population growth.	Ensure the allotments and PROW are protected.
4, 6	GOR 1 scored minor negative effects site is remote from the village, and is adjacent to the railway line and located on the out skirts of the north edge of the village; therefore unlikely to provide community cohesion and health and well-being. GOR 11 is located on a dark edge of village although walking distance to the village, however site runs parallel with the main Reading to Oxford railway line.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Goring village from the site. Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required, in relation to noise from the railway.
	GOR 4 scored major positive effects due to the location, site is enclosed by local settlements, within walking distance of Goring village. GOR 2 sites is located on the edge of the village at the rear of residential properties, minor positive effects noted. GOR 5 and GOR 10 sites are secluded and located on the dark edge of village, although they are within walking distance of the village, minor negative effects identified,	
4, 5	Development of GOR 5, GOR 10 and GOR 11 may result in loss of tranquillity, resulting in minor negative effects.	Consider mitigation measures to reduce loss of tranquillity.

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
5	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents, resulting in possible minor negative effects.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
5, 8	GOR 10 and GOR 11 are within a Mineral Consultation Area therefore minor negative effects were noted.	Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council who are responsible for mineral extraction resources.
6	The village of Goring has good rail connections to Reading and Oxford, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. The train provides two trains per hour to Reading and Oxford. As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. All sites are within walking distance of a primary school 5 – 10 minutes, therefore minor positive effects were noted. Minor negative effects were identified for GOR 1 due to the remoteness of the site and walking distance from the village 20-30minutes and the site is sloped, therefore housing towards the top of the hill, may deter people from walking, which is likely to result in personal vehicle use. There are bus stops running along Wallingford Rd adjacent to the site, to Wallingford, leaving hourly. The bus stops at the bottom of the hill and the top, this will provide convenient access to any new development, therefore minor positive effects were noted. All other sites are within 5- 15minutes walk away from the village facilities, train station and bus stops, therefore minor positive effects were noted.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Goring Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
7	GOR 1 BAP/Phase 1 records: legally protected Red Kite present on site. GOR	Ensure protection of protected species through-out all development phases.

SA	SA Summary of Key findings Goring	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
Objective	Village	beneficial effects
	2 BAP/Phase 1 records: legally protected Small Blue butterfly on site, potential minor negative effects identified.	
7	GOR 4, GOR5 and GOR 11 boundary trees, hedging and/ or woodland are within the sites, including TPO's a BAP/phase 1 survey has not been carried out for either site; therefore there may be links to the wider ecological area so potential minor negative effects are noted.	Great care must be taken to retain the mature tree cover around the site and TPO's during all development phases. Carry out a BAP/Phase 1 survey.
7	GOR 10 no biodiversity constraints identified, however a BAP/Phase 1 has not been carried out.	Carry out a BAP/Phase 1 survey.
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore the results are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken
8	GOR 1 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The site is has an open view from the Ridgeway national trail. A Phase 2 LCA was carried out for this site and recommended that this site should not be considered any further for development, potential major negative effects.	It may not be able to mitigate the impacts. A full detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be undertaken to determine if mitigation is possibly.
8	GOR 2 lies within the Chilterns AONB minor negative effects.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.
		A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.
8	GOR 4 lies within the Chilterns AONB, however the site is not visible from the	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the

SA	SA Summary of Key findings Goring	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
Objective	Village	beneficial effects
	surrounding area. A Phase 2 LCA recommended that: the whole of this site (and the additional land owned by OCC at the fire station which is on offer to the developer) be considered as a potential housing site on landscape and visual grounds potential minor negative effects.	final capacity of the site.
8	GOR 5 lies within the Chilterns AONB potential major negative effects.	A Phase 2 LCA was carried out for this site and recommended that this site should not be considered any further for development.
8	GOR 10 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB potential major negative effects.	It may not be able to mitigate the impacts. A full detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be undertaken to determine if mitigation is possibly.
8	GOR 11 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The LCA recommended that a reduced area is considered further as a housing site on landscape and visual grounds as the rest of the site is very much a part of the open river valley landscape of pasture and arable fields along this part of the Thames valley between the hills of the Chilterns and North Wessex Downs. All of these features are special qualities of this part of the Chilterns, potential major negative effects.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.
8	All sites are Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. minor negative effect	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.
5, 8	All sites are greenfield land and in the long term, this may result in pollution from surface run-off, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
7	Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc, therefore minor positive effects were identified for all sites.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising
Objective	Village	beneficial effects
9	GOR 1 and GOR 2 no historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified minor positive effects.	In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
9	GOR 4 No cultural or historical interest has been identified, however the site is	Ensure new development is in keeping with local character.
	surrounded by locally distinctive settlements. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Effects are uncertain	A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.
9	GOR 5 No cultural or historical interest has been identified, however the site is sandwiched between very low density pre-war housing with large gardens along Icknield Road and Evendon Road. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Effects are uncertain	Ensure new development is in keeping with local character.
		A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.
9	GOR 10 Site is within the riparian valley setting of Gatehampton Conservation Area, development would lead to erosion of the rural landscape between Goring and Gatehampton to the detriment of the Conservation Area. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Potential major negative effects identified.	It may not be able to mitigate the impacts. A full detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be undertaken to determine if mitigation is possibly. A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.
9	GOR 11 The site is divided into two distinct areas of different character. Potential impact on key settlement characteristics if the whole site was developed. Developing the southern section of the site would result in erosion of the rural landscape between Goring and Gatehampton. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Potential major negative effects identified.	It may not be able to mitigate the impacts. A full detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be undertaken to determine if mitigation is possibly. A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
10	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.
11	GOR 11 The western edge of the site lies within flood zones 2 and 3.	Carry out a flood risk assessment for the site to inform decision making.
	The northern part of the site is outside of any landscape character area. The southern part of the site lies within LCA11 Thames Valley and Fringes / LCT Flat floodplain, development will result in major negative effects.	Encourage key management and enhancement schemes to protect the landscape character.
		Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change
11	GOR 10 The site is prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches potential minor negative effects identified.	Carry out a flood risk assessment for the site to inform decision making.
		Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
11	GOR1, GOR 2, GOR 4 and GOR 5 are not within a floodplain, proposed enhancement schemes will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, this may result in minor negative effects.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice and could be considered.
13	Additional housing will increase the	Encourage local work force and on the job

SA Objective	SA Summary of Key findings Goring Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in minor positive effects.	skill training through-out the development of new housing.
		Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14, 15, 16	No direct impact	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process by holding consultation events and seeking views on the different sites. Major positive effects.	Continue to work with the local community and parish council.

Nettlebed

We need to find sites for at least 20 new homes in Nettlebed. In looking for suitable land we have considered whether there are existing brownfield sites which may be available for re-use and all the land around the edge of the village. Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment¹⁸ shows sites we have identified and provides a summary of their potential, Figure 8 below shows these sites.

86. Following a more detailed assessment and consultation with the community and infrastructure providers a number of sites were not taken forward to the SA process. Please see the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options document¹⁹ for further detail.

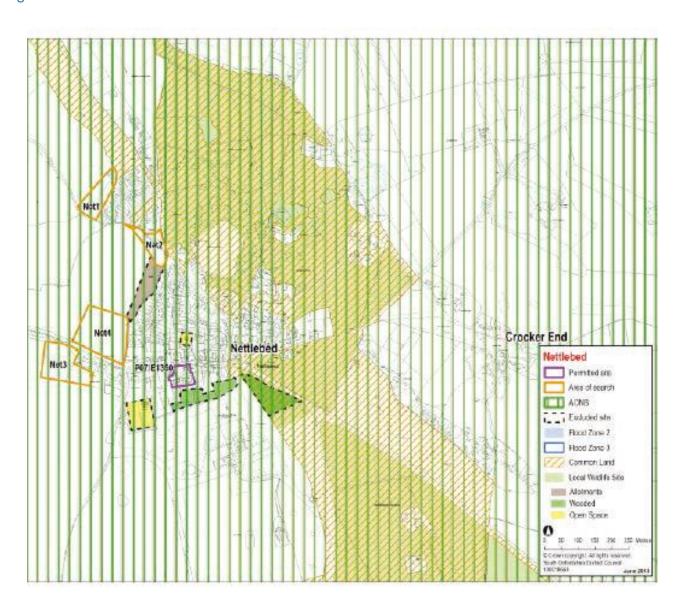
Sites subject to the SA process

87. The sites within Nettlebed which have been tested against the SA Framework are: NET 1, NET 2, NET 3, NET 4 and NET 5. Please see the exact location of each site on Figure 8 below.

¹⁸ www.southoxon.gov/shlaa

¹⁹ South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Refined Options Stage Two of the Process February 2015

Figure 8 Nettlebed Sites



88. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 13 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 13 SA Summary of Key findings Nettlebed Village

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Nettlebed Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1	Housing development on NET 1, NET 3, NET 4 and NET 5 will have a major	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
	positive effect to provide the required housing need. NET 2 however may be	Ensure affordable housing is provided.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Nettlebed Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	impractical for housing, due to the topography of the site. Site is considered not suitable in principle and its availability is currently unknown, therefore Minor negative effects have been identified.	
1, 2	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles, which will have a minor positive effect.	Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Residents suggested that allotments and play parks would be required to support population growth.
3	Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur, therefore minor positive effects and minor negative effects were noted for all sites.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.
3, 4	As a larger village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a doctors surgery, primary school, village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the sites, however	Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.
	NET 1, NET 2, NET 3 and NET 4 are located on the edge of the village and therefore access to existing facilities and social cohesion are scored as minor negative effect. NET 3 has a	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Nettlebed Village.
	footpath to the village and NET 5 located in the grounds of former Joyce Grove parkland estate, with good links to the village and therefore scores a minor positive effect.	Ensure the allotments and PROW are protected.
4, 5	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase, leading to a minor negative effect for all sites assessed.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
6	The village enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Nettlebed Village.

SA	SA Summary of Key findings	Mitigating adverse
Objectives	Nettlebed Village	effects/maximising beneficial effects
	away, buses run hourly, therefore minor negative effects for all sites were identified.	
6	Buses run hourly to Reading, Oxford. Every half an hour to Wallingford. Buses stops are 5 minutes from all sites. There are secondary schools within a 5 mile radius. Bus services are hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes. The primary school is 3 minutes' walk away from the site, the doctor's surgery is 10 minutes' walk away from the sites, and therefore minor positive effects were noted for all sites.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
5, 6	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village, resulting in a minor negative effect.	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.
7	Ecological constraints are unknown for all sites, Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey
7	NET 5 the open part of the site is a combination of parkland and designed gardens and there is a Local Wildlife Site in the northern part of site, therefore any future development may result in minor negative effects.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey Ensure the protection of the Parkland, Designated Gardens and Local Wildlife Site.
7	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC, Oxford Meadows SAC. Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore the results	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is carried out.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings Nettlebed Village	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	are uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment has been carried out to assess the impacts on these.	
8	NET 1, NET 2 and NET 4 lie within the within the Chilterns AONB, any development may result in harm to the AONB, resulting in major negative effects. NET 3 lies within the AONB, the LCA states: There may be some potential for housing if further LVIA is carried out, therefore minor negative effects was identified.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.
9	NET 5 is part green field / part brownfield in the grounds of Joyce Grove (Sue Ryder home), the hospice is a grade 2 listed building. Any significant development within the grounds could harm the setting of the listed building and be inappropriate. Removal of greenfield land may not be required if the existing buildings were converted into new homes, but there is currently no indication that the site is available, therefore there are minor negative effects and minor positive effects identified.	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment.
5, 8	NET 1, NET 2 NET 3 and NET 4 are greenfield land and in the long term, this may result in pollution from surface run-off, leading to a minor negative effect.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
9	NET 1, NET 2 and NET 4 are on the edge of Nettlebed village Conservation Area, any development has the potential to have a major negative effect.	Potential major effects may not prevent development, it may be possible to mitigate effects. With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. In order to protect the historic environment, the Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. This will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic

SA	SA Summary of Key findings	Mitigating adverse		
Objectives	Nettlebed Village	effects/maximising beneficial effects environment.		
9	NET 3 site is located adjacent to Nettlebed Conservation Area, however the LCA suggests that development may be possible if further LVIA work is	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites. Encourage key management and		
	carried out and mitigation is implemented, therefore this site scores a minor negative effect.	enhancement schemes to protect the landscape character.		
	· ·	With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.		
10	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity,	Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.		
	however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles which may result in minor positive effects.	Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.		
11	No sites are within a floodplain, proposed enhancement schemes will result in minor positive effects.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are also beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.		
12	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, this may result in minor negative effects.	The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice and could be considered.		
13	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, which will result in	Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing.		
	minor positive effects	Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.		
14, 15, 16	No direct impact			
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process	Continue to work with the local community and the Parish council.		

PROVIDING FOR TRAVELLING COMMUNITIES

- 89. The size of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople's communities in our district is small in comparison with the housed community, and our travelling community is small, settled and stable, as with the housed community, we have a statutory responsibility to assess and plan for travellers' needs.
- 90. The South Oxfordshire core Strategy proposed providing an adequate supply of traveller pitches through a combination of safeguarding existing sites, extending existing sites where possible, and identifying new sites. To date, it has proved difficult to find available land that passes the sustainability criteria of being in or near settlements or within walking distance of essential services/high frequency bus services, so we are taking a more flexible and pragmatic approach and looking at sites further afield and brownfield land.
- 91. The following sites which are potentially suitable for new traveller caravan pitches: which have been tested against the SA Framework are:
 - A brownfield site at Phillip's Tyres, a former tyre transfer station located on the A40 on the northern edge of Oxford; and
 - A brownfield site at a former scrapyard on Menmarsh Road, Worminghall near Waterperry
- 92. The full appraisal matrices for these sites can be found in Appendix A of this SA Report. Table 14 summarises and compares the appraisal findings and attempts to predict and evaluate the likely significant effects of the sites considered for housing and considers ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

Table 14 SA Summary of Key findings for potential sites for traveller communities

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential sites for traveller communities.	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
1	Site 6 and Site 7 are both brownfield land and available for use by the landowner, therefore the sites are suitable and available in principle. Minor positive effects.	Ensure the environment is suitable.
2	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have any direct impact on crime and the fear of crime.	Continue to work with the travelling community, the local community and the Parish council.
3	Minor negative effects have been identified for both sites due to lack of accessibility to	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential sites for traveller communities.	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
	amenities. Neither sites are located near a	good access to the village.
	PRoW or footpaths to the nearest villages. Site 6 is located 4.2 miles from Elsfield and 3 miles from Marston, adjacent to the A40 and site 7 is located 2.3 miles from Worminghall and 3.3 miles from lckford, adjacent to the 0.8 from the M40.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally.
3, 4	Provision of sites for the travelling community will improve health and well-being in principle, however the location of both the sites are unlikely to promote community cohesion. Minor negative effects identified.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, foot bridges and cycle paths should be provided.
	Site 6 is located adjacent to the A40, noise and safety concerns are noted and access to the site may be dangerous. Minor negative effects identified. Both sites are brownfield sites and could	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally.
	suffer from contamination issues due to previous uses.	Consider if road noise can be mitigated.
		Improve access to the site.
		Consider carrying out a land contamination survey.
5	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on pollution.	
6	Site 6 is located 4.2 miles from Elsfield and 3 miles from Marston, adjacent to the A40, Oxford is 5 miles away, however access from the site is by car only. Site 7 is located 2.3 miles from Worminghall and 3.3 miles from	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, foot bridges and cycle paths should be provided.
	Ickford, adjacent to the 0.8 from the M40. No bus stops are located near the either sites. Minor negative effects identified.	Work with infrastructure providers to consider how sustainable transport options can be improved can be improved.
7	No BAP records exist for the either sites. Site 7 is located within a Nature and Conservation Target Area (Bernwood). Adjoining land at Water Perrywood designated as Ancient Woodland and SSSI. Ancient woodland is protected under the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Potential for minor negative effects with regard to Site 7 .	Carry out a BAP Phase 1 survey. Carry out a Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening.

SA Objectives	SA Summary of Key findings for potential sites for traveller communities.	Mitigating adverse effects/maximising beneficial effects
8	The site is brownfield land, not within the AONB, it is within the greenbelt. Using this site over greenfield land would be positive to this objective. Minor positive effects.	N/A
9	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. No archaeological restraints have been identified. For either sites.	A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.
10	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have a direct impact on resource use and climate change.	
11	Neither sites are within a floodplain, therefore Minor positive effects are noted if the sites are taken forward.	Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment to inform the decision making process.
		Include SUDS in all permeable surfaces.
12, 13, 14, 15, 16	No direct impact.	
17	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process by holding consultation events and seeking views on the different sites	Continue to work with the travelling community, the local community and the Parish council.

NEXT STEPS

After this consultation we will analyse all the responses and produce a consultation summary of what we've learnt from what people told us.



Preferred Options



We'll test options through sustainability appraisal, looking at their traffic and landscape impact, at the need for schools, outdoor recreation and other facilities, and check their deliverability. We'll prepare a preferred options document, showing options for site allocations and new policies that we've considered and which ones we plan to take forward. There will be a public consultation on the preferred options, and again we'll produce a consultation summary from this showing the results.



Publication of the Draft Local Plan



Then we will prepare a submission plan and hold a further public consultation on it.



Submission and Examination



We'll then submit it and all its associated background evidence and consultation responses for examination by an independent Planning Inspector, who will hold public hearing sessions.

5

Adoption



Once we've received the Inspector's report and if necessary consulted on any recommended changes, we'll adopt the plan as part of our development plan.

6

Monitoring and Implementation



We then monitor to check whether the plan policies and allocated sites are being implemented as planned.

You can see the timetable for our plan in our Local Development Scheme www.southoxon.gov.uk/lds

Appendix A

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- Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Issues and Scope Options A to H
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- Table 5 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Chinnor Sites
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Appendix A - Table 1 - Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Issues and Scope Options A to H

Option A: Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy.

Option B: Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements

Option C: All in Science Vale

Option D: All growth in a single new settlement

Option E: Dispersal

Option F: Next to neighbouring major urban areas

Option G: Raising densities

Option H: Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects

Business as Usual – This Option is the Core Strategy Preferred Option assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal 2012, due the further evidence produced through the SHMA, it is no longer a realistic option, hence the production of a new Local Plan for South Oxfordshire.

Key:

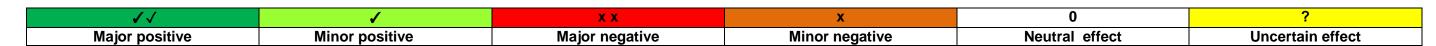


Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Issues and Scope Options A to H

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
1 To help to provide	✓ X	✓ X	X	✓	√	√	√	X
existing and future	This approach is	This approach is	This option could	A new settlement	Dispersing all	Concentrating	Raising future and	This option would
residents with the	likely to deliver	likely to deliver	create housing	could create the	additional housing to	development next to	existing housing	require significant
opportunity to live in a	houses through the	houses through the	market saturation in	opportunity to live in	all settlements would	neighbouring major	densities will provide	amounts of
decent home and in a	concentration of	concentration of	Science Vale by	a decent home but it	provide some	urban areas would	the opportunity to live	housing to achieve
decent environment	housing on the	housing on the	concentrating	is unlikely to meet	residents with the	provide people with a	in a decent home,	the benefits
supported by	growth point at	growth point within	development in one	delivery targets	opportunity to live in	decent home to live		sought. Unlikely to
appropriate levels of	Didcot. With further	Science Vale. With	area. Some of the	because	a decent home but	in Oxfordshire.	Mitigation	provide decent
infrastructure	housing development	further housing	smaller settlements	infrastructure would	the dispersal would		/Enhancement:	homes and the
	allocated to the other	development	might miss out on	need to be in place	make it more difficult	Mitigation	The positive effect of	infrastructure
	towns of Henley,	allocated to the other	some desired growth	prior to housing	for those with limited	/Enhancement:	providing new homes	required.
	Thame and	"sustainable	for local affordable	development and the	access to public	The positive effect of	could be enhanced	Some of the
	Wallingford and the	settlements'. This	housing. The	level of development	transport.	providing new homes	by ensuring that new	smaller settlements
	larger villages. This	would help provide	timescales and	would not be enough	Enhancement:	could be enhanced	homes are built to	might miss out on
	would help provide	residents with the	funding needed for	to sustain a new	The positive effect of	by ensuring that new	high standards of	some desired
	residents with the	opportunity to live in	the infrastructure	settlement.	proving new homes	homes are built to	sustainable design	

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
Continue to Core Strate distribution	use the gy strategy Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
opportunity a decent ho choice of lot However in term, this co create hous market satu Didcot (that could lead te supply prob Didcot). Some of the settlements miss out on desired grov local affords housing. Mitigation: Further site allocations v be required that further appropriate available an appropriate. Enhanceme This effect of enhanced b ensuring that homes are b high standa sustainable and ensurin affordable h provided. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or pe Perm Timing: Short to lone Significance effect: Significant	cations. However in the long term, this could create housing market saturation in Didcot (that in turn could lead to 5 year supply problems in Didcot). Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing. Work may to ensure sites are and appropriate sites are and appropriate. Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent: Ent and Ent: E	Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	require significant infrastructure development. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm:	could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design. Mitigation: This option would require significant improvement to public transport in rural areas. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	high standards of sustainable design and supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure. Likelihood: Low Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	and supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure. Likelihood: Low Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	growth for local affordable housing. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
		Significance of effect: Significant.						
2 To help to create safe places for people to use	/	/	/	✓	X	1	X	X
and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Focussing development in established town centres should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment and be conducive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Likelihood: Medium – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area and 'sustainable settlements' should be conductive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business. Mitigation / Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs	Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area should be conducive to business operation and development and should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business. Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs	A new settlement could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce antisocial behaviour. Mitigation: Ensure good quality urban design is implemented and access to services, facilities locally. Likelihood: High Scale: Localised Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.	Dispersal of development may not create a sufficient not provide opportunity to create safe environment, with goo urban design principles. Likelihood: low – people will commute to employment sites Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.	Focussing development next to neighbouring major urban areas should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment and be conducive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows. Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Likelihood: Medium – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.	Raising densities may increase antisocial behaviour in areas that are already struggling with over capacity issues. Mitigation: Good urban design principles should be used to ensurte design aims to reduce crime. Likelihood: Medium - high Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.	to be carefully implemented. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required. Likelihood: High – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	to be carefully implemented. Likelihood: High – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.					
3 To improve	/ v	Significant.	X	X	XX	✓ X	X	X
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Focussing all additional housing within a range of settlements where development of all types is concentrated should create strong hubs which will be more accessible by all forms of transport including walking and cycling. The positive impacts maybe reduced by growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated. Mitigation / Enhancement: This effect could be enhanced through improvements to	Concentration of additional housing development within Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements' will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in other areas. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Likelihood: High	This option could create housing market saturation in Science Vale by concentrating development in one area. The timescales and funding needed for the infrastructure required to support this level of growth is untested, therefore access to services may be limited. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development is carefully	It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and journeys to the main towns will be required. Mitigation: Mitigation: Mitigation of this effect would only be achieved through an alternative option. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short term Significance of effect:	Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to	Concentration of additional housing development on the edge of major towns will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in the rural areas and growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Likelihood: High	Raising densities may increase areas already struggling with over capacity issues; this may result in residents having to travel further to facilities. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Likelihood: Medium - high Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	This option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	service provision commensurate with any increases in population. In addition the foot and cycle path network and increased frequency of buses. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	implemented. Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Significant.	population growth Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Scale: District wide Temp or perm Perm	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	
4 To maintain and	✓ X	✓ X	X	X	XX	✓ X	X	✓ x
improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups	Having a range of settlements where development of all types is concentrated should assist with community cohesion; however growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts. Mitigation / Enhancement: This effect could be enhanced through improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. In addition the foot and cycle path network	This option puts more homes in places where housing is already allocated (this might be seen as unfair) and may put pressure on existing communities reducing community cohesion. Mitigation A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Access to sports, leisure facilities, allotments, cycle paths, footpaths and the country side are all beneficial to health and well-being, these facilities are available in Science Vale; however growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts. Mitigation / Enhancement: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure	It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and journeys to the main towns will be required to access facilities. Mitigation: Mitigation: Mitigation of this effect would only be achieved through an alternative option. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short term	Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to	Concentration of additional housing development on the edge of major towns will improve accessibility to services for some residents, but not for those in the rural areas and growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Likelihood:	Raising densities may increase population in areas already struggling with over capacity issues; this may result in loss of community cohesion and reduce the wellbeing of existing residents in the long-term. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth.	In principle this option would benefit the community and fits well with neighbourhood planning where communities weigh up for themselves whether to opt for this; however this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option.

Option A Continue to u Core Strategy distribution st	plus 'sustainable	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
and increase frequency of Further site allocations we be required to that further appropriate savailable and appropriate Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or per Perm Timing: Short to long Significance effect: Significant	Significance of effect: Significant. Significant Significant Significant Significant	services commensurate to population growth This effect could be enhanced through improvements to the foot and cycle path network and increased frequency of buses and good quality urban design. Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	effect: Significant.	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Scale: District wide Temp or perm Perm	Medium - high Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking	X X X	All a set is a set	XX	✓ X	✓ X	X	?
to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution. Allocation of additional hor sites adjacen market towns ensures that residents will good access services and reducing pollution.	t to sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to facilities services and facilities	good access to services and facilities	It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and journeys to the main towns will be required to access	Dispersal to all settlements would place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and increase vehicles	Concentration of additional housing development on the edge of major towns will allow access to services and good to public transport; this will also encourage more sustainable	Increasing densities may lead to an increase in environmental pollution for example: air and noise; however land use will be reduced. Mitigation:	This option is location specific. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in
from travel. T location of ho	he from travel. This will		facilities, thus increasing the need	emission.	means of travel reducing pollution	Do not increase densities in areas	greenfield land may result in

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
larger villages is intended to support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in a village. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:	services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS	reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS	to travel and increasing vehicle emissions. Mitigation: Mitigation of this effect would only be achieved through an alternative option. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short term Significance of effect: Significant.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	from vehicle emissions. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:	with high population densities. Ensure that appropriate pollution prevention control is implemented. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
6 To improve travel	✓ ✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	X
choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Allocation of additional housing sites adjacent to market towns ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. The location of homes in larger villages is intended to support local services; this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. It is not possible to provide all facilities in a village; therefore a certain degree of travel will be required to access occasional services in nearby centres. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm:	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. The location of homes in sustainable settlements is intended to support local services; this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. It is not possible to provide all facilities in a village; therefore a certain degree of travel will be required to access occasional services in nearby centres. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. The location of homes in sustainable settlements is intended to support local services; this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. It is not possible to provide all facilities in a village; therefore a certain degree of travel will be required to access occasional services in nearby centres. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and	A new settlement is unlikely to reduce the need to travel and it is unlikely that it would be fully self-contained in the short term, however in the long term, the public transport would improve Mitigation: Ensure the new settlement can be linked by appropriate infrastructure, including public rights of way and cycle lanes. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Dispersal of development would reduce the critical mass of demand for public transport in some areas; it would however support existing services. Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Concentrating development on the edge of the district will force some residents to commute to gain access to work, social, educational and other services and facilities but for others it would reduce their commute. Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Raising densities ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. It is not possible to provide all facilities in a village; therefore a certain degree of travel will be required to access occasional services in nearby centres. Increasing densities can increase pressure on access and junctions. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	In principle this option could improve travel choice, however this option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Positive effect is significant, negative effect is not significant.	community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant				Positive effect is significant, negative effect is not significant.	
7 To conserve and	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	X
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	All additional growth in one settlement may result in loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however it would also offer the opportunity to create good linkage to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc within the conservation target areas. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	In principle this option could offer opportunity to enhance biodiversity; however this option would not be able to provide funding for all projects. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation:	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	
Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	
Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	development. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	development. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
8 To improve efficie in land use and to conserve and enhathe district's open spaces and country in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, mineral biodiversity and soi quality.	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations such as	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land; this option does take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land; this option does take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land; this option does exclude development in the Green Belt or AONB. Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations. Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	This option would result in a major incursion into the Oxford Green Belt. Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	This option may not reflect the character of existing settlements; however it may reduce the use of greenfield land and open countryside. Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	This option does not automatically take account of designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
9 To conserve and	X	X	X	?	Х	?	X	X
enhance the district historic environment including archaeolog resources and to enthat new development of a high quality detand reinforces local distinctiveness.	core Strategy distribution strategy may have a detrimental impact on the historic	Focusing the additional housing within Science Vale and sustainable settlements may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Sustainable settlements may not	Focusing the additional housing within Science Vale may have a detrimental impact the on historic environment and local distinctiveness. Mitigation: The historic and archaeological	All growth in a single new settlement may have a detrimental impact the historic environment; however there is opportunity to choose a location that has no constraints. Mitigation:	Focusing all additional housing at all towns, larger and smaller villages may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Henley, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger	All additional growth next to major urban areas may have a detrimental impact the historic environment; especially next to Oxford. There is however opportunity to choose a location	Raising densities may have a detrimental effect on townscape and local distinctiveness, Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the	This option does not automatically take account the historic environment. Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to

Con Core distr	tion A ntinue to use the re Strategy ribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
constregatenvi archereso Mitigarchenvi constidente site proceed Like High Scate Distriction Shot Sigreffe	nle: trict wide np or perm: m ning: ort to long term nificance of	include historic environment and archaeological resources. Mitigation: Identification of sustainable settlements should include the protection of historic environment and archaeological resources Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Identification of a news settlements should include the protection of historic environment and archaeological resources Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources. Some of the smaller villages could be impacted even with a smaller amount of development. Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process, towns and villages should be excluded where additional housing would lead to an adverse impact on the historic environment and archaeological resources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	that has no constraints. Mitigation: Identification of a news settlements should include the protection of historic environment and archaeological resources Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	site selection process, towns and villages should be excluded where additional housing would lead to an adverse impact on the historic environment and archaeological resources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓	✓ X	✓ ✓ X	✓ X	✓ X

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement Development will	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population size may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Concentration of development in towns and larger villages will create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used; including district heating / renewable energy generation. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Although a new settlement will require the use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices and maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Development sites would be smaller and would not be able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Concentration of Development major urban areas will create opportunities for innovative sustainable design and construction methods to be used maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable, due to the population size. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Consult with Thames Water with regard to water/sewage capacity. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Consult with Thames Water with regard to water/sewage capacity. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.					Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		
11 To reduce the risk of,	✓	✓	✓ x	✓	✓ X	✓	✓	✓ X
and damage from, flooding.	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Flood zones also exist in the vicinity of several larger villages. However, areas of land exist around these settlements that are not within a flood zone. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Identification of sustainable settlements should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Focusing all additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Although a new settlement will require the use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale:	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Increasing existing and future densities may result in putting additional pressure on areas at risk from flooding. Increasing density may lead to an increase in nonpermeable surfaces and increase surface run-off. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. This option may limit the opportunities for developing outside of a flood zone Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact
recovery. 13 To assist in the	11	1	1	X	✓ X	✓ X	1	X
development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Allocating development in the towns and larger villages will help promote existing and new small firms and in turn enhance the rural economy. Enhancement: There is little scope to enhance this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Focussing all additional housing in Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements' will help promote existing and new small firms and in turn will contribute to enhancing the rural economy. However the impacts may not be as beneficial depending on the identification of sustainable settlements. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Focussing all additional housing in Science Vale will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Focussing all development in one new settlement will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Dispersing the allocation of new homes would not benefit with the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment. However, this approach may enhance the rural economy. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Significance of effect: Significant.	Development next to neighbouring major urban areas would contribute to the development of a high value added economy, but would not contribute to the rural economy. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Increasing densities may help promote existing and new small firms and in turn enhance across the district. Enhancement: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
	1	✓ X	1	Х	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	X

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Option G	Option H
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single new settlement	Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Raising densities	Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Science Vale area will provide opportunities for people to live and work close to the Science Vale area. Development not within the Science Vale area will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Mitigation/ Enhancement: Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point within Science Vale. With further housing development allocated to the other "sustainable settlements". This option would support the Science Vale AAP; however in the long term, this could create housing market saturation. Mitigation/ Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point within Science Vale. This option would support the Science Vale AAP; however in the long term, this could create housing market saturation. Mitigation/ Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	A new settlement will require significant infrastructure, and will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Mitigation: Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Dispersing the allocation of additional homes would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment. However, this approach may enhance the rural economy. This approach will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	The major urban areas are within easy access of Science Vale, however developing these areas will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Increasing densities is unlikely to add overall significant benefit to Science Vale area, however increasing densities can increase pressure on access and junctions. Enhancement: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This option is unlikely to add overall significant benefit to Science Vale area. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
17 Support community	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	11
involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A Table 2 - Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Additional Housing Figures

a) Additional figures on top of current Core Strategy figures: 3100b) Additional figures on top of current Core Strategy figures: 3600c) Additional figures on top of current Core Strategy figures: 5100

	11	✓	хх	X	0	?
Ī	Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 2 - Additional Housing Figures

SA Objectives	Α	В	С
1 To help to provide existing and	✓	✓	11
future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	This option would result in significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011. Mitigation Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development.	This option would result in significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011. Mitigation Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development.	This option would therefore result in significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011. However, the higher the number the more likely, if delivered, the option is to make up any shortfall in deliverability; however positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure. Mitigation Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development.
2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses	✓	✓	✓
to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	
	Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	
3 To improve accessibility for	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	
everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	The location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. Funding may be available for additional services from CIL. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities, were possibly. Ensure funding for additional services is provided.	The location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. Funding may be available for additional services from CIL. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities, were possibly. Ensure funding for additional services is provided.	The location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services. Funding may be available for additional services from CIL. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities, were possibly. Ensure funding for additional services is provided.	
4 To maintain and improve	√	✓	✓	
people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect. Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	
5 To reduce harm to the	? x	? x	? x	
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise	Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect.	Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect.	Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect. This option is likely to	

SA Objectives	A	В	С
	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.
	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may
	off. Mitigation:	off. Mitigation:	result in pollution from surface run- off.
	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.	Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
	Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.	Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.	Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.
6 To improve travel choice and	? x	? x	? xx
accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services. Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved. Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services. Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved. Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages.	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services. Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved. This option is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater. Mitigation

SA Objectives	A	В	С
	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. New housing should be located in accessible locations.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. New housing should be located in accessible locations.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure. New housing should be located in accessible locations.
7 To conserve and enhance	? x	? x	? x
biodiversity	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity. This option is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater.
	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface runoff. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface runoff. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface runoff. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC

SA Objectives	A	1		В		С
	movement and put resources, both careffects on SAC's.		movement and put resources, both ca effects on SAC's.	t strain on water an have detrimental	Additional develop increased emission movement and pur resources, both ca	ns from vehicle
	Additional development funding for bio enhancement for einfrastructure, wildlizones etc. Mitigation: Incorporate green if the design and biodenhancement scheen Ensure the Habitat Assessment Screen undertaken. Carry out a BAP ph	diversity xample: green ife areas, buffer infrastructure into diversity emes. s Regulation ning is	Additional develop with funding for bid enhancement for einfrastructure, wild zones etc. Mitigation: Incorporate green the design and bid enhancement sche Ensure the Habitat Assessment Screen undertaken. Carry out a BAP p	example: green llife areas, buffer infrastructure into odiversity emes. ts Regulation ening is	effects on SAC's. Additional develop with funding for bid enhancement for einfrastructure, wild zones etc. Mitigation: Incorporate green the design and bid enhancement sche Ensure the Habitat Assessment Screen undertaken. Carry out a BAP p	ment could assist odiversity example: green life areas, buffer infrastructure into diversity emes. ts Regulation ening is
8 To improve efficiency in land use	?	X	?	X	?	X
and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their andscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality. The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on designated sites, biodiversity and soil quality.		impact on designa biodiversity and so Mitigation	the loss of some land. In and location of will determine the objective, however using will have less sted sites, bil quality.	The building of new inevitably result in existing greenfield. It is the distribution new housing that wimpact upon this of additional housi the negative effects.	the loss of some land. In and location of will determine the bjective. The highest amount and and therefore	
	Seek to make the r of any greenfield la quality of design to on the landscape.	ınd. Ensure a high		most effective use and. Ensure a high o minimise impact	Mitigation Seek to make the of any greenfield la quality of design to on the landscape.	and. Ensure a high

SA Objectives	A		_	3		3	
				ations that Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.		Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.	
9 To conserve and enhance the	?	X	?	X	?	х	
district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	luding archaeological resources of to ensure that new velopment is of a high quality sign and reinforces local tinctiveness. Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate		It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources. Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.		It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources. This option is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater. Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.		
10 To seek to address the causes	/	•	✓		V	/	
and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials;	New development of opportunity to imple design principles.		New development opportunity to impledesign principles.		New development opportunity to impledesign principles.		
b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.		Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.		Additional dwelling on resource use in water capacity and it is assumed that sprinciples will be in	cluding: energy, I sewage capacity, sustainable design	
d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is	Mitigation:		Mitigation:		Mitigation:		

SA Objectives	A	В	С
resilient to the effects of climate change.	Include SUDS in all designs. Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Include SUDS in all designs. Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce the risk of, and	0	0	0
damage from, flooding.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial
	to climate change adaptation.	to climate change adaptation.	to climate change adaptation.
	Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.	Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.	Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.
	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
	Include SUDS in all designs	Include SUDS in all designs	Include SUDS in all designs

SA Objectives	A	В	С
12 To seek to minimise waste	X	Х	Х
generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
13 To assist in the development of:	✓	√ V	√
a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Mitigation: Ensure affordable housing is available.	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Mitigation: Ensure affordable housing is available. Ensure accessibly to employment sites is available.	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Mitigation: Ensure affordable housing is available. Ensure new housing is located in areas accessibly to employment sites.
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	✓	√	√
recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure.
businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs;	Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С
d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.			
15 To assist in the development of	0	0	0
a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development	0	0	0
of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
17 Support community involvement	//	/ /	11
in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A -Table 3 - Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Distribution of Additional Housing

Options

- a) Allocating sites in Science Vale
- b) Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages
- c) Allocating sites in the smaller villages

Key

Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect
1.1		Y Y	Y	0	2

Table 3 – Distribution of Additional Housing

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
1 To help to provide existing and future residents with	X	✓	✓ X
the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent	This option could create housing market	Allocating all additional housing to towns and	Allocating all additional housing in the smaller
environment supported by appropriate levels of	saturation in Science Vale by concentrating	larger villages would provide some residents with	villages, would provide some residents with the
infrastructure	development in one area. Some of the smaller	the opportunity to live in a decent home.	opportunity to live in a decent home however the
	settlements might miss out on some desired	Enhancement:	infrastructure is unlikely be able to support
	growth for local affordable housing. The	The positive effect of proving new homes could	additional housing development in these villages.
	timescales and funding needed for the	be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are	Enhancement:
	infrastructure required to support this level of	built to high standards of sustainable design.	The positive effect of providing new homes could
	growth is untested.	Mitigation:	be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are
	There is a risk that relying on a few larger sites with high infrastructure requirements would not	This option would require significant improvement to public transport in rural areas.	built to high standards of sustainable design.
	deliver homes fast enough to maintain the five	Likelihood:	Mitigation:
	year land supply.	High	This option would require significant improvement
		Scale:	infrastructure in rural areas.
	Mitigation:	Large scale	Likelihood:
	There is little scope to improve this option.	Temp or perm:	High
	Likelihood:	Perm	Scale:
	High	Timing:	Large scale
	Scale:	Short to long term	Temp or perm:
	Large scale	Significance of effect: Significant.	Perm
	Temp or perm:		Timing:
	Perm		Short to long term
	Timing:		Significance of effect: Significant.
	Short to long term		
	Significance of effect:		
	Significant.		
2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for	√	√	/
businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour	Focussing all additional housing developments in	Allocating all additional housing to towns and	Allocating all additional housing to smaller
and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	the Science Vale area should be conducive to	larger villages may create a sufficient opportunity	villages may create a sufficient opportunity to
	business operation and development and should	larger vinages may create a sumcient opportunity	villages may create a sumclent opportunity to
	Saciness operation and development and should		

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	provide the opportunity to create a safe	to create a safe environment, with good urban	create a safe environment, with good urban
	environment. Greater concentration of	design principles.	design principles.
	development may help create safer places	design principles.	design principles.
	through greater pedestrian flows; however the	In the short term whilst development is taking	In the short term whilst development is taking
		•	·
	positive impact may be hindered by growth	place and infrastructure is being developed may	place and infrastructure is being developed may
	pressure in places where housing is already	result in a negative impact on local business.	result in a negative impact on local business.
	allocated. In the short term whilst development is		
	taking place and infrastructure is being developed	Likelihood:	Likelihood:
	may result in a negative impact on local business.	low	low
		Scale:	Scale:
	Enhancement:	District wide	District wide
	Ensure that development is designed to reduce	Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:
	crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of	Perm	Perm
	development needs to be carefully implemented.	Timing:	Timing:
	Likelihood:	Short to long term	Short to long term
	High – this is	Significance of	Significance of
	also dependent upon the design of individual	effect:	effect:
	developments	Not significant.	Not significant.
	Scale:		
	District wide		
	Temp or perm:		
	Perm		
	Timing:		
	Short to long term		
	Significance of		
	effect:		
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health,	Significant.	✓ X	X
education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities			
and services.	This option could create housing market	Allocating all additional housing to towns and	Allocating all additional housing to smaller
and services.	saturation in Science Vale by concentrating	larger villages would ensure that some facilities	villages may place development in some
	development in one area. The timescales and	already that already exist can be maintained,	settlements where no or few services exist.
	funding needed for the infrastructure required to	however the positive impacts may be reduced by	Mitigation:
	support this level of growth is untested, therefore	growth pressure on existing services in places	Choose locations showing spare capacity in
	access to services may be limited.	where housing is already allocated.	service provision and/or ensure improvements to
	Growth pressure on existing services in places	Mitigation:	services commensurate to population growth
	where housing is already allocated may occur.	Choose locations showing spare capacity in	Likelihood:
		service provision and/or ensure improvements to	High
	Mitigation:	services commensurate to population growth	Scale:
	Ensure phasing of development is carefully	Likelihood:	District wide
	implemented. Choose locations showing spare	High	Temp or perm:
	capacity in service provision and/or ensure	Scale:	Perm
	improvements to services commensurate to	District wide	Timing:
	population growth	Temp or perm:	Short to long term
	Likelihood:	Perm	Significance of
	High	Timing:	effect:
	Scale:	Short to long term	Significant.
	Large scale	Significance of	9
	Temp or perm:	effect:	
	Perm	Significant.	
	Timing:	Organitodate.	
	Short to long term		
	Short to long term Significance of effect:		

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Significant.	- magazining once in the terms and talling or thingge	7 moodamig ende mi une ennamer imagee
_			
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being,	X	✓ X	X
and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups	Access to sports, leisure facilities, allotments, cycle paths, footpaths and the country side are all beneficial to health and well-being, these facilities are available in Science Vale; however growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated may lead to detrimental impacts. Mitigation / Enhancement: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth This effect could be enhanced through improvements to the foot and cycle path network and increased frequency of buses and good quality urban design. Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would ensure that some facilities already existed, however the positive impacts may be reduced by growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. Too much additional development in rural areas would not promote social cohesion. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to	✓ x	✓ x	XX
minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.			Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel, increases pollution from vehicles and noise. Too much additional development in rural areas may result in pollution incidences and reduce tranquillity. Mitigation: Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate Likelihood: High Scale: District wide

	Ontion A	Ontion D	Ontion C		
	Option A	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C		
	All in Science Vale Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS		Allocating sites in the smaller villages Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		
		Significant.			
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities the length of journeys and need to travel by car will be reduced. The location of homes in sustainable settlements is intended to support local services; this will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. It is not possible to provide all facilities in a village; therefore a certain degree of travel will be required to access occasional services in nearby centres. Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would reduce the critical mass of demand for public transport in some areas; it would however support existing services in the towns and larger villages where transport options already exist. The towns and larger villages have a good range of services and amenities so the need to travel by car would be reduced. Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel and may lead to a reduction in services because the critical mass may not be sufficient to maintain them. Mitigation: Ensure that a range of transport modes are available, to include: public rights of way, cycle lanes, public transport and community transport schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		

	Option A	Option B	Option C	
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	
	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity	
	The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	The conservation target areas within the district comprise the most important areas to implement improvements for wildlife conservation, additional development in these areas, could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental	
	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	Mitigation: Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are implemented alongside additional housing development.	
	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide	
	Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of	Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term	
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and	Significance of effect: Significant	effect: Significant	Significance of effect: Significant	
enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land; this option does take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding Natural	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations.	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations.	

	Ontion A	Ontion P	Ontion C
	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic	X		X
environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Focusing the additional housing within Science Vale may have a detrimental impact the on historic environment and local distinctiveness. Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Focusing all additional housing at all towns and larger villages may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Henley, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources. Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process, towns and villages should be excluded where additional housing would lead to an adverse impact on the historic environment and archaeological resources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Focusing all additional housing smaller villages may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Many of the smaller villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources. Some of the smaller villages could be impacted even with a smaller amount of development. Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process, villages should be excluded where additional housing would lead to an adverse impact on the historic environment and archaeological resources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate	X	X	X
change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water	Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water
c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable	capacity and sewage capacity.	capacity and sewage capacity.	capacity and sewage capacity.

	Option A	Option B	Option C	
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	· ·	
sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	Allocating sites in the smaller villages Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation. Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	
		Significant	Significant	
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	✓ X	✓ x	✓ X	
	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Focusing all additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale:	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach.	
	Short to long term			

	Option A	Option B	Option C	
40 To analyte religious contract and analyte and	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling,	No direct Impact	No direct Impact	No direct Impact	
compost, or energy recovery.				
	✓ X	X	✓ X	
13 To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Focussing all additional housing in Science Vale will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy, it will however be beneficial to the Science Vale vision and benefit knowledge-based economy. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Focussing all additional housing in towns and larger villages would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment but concentrating growth in popular and sustainable settlements would attract workers to these areas and would support the economies of the market towns and villages. This approach may enhance the rural economy. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Significance of effect: Significant.	Focussing all additional housing in smaller villages would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment. However, this approach may enhance the rural economy. Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Significance of effect: Significant.	
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	
internationally recognised innovation and enterprise				
zone by:	This approach is likely to deliver houses through	Focussing all additional housing in towns and	Focussing all additional housing in small villages	
a) attracting new high value businesses;	the concentration of housing on the growth point	larger villages would not benefit the development	would not benefit with the development of the	
b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	within Science Vale. This option would support	of the knowledge based economy.	knowledge based economy as these industries	
c) delivering new jobs;	the Science Vale AAP; however in the long term,	This approach will not support improvement to	like to cluster, therefore people would need to	
d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new	this could create housing market saturation.	the infrastructure required across the Science	travel to employment. However, this approach	
homes; and	Mitigation/ Enhancement:	Vale area. Focussing development in towns and	may enhance the rural economy.	
e) developing and improving infrastructure across the	Continue to monitor future housing numbers.	larger villages may not directly benefit rural areas	This approach will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science	
Science Vale area.	Likelihood:	but would benefit the wider economy with indirect		
Science vale area.	High	benefits.	Vale area.	
	Scale:	Enhancement /	Enhancement /	
	District wide	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	
	Temp or perm:	There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this	There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this	
	Perm	effect.	effect.	
	Timing:	Likelihood:	Likelihood:	
	Short to long term	High	High	
	Significance of effect:	Scale:	Scale:	
	Significant	District wide	District wide	
		Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:	
		Perm	Perm	
	0			
	0	0	0	

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant,	0	0	0
sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
17 Support community involvement in decisions	11	11	√ √
affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A – Table 4 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Benson Village Sites

The sites within Benson Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

BEN 1, BEN 2, BEN 3, BEN 5, BEN 6, BEN 7 and BEN 8.

Key

11	/	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 4 – Benson Village Sites

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
1 To help to	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	Site BEN1 is a greenfield site of 24.8 hectares on the northwest side of Benson and is capable in principle of accommodating 215 dwellings at a density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will	Site BEN2 is a greenfield site of 3.5 hectares on the north side of Benson, east of BEN1, and is capable in principle of accommodating 60 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact	Site BEN3 is a greenfield site of 7 hectares on the north side of Benson, between BEN2 and BEN4 and is capable in principle of accommodating 80 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact	Site BEN5 is a greenfield site of 8.3 hectares on the north eastern side of Benson and is capable in principle of accommodating 85 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final	Site BEN6 is a greenfield site of 7.7 hectares on the north eastern side of Benson and is capable in principle of accommodating 65 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final	Site BEN7 is a greenfield site of 6.4 hectares located on the southern edge of Benson and is capable in principle of accommodating 160 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to	Site BEN8 is a greenfield site of 6.0 hectares on the southern edge of Benson and is capable in principle of accommodating 120 dwellings density of 25dph. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final
	be required to	assessment will	assessment will	inform the final	inform the final	be required to	inform the final

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.
2 To help to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ X	✓ X
create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	BEN7 & 8 propose a higher risk to potential future residents due to the location beneath the take-off and approach area for RAF Benson. New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	BEN7 & 8 propose a higher risk to potential future residents due to the location beneath the take-off and approach area for RAF Benson. New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
						Work with RAF Benson to consider and reduce any safety concerns.	
3 To improve	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ x
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a	In 2011, Benson village had a population of about 4,754. The nearby MOD base is home to a further 1,800 personnel and their families. The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability to act as a

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	ability to act as a	local centre.	local centre.	local centre.	local centre.	local centre. RAF	local centre. RAF
	local centre.	RAF Benson	RAF Benson	RAF Benson	RAF Benson	Benson offers	Benson offers
	RAF Benson	offers primary	offers primary	offers primary	offers primary	primary school	primary school
	offers primary	school facilities	school facilities	school facilities	school facilities	facilities for MoD	facilities for MoD
	school facilities	for MoD families.	for MoD families.	for MoD families.	for MoD families.	families. Further	families. Further
	for MoD families.	Further housing	Further housing	Further housing	Further housing	housing offers	housing offers the
	Further housing	offers the	offers the	offers the	offers the	the opportunity to	opportunity to
	offers the	opportunity to	opportunity to	opportunity to	opportunity to	support and	support and
	opportunity to	support and	support and	support and	support and	enhance the	enhance the
	support and	enhance the	enhance the	enhance the	enhance the	village; however	village; however
	enhance the	village; however	village; however	village; however	village; however	growth pressure	growth pressure
	village; however	growth pressure	growth pressure	growth pressure	growth pressure	on existing	on existing
	growth pressure	on existing	on existing	on existing	on existing	services in places	services in places
	on existing	services in	services in	services in	services in	where housing is	where housing is
	services in	places where	places where	places where	places where	already allocated	already allocated
	places where	housing is	housing is	housing is	housing is	may occur.	may occur.
	housing is	already allocated	already allocated	already allocated	already allocated	There is a	There is a
	already	may occur.	may occur.	may occur.	may occur.	community hall/	community hall/
	allocated may	There is a	There is a	There is a	There is a	village hall and	village hall and
	occur.	community hall/	community hall/	community hall/	community hall/	allotments, within	allotments, within
	There is a	village hall and	village hall and	village hall and	village hall and	walking distance	walking distance
	community hall/	allotments,	allotments,	allotments,	allotments,	from the site. The	from the site. The
	village hall and	within walking	within walking	within walking	within walking	nearest	nearest
	allotments,	distance from	distance from	distance from	distance from	secondary school	secondary school
	within walking	the site. The	the site. The	the site. The	the site. The	is 3.5 miles away,	is 3.5 miles away,
	distance from	nearest	nearest	nearest	nearest	buses leave	buses leave
	the site. The	secondary	secondary	secondary	secondary	every half an	every half an
	nearest	school is 3.5	school is 3.5	school is 3.5	school is 3.5	hour.	hour.
	secondary	miles away,	miles away,	miles away,	miles away,	B#141 41	B#141 41
	school is 3.5	buses leave	buses leave	buses every half	buses leave	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	miles away,	every half an	every half an	an hour.	every half an	Ensure good	Ensure good
	buses leave	hour.	hour.	Mitimatic ::	hour.	urban design	urban design
	every half an	Mitimation	Mitimatian	Mitigation:	Baitimetiem	principles are	principles are
	hour.	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Ensure good	Mitigation:	implemented to	implemented to
	The northern	Ensure good	Ensure good	urban design	Ensure good	create good	create good
	part of the site	urban design	urban design	principles are	urban design	access to the	access to the
	has poor access	principles are	principles are	implemented to	principles are	village.	village.
	to Benson.	implemented to	implemented to	create good	implemented to		

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally
4 To maintain	X	X	X	X	X	XX	XX
and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have negative effects on people's health and wellbeing. There are safety concerns due to a hazard zone	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have negative effects on people's health and wellbeing. The village contains 2 x	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have negative effects on people's health and wellbeing. There is a PROW running	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have negative effects on people's health and wellbeing. A PROW runs along the	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have negative effects on people's health and wellbeing. The village contains 2 x allotments sites,	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, BEN 7 is located under the flight path. This is likely to have negative effects on people's health and well-being.	RAF Benson is 1 mile south of Benson village; aircraft noise in the area can be significant, BEN 8 is located under the flight path. This is likely to have negative effects on people's health and well-being.

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	relating to 2 gas	allotments sites,	between the	western	which can be	The village	The village
	pipelines cross	which can be	BEN 3 and BEN	boundary.	beneficial to	contains 2 x	contains 2 x
	the western part	beneficial to	4.	The village	health and well-	allotments sites,	allotments sites,
	of site.	health and well-		contains 2 x	being.	which can be	which can be
	The northern	being.	The village	allotments sites,		beneficial to	beneficial to
	part of the site		contains 2 x	which can be	Mitigation:	health and well-	health and well-
	has poor access	Mitigation:	allotments sites,	beneficial to	Carry out an	being.	being.
	to Benson	Carry out an	which can be	health and well-	acoustic study to		
	Village.	acoustic study to	beneficial to	being.	inform site	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	The village	inform site	health and well-		selection and	Carry out an	Carry out an
	contains 2 x	selection and	being.	Mitigation:	mitigation	acoustic study to	acoustic study to
	allotments sites,	mitigation		Carry out an	required.	inform site	inform site
	which can be	required.	Mitigation:	acoustic study to	Ensure the	selection and	selection and
	beneficial to	Ensure the	Carry out an	inform site	allotments of	mitigation	mitigation
	health and well-	allotments of	acoustic study to	selection and	protected.	required.	required.
	being.	protected.	inform site	mitigation		Ensure the	Ensure the
			selection and	required.		allotments of	allotments of
	Mitigation		mitigation			protected.	protected.
	Carry out an		required.	Ensure the			
	acoustic study to		Ensure the	allotments of			
	inform site		allotments are	protected.			
	selection and		protected.	Protect the			
	mitigation			PROW access.			
	required. Work		Protect the				
	with		PROW access.				
	infrastructure						
	providers to						
	ensure safety						
	concerns are						
	resolved.						
	Ensure good						
	urban design						
	principles are						
	implemented to						
	create good						
	access to						
	Benson Village.						

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	Ensure the allotments of						
	protected.						
	,						
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required.
	required. Ensure phasing	Ensure phasing of development					
	of development occurs to reduce	occurs to reduce noise impacts.					
	noise impacts.	Encourage the					
	Encourage the	use of	use of	use of	use of	use of permeable	use of permeable
	use of	permeable	permeable	permeable	permeable	surfaces and	surfaces and
	permeable	surfaces and SUDS.	surfaces and SUDS.	surfaces and SUDS.	surfaces and SUDS.	SUDS.	SUDS.
		3003.	טטטט.	3003.	3003.		

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	surfaces and SUDS.						
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The northern part of the site has poor access to Benson Village. The A4074 is adjacent to the proposed site, buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes.	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Bus stops along the A4074 are approx 10 minutes' walk. Buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The site is 5-10 minutes' walk in Benson village to existing facilities within the village. Cycling to Wallingford is	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Bus stops along the A4074 are approx. 20 minutes' walk. Buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The site is 5-10 minutes' walk in Benson village to existing facilities within the village. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes.	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Bus stops along the A4074 are approx. 20 minutes' walk. Buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The site is 5-10 minutes' walk in Benson village to existing facilities within the village. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes.	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Bus stops along the A4074 are approx. 20 minutes' walk. Buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The site is 5-10 minutes' walk in Benson village to existing facilities within the village. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes.	Any increase in population may result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The A4074 is adjacent to the proposed sites, buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The village has no train station. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The A4074 is adjacent to the proposed sites, buses run every half an hour to Oxford, Reading and Wallingford. The village has no train station. Cycling to Wallingford is approx. 20 minutes. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to

SA Objectives BE	EN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
The non Training as can of condense applied to the site work in the site w	ne village has o train station. ransport ssessment arried on behalf landowner oncluded that a evelopment of oproximately 00 dwellings ould have a egligible impact on the local road etwork. itigation nsure good ban design rinciples are nplemented to reate good ccess to enson Village, oecifically from e south of the	approx. 20 minutes. The village has no train station. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	The village has no train station. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	The village has no train station. Transport assessment submitted to the council found that an additional 100 dwellings would have a minimal impact on the local highway network. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	The village has no train station. Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	create good access to Benson Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
7 To conserve	Х	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ x
and enhance	A BAP Phase 1	No known	No known	No known	Mature hedging	Hedgerows	Mature hedge to
biodiversity	survey has been	biodiversity	biodiversity	biodiversity	on all boundaries	designated as	the South and
	carried out and	constraints	constraints	constraints	Grade 2/3A	important under	North.
	identified legally	identified The	identified.	identified.	agricultural land.	the 1997	Grade II
	protected	following	Agricultural land	Mature hedging	No known	regulations on	agricultural land.
	Eurasian Badger	European Sites	hedging to the	to North, East	biodiversity	the northern	The following
	present on site.	need to be	West of the	and West.	constraints	border of the site.	European Sites
	Willow trees	considered when	boundary.	Agricultural land	identified.	Grade 2/3A	need to be
	approximately	identifying areas	The following	hedging to the	The following	agricultural land.	considered when
	10 metres tall on	for additional	European Sites	West of the	European Sites	The following	identifying areas
	the western	housing	need to be	boundary.	need to be	European Sites	for additional
	boundary and	development.	considered when	The following	considered when	need to be	housing
	low hedging on	Aston Rowant	identifying areas	European Sites	identifying areas	considered when	development.
	all other	SAC, Chiltern	for additional	need to be	for additional	identifying areas	Aston Rowant
	boundaries of	Beechwoods	housing	considered when	housing	for additional	SAC, Chiltern
	the site.	SAC, Cothill Fen	development.	identifying areas	development.	housing	Beechwoods
	Hedgerows	SAC, Hartslock	Aston Rowant	for additional	Aston Rowant	development.	SAC, Cothill Fen
	provide habitats	Woods SAC,	SAC, Chiltern	housing	SAC, Chiltern	Aston Rowant	SAC, Hartslock
	for a range of	Little Wittenham	Beechwoods	development.	Beechwoods	SAC, Chiltern	Woods SAC,
	species.	SAC Oxford	SAC, Cothill Fen	Aston Rowant	SAC, Cothill Fen	Beechwoods	Little Wittenham
	The following	Meadows SAC	SAC, Hartslock	SAC, Chiltern	SAC, Hartslock	SAC, Cothill Fen	SAC Oxford
	European Sites	Additional	Woods SAC,	Beechwoods	Woods SAC,	SAC, Hartslock	Meadows SAC
	need to be	development	Little Wittenham	SAC, Cothill Fen	Little Wittenham	Woods SAC,	Additional
	considered	can lead to	SAC Oxford	SAC, Hartslock	SAC Oxford	Little Wittenham	development can
	when identifying	increased	Meadows SAC	Woods SAC,	Meadows SAC	SAC Oxford	lead to increased
	areas for	emissions from	Additional	Little Wittenham	Additional	Meadows SAC	emissions from
	additional	vehicle	development can	SAC Oxford	development can	Additional	vehicle
	housing	movement and	lead to increased	Meadows SAC	lead to increased	development can	movement and
	development.	put strain on	emissions from	Additional	emissions from	lead to increased	put strain on
	Aston Rowant	water resources,	vehicle	development can	vehicle	emissions from	water resources,
	SAC, Chiltern	both can have	movement and	lead to increased	movement and	vehicle	both can have
	Beechwoods	detrimental	put strain on	emissions from	put strain on	movement and	detrimental
	SAC, Cothill Fen	effects on	water resources,	vehicle	water resources,	put strain on	effects on SAC's.
	SAC, Hartslock	SAC's.	both can have	movement and	both can have	water resources,	Additional
	Woods SAC,	Additional	detrimental	put strain on	detrimental	both can have	development in
	Little Wittenham	development in		water resources,			these areas could

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	SAC Oxford	these areas	effects on	both can have	effects on	detrimental	assist with
	Meadows SAC	could assist with	SAC's.	detrimental	SAC's.	effects on SAC's.	funding for
	Additional	funding for	Additional	effects on	Additional	Additional	biodiversity
	development	biodiversity	development in	SAC's.	development in	development in	enhancement for
	can lead to	enhancement for	these areas	Additional	these areas	these areas could	example: green
	increased	example: green	could assist with	development in	could assist with	assist with	infrastructure,
	emissions from	infrastructure,	funding for	these areas	funding for	funding for	wildlife areas,
	vehicle	wildlife areas,	biodiversity	could assist with	biodiversity	biodiversity	buffer zones etc.
	movement and	buffer zones etc.	enhancement for	funding for	enhancement for	enhancement for	
	put strain on		example: green	biodiversity	example: green	example: green	Mitigation:
	water resources,	Mitigation:	infrastructure,	enhancement for	infrastructure,	infrastructure,	Incorporate green
	both can have	Key	wildlife areas,	example: green	wildlife areas,	wildlife areas,	infrastructure into
	detrimental	management	buffer zones etc.	infrastructure,	buffer zones etc.	buffer zones etc.	the design and
	effects on	requirements		wildlife areas,			biodiversity
	SAC's.	include	Mitigation:	buffer zones etc.	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	enhancement
	Additional	maintaining the	Incorporate		Incorporate	Key management	schemes.
	development in	character of the	green	Mitigation:	green	requirements	Carry out a BAP
	these areas	floodplain	infrastructure	Incorporate	infrastructure	include	phase 1 survey.
	could assist with	landscapes on	into the design	green	into the design	maintaining the	Ensure the
	funding for	the edge of the	and biodiversity	infrastructure	and biodiversity	character of the	Habitats
	biodiversity	AONB, with their	enhancement	into the design	enhancement	floodplain	Regulation
	enhancement for	comparative	schemes.	and biodiversity	schemes.	landscapes on	Assessment
	example: green	remoteness, and	Carry out a BAP	enhancement	Carry out a BAP	the edge of the	Screening is
	infrastructure,	to enhance their	phase 1 survey.	schemes.	phase 1 survey.	AONB, with their	undertaken
	wildlife areas,	ecological		Carry out a BAP		comparative	
	buffer zones etc.	character	Ensure the	phase 1 survey.	Ensure the	remoteness, and	
	BB141 41	through	Habitats		Habitats	to enhance their	
	Mitigation:	restoration of	Regulation	Ensure the	Regulation	ecological	
	Ensure the	waterside	Assessment	Habitats	Assessment	character through	
	hedgerows and	pasture and	Screening is	Regulation	Screening is	restoration of	
	trees are	riparian	undertaken.	Assessment	undertaken to	waterside pasture	
	protected.	vegetation.		Screening is	identify	and riparian	
	Key	Incorporate		undertaken.	appropriate	vegetation.	
	management	green			areas for	Incorporate green	
	requirements	infrastructure			additional	infrastructure into	
	include	into the design			housing.	the design and	
	maintaining the	and biodiversity				biodiversity	
	character of the						

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	floodplain	enhancement				enhancement	
	landscapes on	schemes.				schemes.	
	the edge of the					Carry out a BAP	
	AONB, with their	Carry out a BAP				phase 1 survey.	
	comparative	phase 1 survey.				Ensure the	
	remoteness, and					Habitats	
	to enhance their	Ensure the				Regulation	
	ecological	Habitats				Assessment	
	character	Regulation				Screening is	
	through	Assessment				undertaken.	
	restoration of	Screening is					
	waterside	undertaken.					
	pasture and						
	riparian						
	vegetation.						
	Incorporate						
	green						
	infrastructure						
	into the design and biodiversity						
	enhancement						
	schemes.						
	Ensure the						
	Habitats						
	Regulation						
	Assessment						
	Screening is						
	undertaken.						
8 To improve	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
efficiency in	Site BEN1 is a	Site BEN2 is a	Site BEN3 is a	Site BEN5 is a	Site BEN6 is a	Site BEN7 is a	Site BEN8 is a
land use and to	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	greenfield site of
conserve and	24.8 hectares on	3.5 hectares on	7 hectares on	8.3 hectares on	7.7 hectares on	6.4 hectares	6.0 hectares on
enhance the	the north west	the north side of	the north side of	the north eastern	the north eastern	located on the	the southern
district's open	side of Benson.	Benson.	Benson,	side of Benson.	side of Benson.	southern edge of	edge of Benson.
spaces and	BEN1 is not	BEN2 is not	between BEN2	BEN5 is not	BEN5 is not	Benson.	BEN8 is not
countryside in	within the Green	within the Green	and BEN4.	within the Green	within the Green	BEN7 is not	within the Green
particular, those	Belt or the	Belt or the	BEN3 is not	Belt or the	Belt or the	within the Green	Belt or the
areas							

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
designated for	Chilterns AONB	Chilterns AONB	within the Green	Chilterns AONB	Chilterns AONB	Belt or the	Chilterns AONB
their landscape	but is within the	but is within the	Belt or the	but is within the	but is within the	Chilterns AONB	but is within the
importance,	setting of the	setting of the	Chilterns AONB	setting of the	setting of the	but is within the	setting of the
minerals,	North Wessex	North Wessex	but is within the	North Wessex	North Wessex	setting of the	North Wessex
biodiversity and	Downs AONB,	Downs AONB,	setting of the	Downs AONB,	Downs AONB,	North Wessex	Downs AONB,
soil quality.	whose boundary	whose boundary	North Wessex	whose boundary	whose boundary	Downs AONB,	whose boundary
	lies some 200m	lies some 700m	Downs AONB,	lies some 1100m	lies some 1300m	whose boundary	lies some 250m
	to the north	to the north	whose boundary	to the south	to the south	lies some 250m	to the west.
	west.	west. Grade 2	lies some 900m	west.	west.	to the west.	Grade 2
	The LCA	agricultural land.	to the south	Grade II	Grade 2/3A	Grade	agricultural land
	recommended	It is	west.	agricultural land	agricultural land.	2agricultural land.	
	that only part of	recommended	The site lies	according to	It is	It is	Mitigation
	this site is	that only part of	within LCA 3 The	MAFF data.	recommended	recommended	It is
	considered	this site is	Clay Vale / LCT	However an	that only part of	that the whole of	recommended
	further on	considered	Undulating, open	independent	the site is	this site is	that the whole of
	landscape and	further on	vale The eastern	report done on	considered	considered	this site is
	visual grounds.	landscape and	and northern	behalf of	further on	further.	considered
	The intervisibility	visual grounds.	edges of the site	landowner	landscape and	Mitigation:	further subject to
	of the site with	The capacity of	abut open	showed that	visual grounds.	A detailed	the factors listed
	the NWD AONB	the site is	countryside;	69% is grade 3b,	At a nominal	landscape and	in the LCA
	further	constrained by	BEN4 to the	15% 3a and 16%	density of 25	visual impact	recommendations
	constrains the	the strong	east, with a	grade 2.	dph, 65	assessment to	including the
	site.	relationship of	PROW running	It is	dwellings might	assess the visual	development of
	The site is	the western	between the	recommended	be	impact on the	BEN7 and a
	Grade 2	section of site	sites, and	that only part of	accommodated	NWD AONB and	detailed
	agricultural land	with the wider	pasture	this site is	on site BEN6.	the Chilterns	landscape and
	according to the MAFF data.	countryside and	stretching off to	considered	Mitigation	AONB whilst	visual impact
		the intervisibility	the north. Grade	further on	A full detailed	respecting the	assessment to
	However an	of the site with	2 agricultural	landscape and	landscape and	distinctive	assess the visual
	independent	the NWD AONB.	land.	visual grounds. At a nominal	visual impact assessment will	character of	impact on the NWD AONB and
	study showed the land to be	Mitigation: A full detailed	Mitigation: It is			Benson and its	the Chilterns
				density of 25	be required to	rural setting.	AONB whilst
	49% grade 3a,	landscape and visual impact	recommended	dph, 85	inform the final	Considers ways	
	5% grade 3b and 46% grade	assessment will	that only part of this site is	dwellings might be	capacity of the site. A lower	to mitigate the loss of good	respecting the distinctive
	2.		considered	accommodated		•	character of
	│ ∠. │ Mitigation	be required to inform the final	further on	on site BEN5	density may be	quality agriculture	Benson and its
	wiiliyalion				necessary to avoid visual	land.	
		capacity of the	landscape and	Mitigation	avolu visuai		rural setting.

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
SA Objectives	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Appropriate access to the site would need to be confirmed. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Mitigation: Key management requirements include maintaining the character of the floodplain landscapes on the edge of the AONB, with their comparative remoteness, and to enhance their ecological character through restoration of waterside pasture and riparian vegetation. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	visual grounds. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 80 dwellings might be accommodated on site BEN3. Mitigation A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the rural agricultural character of the Moreton Plain, which provides a transition between the chalk uplands and the clay Vale should be maintained.	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	intrusion from the built form. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	BEN 7	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
			Considers ways to mitigate the				
			loss of good				
			quality				
0 T			agriculture land.				
9 To conserve and enhance	XX	Х	X	X	X	XX	XX
the district's	The northern	The site lies	The site is LCA 3	The site is LCA	The North	Archaeological	Archaeological
historic	and western	within LCA 4	The Clay Vale /	5D Moreton	Wessex Downs	restraint has	restraint has
environment	edges of the site	River Thames	LCT Undulating,	Plain lies some	AONB LCA 5D	been identified on	been identified on
including	abut open countryside with	Corridor / LCT Flat, open	open vale. The eastern and	1100m from the western	Moreton Plain lies some 1300m	the site.	the site.
archaeological	the south	farmland, Grade	northern edges	boundary of	from the western	The Council will	The Council will
resources and	eastern	2 agricultural	of the site abut	BEN5 and hence	boundary of	ensure that all	ensure that all
to ensure that	boundary	land.	open	the site has the	BEN6 and hence	new development	new development
new	formed by rear		countryside, the	potential to affect	the site has the	complies with the	complies with the
development is of a high quality	gardens of	Archaeological	setting is very	the character of	potential to affect	South	South
design and	houses and the	restraints are	rural.	this area.	the character of	Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire
reinforces local	southern	unknown.	A	Manatan Diain is	this area.	Design Guide.	Design Guide.
distinctiveness.	boundary by Littleworth Road,	The Council will	Archaeological restraints are	Moreton Plain is a transitional	Moreton Plain is	Which will require high quality	Which will require high quality
	with houses in	ensure that all	unknown.	landscape	a transitional	design and	design and
	the	new	dikilowii.	between the	landscape	materials,	materials,
	Conservation	development	The Council will	chalk uplands to	between the	sensitive building	sensitive building
	Area opposite.	complies with	ensure that all	the south and	chalk uplands to	heights and	heights and
	The site forms	the South	new	the clay Vale to	the south and	would have to	would have to
	part of the	Oxfordshire	development	the north.	the clay Vale to	preserve and	preserve and
	setting of the	Design Guide.	complies with	Consideration	the north.	enhance the	enhance the
	Benson Conservation	Which will require high	the South Oxfordshire	should be given to the impact of	Consideration should be given	historic environment.	historic environment.
	Area to which it	quality design	Design Guide.	new	to the impact of	environinient.	environment.
	is adjacent.	and materials,	Which will	development on	new	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Archaeological	sensitive	require high	the AONB	development on	With regard to	With regard to the
	restraints are	building heights	quality design	boundary on	the AONB	the historic	historic
	unknown.	and would have	and materials,	both the	boundary on	environment: A	environment: A
	The Council will	to preserve and	sensitive building	character of the	both the	predetermination	predetermination
	ensure that all	enhance the	heights and	AONB and in	character of the	archaeological	archaeological
	new		would have to		AONB and in	desk-based	desk-based

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
	development	historic	preserve and	views from the	views from the	assessment and	assessment and
	complies with	environment.	enhance the	higher ground.	higher ground.	evaluation should	evaluation should
	the South		historic			be undertaken to	be undertaken to
	Oxfordshire	Mitigation:	environment.	Archaeological	Archaeological	establish a	establish a
	Design Guide.	Key		restraints are	restraints are	suitable and	suitable and
	Which will	management	Mitigation	unknown.	unknown.	appropriate level	appropriate level
	require high	requirements	A detailed	The Council will	The Council will	of mitigation.	of mitigation.
	quality design	include	landscape and	ensure that all	ensure that all		
	and materials,	maintaining the	visual impact	new	new		
	sensitive	character of the	assessment to	development	development		
	building heights	floodplain	assess the visual	complies with	complies with		
	and would have	landscapes on	impact on the	the South	the South		
	to preserve and	the edge of the	NWD AONB	Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire		
	enhance the	AONB, with their	whilst respecting	Design Guide.	Design Guide.		
	historic	comparative	the distinctive	Which will	Which will		
	environment.	remoteness, and	character of	require high	require high		
		to enhance their	Benson and its	quality design	quality design		
	Mitigation	ecological	rural setting.	and materials,	and materials,		
	Ensure no	character	With regard to	sensitive building	sensitive building		
	impact on the	through	the historic	heights and	heights and		
	conservation	restoration of	environment: A	would have to	would have to		
	area and avoid	waterside	predetermination	preserve and	preserve and		
	loss of local	pasture and	archaeological	enhance the	enhance the		
	distinctiveness.	riparian	desk-based	historic	historic		
	Α	vegetation.	assessment and	environment.	environment.		
	predetermination	With regard to	evaluation				
	archaeological	the historic	should be	Mitigation:	Mitigation:		
	desk-based	environment: A	undertaken to	Key	With regard to		
	assessment and	predetermination	establish a	management	the historic		
	evaluation	archaeological	suitable and	requirements of	environment: A		
	should be	desk-based	appropriate level	relevance are to	predetermination		
	undertaken to	assessment and	of mitigation.	conserve and	archaeological		
	establish a	evaluation		enhance the	desk-based		
	suitable and	should be		rural agricultural	assessment and		
	appropriate level	undertaken to		character of the	evaluation		
	of mitigation.	establish a		Moreton Plain,	should be		
	- 	suitable and		which provides a	undertaken to		
				transition	establish a		

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
		appropriate level of mitigation.		between the chalk uplands and the clay Vale. With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	suitable and appropriate level of mitigation		
10 To seek to	✓	✓	✓	✓	√	√	✓
address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy,	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles. Additional dwellings will put	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles. Additional dwellings will put pressure	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles. Additional dwellings will put pressure

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
water resources	pressure	Additional	Additional	Additional	Additional	resource use	resource use
and materials;	resource use	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	including: energy,	including: energy,
b) protecting,	including:	pressure	pressure	pressure	pressure	water capacity	water capacity
enhancing and	energy, water	resource use	resource use	resource use	resource use	and sewage	and sewage
improving our	capacity and	including:	including:	including:	including:	capacity, it is	capacity, it is
water supply	sewage	energy, water	energy, water	energy, water	energy, water	assumed that	assumed that
where	capacity, it is	capacity and	capacity and	capacity and	capacity and	sustainable	sustainable
possible	assumed that	sewage	sewage	sewage	sewage	design principles	design principles
c) maximizing	sustainable	capacity, it is	capacity, it is	capacity, it is	capacity, it is	will be	will be
the proportion	design principles	assumed that	assumed that	assumed that	assumed that	implemented.	implemented.
of energy	will be	sustainable	sustainable	sustainable	sustainable		
generated from	implemented.	design principles	design principles	design principles	design principles	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
renewable		will be	will be	will be	will be		
sources; and	Mitigation:	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.	Continue to work	Include SUDS in
d) ensuring that						with Thames	all designs.
the design and	Include SUDS in	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	water to ensure	
location of new	all designs.		Encourage	Encourage	Encourage	water and	Continue to work
development is		Include SUDS in	green	green	green	sewage capacity	with Thames
resilient to the	Promote	all designs.	infrastructure	infrastructure	infrastructure	is maintained.	water to ensure
effects of	sustainable		and biodiversity	and biodiversity	and biodiversity		water and
climate change.	building	Promote	enhancement	enhancement	enhancement		sewage capacity
	practices which	sustainable	schemes; these	schemes; these	schemes; these		is maintained.
	conserve	building	are beneficial to	are beneficial to	are beneficial to		
	energy, water	practices which	flood prevention	flood prevention	flood prevention		
	resources and	conserve	and resilience to	and resilience to	and resilience to		
	materials.	energy, water	climate change.	climate change.	climate change.		
		resources and					
	Continue to work	materials.	Continue to work	Continue to work	Continue to work		
	with Thames		with Thames	with Thames	with Thames		
	water to ensure	Continue to work	water to ensure	water to ensure	water to ensure		
	water and	with Thames	water and	water and	water and		
	sewage capacity	water to ensure	sewage capacity	sewage capacity	sewage capacity		
	is maintained.	water and	is maintained.	is maintained.	is maintained.		
		sewage capacity					
		is maintained.					
	VV						
	XX	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	✓

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
SA Objectives 11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Approximately 5.9 hectares in the western part of site is within flood zone 2 and 3 Mitigation: No development should take place within the flood zones 2 & 3 on the site. Key management requirements include enhancing the ecological character through restoration of waterside pasture and riparian vegetation; this will be beneficial to flood prevention. Include SUDS in	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs.
12 To seek to	all designs.	X	X	X	X	X	X
minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling,	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
SA Objectives compost, or energy recovery.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
	√	√	√	√	✓	√	√

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
13 To assist in	Additional						
the	housing will						
development of:	increase the						
a) high and	population and	population and	population and	population and	population and	population and	population and
stable levels of	maintain and						
employment	enhance the	enhance the rural	enhance the rural				
and facilitating	rural economy.	economy.	economy.				
inward							
investment;	Mitigation:						
b) a strong,	Encourage local						
innovative and	work force and	work force and	work force and	work force and	work force and	work force and	work force and on
knowledge-	on the job skill	the job skill					
based economy	training through-						
that deliver	out the						
high-value-	development of						
added,	new housing.						
sustainable,	Encourage	Encourage	Encourage	Encourage	Encourage	Encourage green	Encourage green
low-impact	green and eco	and eco	and eco				
activities;	technologies,	technologies,	technologies,	technologies,	technologies,	technologies, this	technologies, this
c) small firms,	this will lead to	will lead to an	will lead to an				
particularly	an increase in	increase in skills	increase in skills				
those that	skills locally and	locally and assist	locally and assist				
maintain and	assist in	in developing	in developing				
enhance the	developing new	new businesses.	new businesses.				
rural	businesses.	businesses.	businesses.	businesses.	businesses.		
economy; and							
d) thriving							
economies in market towns							
and villages							
and villages							

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
14 To support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
the	No direct impact						
development of							
Science Vale							
as an internationally							
recognised							
innovation and							
enterprise zone							
by:							
a) attracting							
new high value							
businesses;							
b) supporting							
innovation and							
enterprise;							
c) delivering							
new jobs;							
d) supporting							
and							
accelerating the							
delivery of new							
homes; and e) developing							
and improving							
infrastructure							
across the							
Science Vale							
area.							
15 To assist in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
the	No direct impact						
development of							
a skilled							
workforce to							
support the							
long term							
competitiveness							
of the district by							

SA Objectives	BEN 1	BEN 2	BEN 3	BEN 5	BEN 6	BEN 7	BEN 8
raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.							
16 To	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact					
17 Support	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site. Mitigation:	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community would like development at Benson on more than 1 site. Mitigation:
	Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A – Table 5 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Chinnor Village Sites

The sites within Chinnor Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

CHI 1, CHI 7, CHI 8, CHI 20 and CHI 21

Key:

√ √	✓	хх	Х	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 5 – Chinnor Village Sites

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
1 To help to provide	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	Site CHI 1 is a greenfield site of 10.1 hectares on the southern edge of Chinnor. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 85 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHI 1. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to	CHI 7 is a greenfield site of 3.6ha on the north side of Chinnor. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 80 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHI 7. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	CHI 8 is a greenfield site of 2.6 ha on the north side of Chinnor. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 65 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHI 8. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	CHI 20 is greenfield site of 3.5ha on the southeast side of Chinnor. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 90 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHI 20. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	CHI 21 is a greenfield site of 3.8ha on the south-east side of Chinnor. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 95 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHI 21. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	avoid visual intrusion from the built form.				
2 To help to create	✓	✓	✓	✓ X	✓ X
safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	Access for CHI 20 and CHI21 is through the existing housing estate to the north where the roads are narrow and already extensively used for parking, they may be safety issues to consider. New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Consider how to address the access to the site and parking issues.	Access for CHI 20 and CHI21 is through the existing housing estate to the north where the roads are narrow and already extensively used for parking, they may be safety issues to consider. New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Consider how to address the access to the site and parking issues.
3 To improve	1	1	1	✓	✓
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural,	In 2011, Chinnor village had a population of about 5,925. The village	This site is infill into the existing village adjacent to the school. In 2011,	This site is infill into the existing village adjacent to the school.	In 2011, Chinnor village had a population of about 5,925. The village	In 2011, Chinnor village had a population of about 5,925. The village

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
and community	has a good range of	Chinnor village had a	In 2011, Chinnor village	has a good range of	has a good range of
facilities and	shops and services,	population of about	had a population of	shops and services,	shops and services,
services.	including a doctor's	5,925. The village has a	about 5,925. The village	including a doctor's	including a doctor's
	surgery, dentist surgery	good range of shops	has a good range of	surgery, dentist surgery	surgery, dentist surgery
	and two primary	and services, including	shops and services,	and a primary school.	and a primary school.
	schools. The village	a doctor's surgery,	including a doctor's	The village offers a	The village offers a
	offers a number of	dentist surgery and two	surgery, dentist surgery	number of services with	number of services with
	services with the ability	primary school. The	and a primary school.	the ability to act as a	the ability to act as a
	to act as a local centre.	village offers a number	The village offers a	local centre Further	local centre Further
	Further housing offers	of services with the	number of services with	housing offer the	housing offer the
	the opportunity to	ability to act as a local	the ability to act as a	opportunity to support	opportunity to support
	support and enhance	centre Further housing	local centre Further	and enhance the	and enhance the
	the village; however	offers the opportunity to	housing offer the	village; however growth	village; however growth
	growth pressure on	support and enhance	opportunity to support	pressure on existing	pressure on existing
	existing services in	the village; however	and enhance the	services in places	services in places
	places where housing is	growth pressure on	village; however growth	where housing is	where housing is
	already allocated may	existing services in	pressure on existing	already allocated may	already allocated may
	occur.	places where housing is	services in places	occur.	occur.
	There is a community	already allocated may	where housing is	There is a community	There is a community
	hall/ village hall and	occur.	already allocated may	hall/ village hall and	hall/ village hall and
	allotments, within	There is a community	occur.	allotments, within	allotments, within
	walking distance from	hall/ village hall and	There is a community	walking distance from	walking distance from
	the site. There are	allotments, within	hall/ village hall and	the site. There are	the site. There are
	secondary schools	walking distance from	allotments, within	secondary schools	secondary schools
	approx. 3-4 miles away	the site. There are	walking distance from	approx. 3-4 miles away	approx. 3-4 miles away
	from the site. Bus	secondary schools	the site. There are	from the site. Bus	from the site. Bus
	services are hourly.	approx. 3-4 miles away	secondary schools	services are hourly.	services are hourly.
	Cycling would take	from the site. Bus	approx. 3-4 miles away	Cycling would take	Cycling would take
	approx. 30 minutes.	services are hourly.	from the site. Bus	approx. 30 minutes.	approx. 30 minutes. Residents have
	Residents have	Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes.	services are hourly.	Residents have	
	suggested that allotments and play	Residents have	Cycling would take	suggested that allotments and play	suggested that allotments and play
	parks would be required		approx. 30 minutes. Residents have		parks would be required
	to support population	suggested that allotments and play	suggested that	parks would be required to support population	to support population
	growth.	parks would be required	allotments and play	growth.	growth.
	Mitigation:	to support population	parks would be required	giowiii.	giowiii.
	Ensure good urban	growth.	to support population	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	design principles are	giowiii.		minganon.	winganon.
	design principles are		growth.		

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	implemented to create good access to the village and integrate new housing development. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village and integrate new housing development. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village and integrate new housing development. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village and integrate new housing development. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village and integrate new housing development. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally
4 To maintain and	/	11	✓ ✓	/	1
improve people's					
health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	As a large village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site.	As a large village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site.	As a large village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site.	As a large village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site.	As a large village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site.
health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith	are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance	are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance	are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance	are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance	are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Ensure that any safety issues with the overhead power lines are resolved. Consider mitigating noise associated with M40/A40.	This site is infill into the existing village adjacent to the school. This provides opportunity for community cohesion. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Ensure that any safety issues with the overhead power lines are resolved. Consider mitigating noise associated with M40/A40.	provides opportunity for community cohesion. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
5 To reduce harm to	✓ X	✓ x	✓ X	√ X	✓ x
the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
OA OBJOURNES	The site is predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Ensure that any safety issues with the overhead power lines are resolved. Consider mitigating noise associated with M40/A40.	The site is predominantly rural character but some localised intrusion of main roads (including M40/A40), overhead power lines and built development. Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Ensure that any safety issues with the overhead power lines are resolved. Consider mitigating noise associated with M40/A40.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
6 To improve travel	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Chinnor has no train station in the village; there is good access from direct bus links with Thame, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough railway station on the Chiltern Main Line, buses run hourly.	Chinnor has no train station in the village; there is good access from direct bus links with Thame, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough railway station on the Chiltern Main Line, buses run hourly.	Chinnor has no train station in the village; there is good access from direct bus links with Thame, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough railway station on the Chiltern Main Line, buses run hourly.	Chinnor has no train station in the village; there is good access from direct bus links with Thame, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough railway station on the Chiltern Main Line, buses run hourly.	Chinnor has no train station in the village; there is good access from direct bus links with Thame, High Wycombe, and Princes Risborough railway station on the Chiltern Main Line, buses run hourly.

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	Buses run hourly to Oxford and Reading, the bus stop to all destinations is approx. 2 minutes' walk from the	Buses run hourly to Oxford and Reading, the bus stop to all destinations is approx. 3 minutes' walk from	Buses run hourly to Oxford and Reading, the bus stop to all destinations is approx. 3 minutes' walk from	Buses run hourly to Oxford and Reading, the bus stop to all destinations is approx. 2 minutes' walk from	Buses run hourly to Oxford and Reading, the bus stop to all destinations is approx. 2 minutes' walk from
	Access is good to the M40.	the site. Access is good to the M40.	the site. Access is good to the M40.	the site. Access is good to the M40.	the site. Access is good to the M40.
	The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, dentist surgery, pharmacy, post office and 2 primary schools.	The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, dentist surgery, pharmacy, post office and 2 primary schools.	The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, dentist surgery, pharmacy, post office and 2 primary schools.	The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, dentist surgery, pharmacy, post office and 2 primary schools.	The village has a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, dentist surgery, pharmacy, post office and 2 primary schools.
	The site is approx. 6 minutes and/or 10 minutes' walk to 2 primary schools in the village, and 6 and/or 10 minutes' walk to a doctor's surgery.	The site is approx.10 minutes' walk to 2 primary schools in the village and 10 minutes' walk to a doctor's surgery.	The site is approx.10 minutes' walk to 2 primary schools in the village and 10 minutes' walk to a doctor's surgery.	The site is approx. 6 minutes and/or 10 minutes' walk to 2 primary schools in the village and 10 minutes' walk to a doctor's surgery.	The site is approx.10 minutes' walk to 2 primary schools in the village and 10 minutes' walk to a doctor's surgery.
	There are secondary schools Thame, Princes Risborough and High Wycombe, buses run hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes or longer.	There are secondary schools Thame, Princes Risborough and High Wycombe, buses run hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes or longer.	There are secondary schools Thame, Princes Risborough and High Wycombe, buses run hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes or longer.	There are secondary schools Thame, Princes Risborough and High Wycombe, buses run hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes or longer.	There are secondary schools Thame, Princes Risborough and High Wycombe, buses run hourly. Cycling would take approx. 30 minutes or longer.
	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will	Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the	There is an outstanding planning application for the site which includes suggestions for transport	Access is good to the M40.	Access is good to the M40. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use;

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exist in the village. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Resolve access issues with the junction. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	improvements. This site provides the opportunity to improve the road junction at the corner (this is particularly difficult for large vehicles at the moment so improvement is seen as a significant benefit). Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Chinnor Village. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
7 To conserve and	Х	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
enhance biodiversity	The south-eastern boundary is a mature hedgerow which separates the site from the proposed wildlife area on the former	Mature dense hedgerows along western (off site), southern and northern boundary with several mature hedgerow trees.	All boundaries marked by mature hedging. A BAP Phase 1 survey has not been carried out, therefore biodiversity on the site and links with the wider	No ecological constraints identified. A BAP Phase 1 survey has not been carried out, therefore biodiversity on the site and links with the wider	No ecological constraints identified. A BAP Phase 1 survey has not been carried out, therefore biodiversity on the site and links with the wider

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	Quarry. The site lies	A BAP Phase 1 survey	ecological area are	ecological area are	ecological area are
	within an area of	has not been carried	unknown.	unknown.	unknown.
	pasture adjacent to the	out, therefore	Additional development	Additional development	Additional development
	Oakley Conservation	biodiversity on the site	in these areas could	in these areas could	in these areas could
	Area.	and links with the wider	assist with funding for	assist with funding for	assist with funding for
	A BAP Phase 1 survey	ecological area are	biodiversity	biodiversity	biodiversity
	has not been carried	unknown.	enhancement for	enhancement for	enhancement for
	out, therefore	Additional development	example: green	example: green	example: green
	biodiversity on the site	in these areas could	infrastructure, wildlife	infrastructure, wildlife	infrastructure, wildlife
	and links with the wider	assist with funding for	areas, buffer zones etc.	areas, buffer zones etc.	areas, buffer zones etc.
	ecological area are	biodiversity	The following European	The following European	The following European
	unknown.	enhancement for	Sites need to be	Sites need to be	Sites need to be
	Additional development	example: green	considered when	considered when	considered when
	in these areas could	infrastructure, wildlife	identifying areas for	identifying areas for	identifying areas for
	assist with funding for	areas, buffer zones etc.	additional housing	additional housing	additional housing
	biodiversity	The following European	development.	development.	development.
	enhancement for	Sites need to be	Aston Rowant SAC,	Aston Rowant SAC,	Aston Rowant SAC,
	example: green	considered when	Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods
	infrastructure, wildlife	identifying areas for	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,
	areas, buffer zones etc.	additional housing	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Hartslock Woods SAC,
	The following European	development.	Little Wittenham SAC	Little Wittenham SAC	Little Wittenham SAC
	Sites need to be	Aston Rowant SAC,	Oxford Meadows SAC	Oxford Meadows SAC	Oxford Meadows SAC
	considered when	Chiltern Beechwoods	Additional development	Additional development	Additional development
	identifying areas for	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	can lead to increased	can lead to increased	can lead to increased
	additional housing	Hartslock Woods SAC,	emissions from vehicle	emissions from vehicle	emissions from vehicle
	development.	Little Wittenham SAC	movement and put	movement and put	movement and put
	Aston Rowant SAC,	Oxford Meadows SAC	strain on water	strain on water	strain on water
	Chiltern Beechwoods	Additional development	resources, both can	resources, both can	resources, both can
	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	can lead to increased	have detrimental effects	have detrimental effects	have detrimental effects
	Hartslock Woods SAC,	emissions from vehicle	on SAC's.	on SAC's.	on SAC's.
	Little Wittenham SAC	movement and put			
	Oxford Meadows SAC	strain on water	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Additional development	resources, both can	Protect the hedgerows.	Incorporate green	Incorporate green
	can lead to increased	have detrimental effects	Incorporate green	infrastructure into the	infrastructure into the
	emissions from vehicle	on SAC's.	infrastructure into the	design and biodiversity	design and biodiversity
	movement and put		design and biodiversity	enhancement schemes.	enhancement schemes.
	strain on water	Mitigation:	enhancement schemes.	Carry out a BAP phase	Carry out a BAP phase
	resources, both can	Protect the hedgerows.		1 survey.	1 survey.

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	have detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation: A substantial Green Infrastructure link and landscape buffer should be created between the quarry wildlife area and the area of pasture. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	CHI 1 does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB but is only 360m from the Chilterns AONB escarpment and is part of the open flat rural landscape that forms the setting to the AONB. The most northerly part is separated from the AONB by the Cement works housing area. The area of pasture lies adjacent to the Oakley Conservation Area. The	CH1 7 does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB and is 1.3km from the Chilterns AONB escarpment, separated by the built form of Chinnor. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Mitigation:	CH1 8 does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB and is 1.3km from the Chilterns AONB escarpment, separated by the built form of Chinnor. Mitigation: It is recommended that most of the site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds subject to the retention of the tree and hedgerow belts around	CH20 does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB but is only 360m from the Chilterns AONB escarpment and is part of the open flat rural landscape that forms the setting to the AONB. However it is separated from the AONB by the Cement works housing area. Mitigation: It is recommended that the whole site be considered as a site	CH2I does not lie within a Green belt or an AONB but is only 360m from the Chilterns AONB escarpment and is part of the open flat rural landscape that forms the setting to the AONB. However it is separated from the AONB by the Cement works housing area. Mitigation: It is recommended that the whole site be considered as a site

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	LCA recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Appropriate access to the site would need to be confirmed. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	It is recommended that most of the site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds subject to the retention of the tree and hedgerow belts around the site and provision of a substantive tree buffer to the northern boundary. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land	the site and provision of a substantive tree buffer to the northern boundary. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land	option on landscape and visual grounds. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	option on landscape and visual grounds. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion
9 To conserve and	Х	✓	✓	✓	✓
enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design	Small enclosed field is part of pattern of pasture fields forming historic setting to Oakley Conservation Area. The Council will ensure that all new development complies	No historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design	No historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design	No historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design	No historic environment or archaeological constraints have been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
and reinforces local distinctiveness.	with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
10 To seek to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.
practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible	Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity; Thames Water has said that sewerage upgrades will be required before any new homes are built. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is available.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity; Thames Water has said that sewerage upgrades will be required before any new homes are built. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity; Thames Water has said that sewerage upgrades will be required before any new homes are built. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity; Thames Water has said that sewerage upgrades will be required before any new homes are built. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Local residents have concerns about water supply and sewage capacity; Thames Water has said that sewerage upgrades will be required before any new homes are built. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce the	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
	flood prevention and resilience to climate change.				
12 To seek to	X	X	X	X	X
minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
13 To assist in the	1	✓	✓	1	1
development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment;	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.
b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver	Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage	Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage	Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage	Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage	Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market	green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
towns and villages 14 To support the	0	0	0	0	0
development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

SA Objectives	CHI 1	CHI 7,	CHI 8,	CHI 20,	CHI 21
15 To assist in the	0	0	0	0	0
development of a	No direct impact				
skilled workforce to	·	·	·	·	
support the long					
term					
competitiveness of					
the district by raising					
education					
achievement levels					
and encouraging the					
development of the skills needed for					
everyone to find and					
remain in work.					
16 To encourage the	0	0	0	0	0
development of a	No direct impact				
buoyant, sustainable	140 direct impact				
tourism sector.					
17 Support	11	11	11	11	11
community	The Council has				
involvement in	involved the community				
decisions affecting	in the decision making				
them and enable	process.	process.	process.	process.	process.
communities to	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
provide local	Continue to work with				
services and	the local community.				
solutions.	,	,	j	j	,

Appendix A – Table 6 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices

The sites within Cholsey Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

CHOL1, CHOL 2, CHOL 3, CHOL 7 and CHOL 8.

Key:

11	✓	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 6 - Cholsey Village Sites

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
1 To help to provide	11	11	11	11	11
existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	CHOL 1 is a green field site with a well-used farmstead adjacent to Wallingford Road, together comprising 3.2 ha. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 70 dwellings might be accommodated on the site. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. The shape of the	CHOL 2 is a greenfield site comprising of a large open field of 29 ha. It is recommended that the site has a 'reduced area' for development, therefore at a nominal density of 25 dph, 345 dwellings might be accommodated on the site. Mitigation: It is recommended that the site has a 'reduced area' for development. A full detailed landscape and visual impact	CHOL 3 is a greenfield site comprising of an open field of 2.5ha. At a nominal density of 25 dph, up to 60 dwellings might be accommodated on site CHOL 2. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will impact assessment will	CHOL 7 is a greenfield site comprising of a large open field of 8.8ha. It is recommended that the site has a 'reduced area' for development, therefore at a nominal density of 25 dph, 65 dwellings might be accommodated on the site Mitigation: It is recommended that the site has a 'reduced area' for development. A full detailed	CHOL 8 is an agricultural site of old barns comprising 0.48 ha. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 15 dwellings might be accommodated on the site. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	site and village character may lead to lower numbers being more appropriate e.g. excluding development on the portion of the site adjacent to the allotments.	assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	
2 To help to create	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime
3 To improve	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Cholsey village is a large village in South Oxfordshire with a population of approx. 5,500. The village facilities consist of the following: Primary school, community centre/village hall, grocery store, pub, pharmacy and post office.	Cholsey village is a large village in South Oxfordshire with a population of approx. 5,500. The village facilities consist of the following: Primary school, community centre/village hall, grocery store, pub, pharmacy and post office.	Cholsey village is a large village in South Oxfordshire with a population of approx. 5,500. The village facilities consist of the following: Primary school, community centre/village hall, grocery store, pub, pharmacy and post office.	Cholsey village is a large village in South Oxfordshire with a population of approx. 5,500. The village facilities consist of the following: Primary school, community centre/village hall, grocery store, pub, pharmacy and post office.	Cholsey village is a large village in South Oxfordshire with a population of approx. 5,500. The village facilities consist of the following: Primary school, community centre/village hall, grocery store, pub, pharmacy and post office.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	The village has no	The village has no	The village has no	The village has no	The village has no
	doctors' surgery or	doctors' surgery or	doctors' surgery or	doctors' surgery or	doctors' surgery or
	dentist. The nearest	dentist. The nearest	dentist. The nearest	dentist. The nearest	dentist. The nearest
	doctors and dentist	doctors and dentist	doctors and dentist	doctors and dentist	doctors and dentist
	surgery is approx. 2	surgery is approx. 2	surgery is approx. 2	surgery is approx. 2	surgery is approx. 2
	miles away.	miles away.	miles away.	miles away.	miles away.
	The nearest secondary	The nearest secondary	The nearest secondary	The nearest secondary	The nearest secondary
	school with a sixth form	school with a sixth form	school with a sixth form	school with a sixth form	school with a sixth form
	college, is in	college, is in Wallingford,	college, is in	college, is in	college, is in
	Wallingford, approx. 3	approx. 3 miles away.	Wallingford, approx. 3	Wallingford, approx. 3	Wallingford, approx. 3
	miles away.	Cycling to Wallingford is	miles away.	miles away.	miles away.
	Cycling to Wallingford	approx. 20 minutes	Cycling to Wallingford	Cycling to Wallingford	Cycling to Wallingford
	is approx. 20 minutes	along the main rd. Some	is approx. 20 minutes	is approx. 20 minutes	is approx. 20 minutes
	along the main rd.	developer contributions	along the main rd.	along the main rd.	along the main rd.
	Some developer	have been collected	Some developer	Some developer	Some developer
	contributions have	towards a County	contributions have	contributions have	contributions have
	been collected towards	Council project for a	been collected towards	been collected towards	been collected towards
	a County Council	dedicated cycle path to	a County Council	a County Council	a County Council
	project for a dedicated	Wallingford.	project for a dedicated	project for a dedicated	project for a dedicated
	cycle path to		cycle path to	cycle path to	cycle path to
	Wallingford.	Mitigation:	Wallingford.	Wallingford.	Wallingford.
	The site is adjacent to	Ensure good urban			
	allotments.	design principles are	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Mitigation:	implemented to create	Ensure good urban	Ensure good urban	Ensure good urban
	Ensure good urban	good access to the	design principles are	design principles are	design principles are
	design principles are	village.	implemented to create	implemented to create	implemented to create
	implemented to create	Ensure improvements to	good access to the	good access to the	good access to the
	good access to the	service provision	village.	village.	village.
	village.	commensurate with any	Ensure improvements	Ensure improvements	Ensure improvements
	Ensure improvements	increases in population.	to service provision	to service provision	to service provision
	to service provision	Continue to work with	commensurate with	commensurate with	commensurate with
	commensurate with	Oxfordshire County	any increases in	any increases in	any increases in
	any increases in	Council to ensure school	population. Continue	population. Continue	population. Continue
	population. Continue to work with	facilities are provided	to work with	to work with	to work with
	Oxfordshire County	locally and encourage the delivery of the	Oxfordshire County Council to ensure	Oxfordshire County Council to ensure	Oxfordshire County Council to ensure
	Council to ensure	dedicated cycle path to	school facilities are	school facilities are	school facilities are
	school facilities are		provided locally and		
	Scrioor facilities are	Wallingford.	provided locally and	provided locally and	provided locally and

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	provided locally and encourage the delivery of the dedicated cycle path to Wallingford. Consider opportunities for green infrastructure and safe cycle routes to school and colleges.	Consider opportunities for green infrastructure and safe cycle routes to school and colleges.	encourage the delivery of the dedicated cycle path to Wallingford. Consider opportunities for green infrastructure and safe cycle routes to school and colleges.	encourage the delivery of the dedicated cycle path to Wallingford. Consider opportunities for green infrastructure and safe cycle routes to school and colleges.	encourage the delivery of the dedicated cycle path to Wallingford. Consider opportunities for green infrastructure and safe cycle routes to school and colleges.
4 To maintain and	√	✓	√	✓ X	✓ X
improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is located	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is a very large	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is located on the added of the village at	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. The site has a rural character with few	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. The site has a rural character with fow
	reasonably close to the centre of the village and its frontage in within a band of ribbon development extending north along Wallingford Road. The site's southern boundary abuts residential properties with short gardens, and is adjacent is to	sloping site located on the eastern edge of the village at the rear of residential properties. It falls between the existing village and the new housing community Cholsey Meadows at the converted Fair Mail Hospital. The site offers the	edge of the village at the rear of residential properties. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Cholsey village from the site.	character with few detracting influences; the site is sloped, social cohesion with the rest of the village may be difficult due to the location on far edge of village. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are	character with few detracting influences; pedestrian access from the village is a 15 minute walk up a hill to the top edge of the village. Social cohesion with the rest of the village may be difficult due to the location.
	allotments.	potential to improve	New development	implemented to create	
	Mitigation	community cohesion	should be sympathetic	good access to	Mitigation:
	Mitigation: Ensure good urban	between the existing village and the Cholsey	to the existing houses to promote social	Cholsey village from the site.	Ensure good urban design principles are
	design principles are	Meadows development.	cohesion. If developed	uio site.	implemented to create

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	implemented to create good access to Cholsey village from the site. New development should be sympathetic to the existing houses to promote social cohesion. Could consider providing garden extensions to homes in Rothwells Close to mitigate the impact of new development. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure the allotments are protected, potential for extending the allotment northwards or providing a community orchard on this land.	Could be developed in conjunction with CHOL3. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Cholsey village from the site. New development should be sympathetic to the existing houses to promote social cohesion, and improve integration with Cholsey Meadows development. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure the allotments are protected.	in conjunction with CHOL2, the site offers the potential to improve community cohesion between the existing village and the Cholsey Meadows development. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure the allotments are protected.	New development should be sympathetic to the existing houses to promote social cohesion. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure the allotments are protected.	good access to Cholsey village from the site. New development should be sympathetic to the existing houses to promote social cohesion. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure the allotments are protected.
5 To reduce harm to	✓ x	X	X	Х	✓ x
the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Part of the site is built on with agricultural buildings and farmyard. The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase	The site is built on with agricultural barns. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The site is considered Grade 2 agricultural land. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	during the construction phase. The site is considered Grade 2 agricultural land. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	during the construction phase. The site is considered Grade 2 agricultural land. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	during the construction phase. The site is considered Grade 2 agricultural land. Part of the site within Minerals Consultation Zone. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council who are responsible for mineral extraction resources.	The site is considered Grade 4 (poor quality) agricultural land. Part of the site within Minerals Consultation Zone. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council who are responsible for mineral extraction resources.
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The village of Cholsey has good rail connections to Reading, Oxford and London, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. Site is located fairly near the centre of village and fronts onto the main road. There is a primary school 10 minutes from	The village of Cholsey has good rail connections to Reading, Oxford and London, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. Site is located on the edge of the village at the rear of residential properties. There is a primary school 10 minutes from the site. The school has	The village of Cholsey has good rail connections to Reading, Oxford and London, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. Site is located on the edge of the village at the rear of residential properties. There is a primary school 10 minutes from	The village of Cholsey has good rail connections to Reading, Oxford and London, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. The site has a rural character with few detracting influences; the site is sloped. There is a primary school 10 minutes from	The village of Cholsey has good rail connections to Reading, Oxford and London, as well as strong road links to Wallingford, Reading and Oxford. The site has a rural character, pedestrian access from the village is a 20 minute walk up a slope to the top edge of the village.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	the site. The school	been recently expanded	the site. The school	the site. The school	There is a primary
	has been recently	to 1.5 form entry and the	has been recently	has been recently	school 10 minutes from
	expanded to 1.5 form	128 homes planned for	expanded to 1.5 form	expanded to 1.5 form	the site. The school
	entry and the 128	Cholsey is likely to	entry and the 128	entry and the 128	has been recently
	homes planned for	require further	homes planned for	homes planned for	expanded to 1.5 form
	Cholsey is likely to	expansion to 2 form	Cholsey is likely to	Cholsey is likely to	entry and the 128
	require further	entry (i.e. 2 classes per	require further	require further	homes planned for
	expansion to 2 form	year group) for which	expansion to 2 form	expansion to 2 form	Cholsey is likely to
	entry (i.e. 2 classes	there is space.	entry (i.e. 2 classes	entry (i.e. 2 classes	require further
	per year group) for		per year group) for	per year group) for	expansion to 2 form
	which there is space.	The village facilities and	which there is space.	which there is space.	entry (i.e. 2 classes
		train station are approx.			per year group) for
	The village facilities	10 minutes' walk away	The village facilities	The village facilities	which there is space.
	and train station are	from the site.	and train station are	and train station are	
	approx. 10 minutes'		approx. 10 minutes'	approx. 10 – 15	The village facilities
	walk away from the	The train provides two	walk away from the	minutes' walk away	and train station are
	site.	trains per hour to	site.	from the site.	approx. 20 minutes'
		Reading and Oxford.			walk away from the
	The train provides two		The train provides two	The train provides two	site.
	trains per hour to	Buses to Reading and	trains per hour to	trains per hour to	
	Reading and Oxford.	Oxford leave from Cholsey village leaving	Reading and Oxford.	Reading and Oxford.	The train provides two trains per hour to
	Buses to Reading and	every 30 minutes; bus	Buses to Reading and	Buses to Reading and	Reading and Oxford.
	Oxford leave from	stop are approx. 10	Oxford leave from	Oxford leave from	Reading and Oxioid.
	Cholsey village leaving	minute walk away.	Cholsey village leaving	Cholsey village leaving	Buses to Reading and
	every 30 minutes; bus	Illilidle walk away.	every 30 minutes; bus	every 30 minutes; bus	Oxford leave from
	stop are approx. 10	The nearest doctors and	stop are approx. 10	stop are approx. 5 - 10	Cholsey village leaving
	minute walk away.	dentist surgery is	minute walk away.	minute walk away.	every 30 minutes; bus
	minute waik away.	approx. 2 miles away,	minute walk away.	minute walk away.	stop are approx. 5
	The nearest doctors	buses run to these	The nearest doctors	The nearest doctors	minutes' walk away.
	and dentist surgery is	facilities hourly.	and dentist surgery is	and dentist surgery is	
	approx. 2 miles away,	•	approx. 2 miles away,	approx. 2 miles away,	The nearest doctors
	buses run to these	The nearest secondary	buses run to these	buses run to these	and dentist surgery is
	facilities hourly.	school with a sixth form	facilities hourly.	facilities hourly, buses	approx. 2 miles away,
		college, is in Wallingford,		run to these facilities	buses run to these
	The nearest secondary	approx. 3 miles away.	The nearest secondary	hourly and leave from	facilities hourly and
	school with a sixth form	-	school with a sixth form	the bus stop 5 – 10	leave from the bus stop
	college, is in		college, is in	minutes' walk away.	5 minutes' walk away.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	Wallingford, approx. 3	Cycling to Wallingford is	Wallingford, approx. 3		
	miles away.	approx. 20 minutes	miles away.	The nearest secondary	The nearest secondary
		along the main rd. Some		school with a sixth form	school with a sixth form
	Cycling to Wallingford	developer contributions	Cycling to Wallingford	college, is in	college, is in
	is approx. 20 minutes	have been collected	is approx. 20 minutes	Wallingford, approx. 3	Wallingford, approx. 3
	along the main rd.	towards a County	along the main rd.	miles away.	miles away.
	Some developer	County project for a	Some developer		
	contributions have	dedicated cycle path to	contributions have	Cycling to Wallingford	Cycling to Wallingford
	been collected towards	Wallingford.	been collected towards	is approx. 20 minutes	is approx. 20 minutes
	a County Council		a County Council	along the main rd.	along the main rd.
	project for a dedicated	Any increase in	project for a dedicated	Some developer	Some developer
	cycle path to	population will result in	cycle path to	contributions have	contributions have
	Wallingford.	additional vehicle use;	Wallingford.	been collected towards	been collected towards
		additional journeys will		a County Council	a County Council
	Any increase in	be required to access	Any increase in	project for a dedicated	project for a dedicated
	population will result in	secondary schools,	population will result in	cycle path to	cycle path to
	additional vehicle use;	sports facilities and other	additional vehicle use;	Wallingford.	Wallingford.
	additional journeys will	services which do not	additional journeys will		
	be required to access	exists in the village.	be required to access	Any increase in	Any increase in
	secondary schools,		secondary schools,	population will result in	population will result in
	sports facilities and	Mitigation:	sports facilities and	additional vehicle use;	additional vehicle use;
	other services which do	Ensure the ETI results	other services which do	additional journeys will	additional journeys will
	not exists in the village.	inform the decision	not exists in the village.	be required to access	be required to access
		making process.		secondary schools,	secondary schools,
	Mitigation:		Mitigation:	sports facilities and	sports facilities and
	Ensure the ETI results	Ensure good urban	Ensure the ETI results	other services which do	other services which do
	inform the decision	design principles are	inform the decision	not exists in the village.	not exists in the village.
	making process.	implemented to create	making process.		
		good access to Cholsey	E	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Ensure good urban	Village.	Ensure good urban	Ensure the ETI results	Ensure the ETI results
	design principles are	Made Michael at	design principles are	inform the decision	inform the decision
	implemented to create	Work with infrastructure	implemented to create	making process.	making process.
	good access to	providers to identify	good access to	Francis and July	Francisco de la constantina della constantina de
	Cholsey Village.	were an increase in	Cholsey Village.	Ensure good urban	Ensure good urban
		sustainable modes of	NA7 - 1 - 21	design principles are	design principles are
	Work with	transport is required.	Work with	implemented to create	implemented to create
	infrastructure providers	This should include	infrastructure providers	good access to	good access to
	to identify were an		to identify were an	Cholsey Village.	Cholsey Village.

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.
7 To conserve and	√	✓ X	✓	✓ X	✓ X
enhance biodiversity	No significant biodiversity constraints have been identified. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	The site is mostly arable or former arable field with broad woodland belts along East and North boundaries. Woodland belts are covered by TPO's. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both	No significant biodiversity constraints have been identified. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Part of the northern area of CHOL 7 is in separate ownership and is managed as a private nature reserve area; the owner has stated that this would not be available for development. To the north of the site there are 2 ponds, there is potential for protected species to inhabit the site for example: Great Crested Newts. BAP Phase1 recorded: Deciduous woodland in North of the site. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for	No significant biodiversity constraints have been identified, however the farm buildings will need to be surveyed for protected species, for example bats. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	Additional development	can have detrimental	Additional development	additional housing	strain on water
	in these areas could	effects on SAC's.	in these areas could	development.	resources, both can
	assist with funding for		assist with funding for	Aston Rowant SAC,	have detrimental
	biodiversity	Additional development	biodiversity	Chiltern Beechwoods	effects on SAC's.
	enhancement for	in these areas could	enhancement for	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	
	example: green	assist with funding for	example: green	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Additional development
	infrastructure,	biodiversity	infrastructure, wildlife	Little Wittenham SAC	in these areas could
	community orchard	enhancement for	areas, buffer zones etc.	Oxford Meadows SAC	assist with funding for
	wildlife areas, buffer	example: green		Additional development	biodiversity
	zones etc.	infrastructure, wildlife		can lead to increased	enhancement for
		areas, buffer zones etc.		emissions from vehicle	example: green
	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	movement and put	infrastructure, wildlife
	Ensure the Habitats	Ensure the Habitats	Ensure the Habitats	strain on water	areas, buffer zones etc.
	Regulation	Regulation Assessment	Regulation	resources, both can	
	Assessment Screening	Screening is undertaken	Assessment Screening	have detrimental	Mitigation:
	is undertaken to	to identify appropriate	is undertaken to	effects on SAC's.	Ensure the Habitats
	identify appropriate	areas for additional	identify appropriate		Regulation
	areas for additional	housing.	areas for additional	Additional development	Assessment Screening
	housing.		housing.	in these areas could	is undertaken to
		Consider whether a BAP		assist with funding for	identify appropriate
	Consider whether a	Phase 1 survey should	Consider whether a	biodiversity	areas for additional
	BAP Phase 1 survey	be carried out.	BAP Phase 1 survey	enhancement for	housing.
	should be carried out.		should be carried out.	example: green	
		Ensure the woodland		infrastructure, wildlife	Consider whether a
		belt is protected through		areas, buffer zones etc.	BAP Phase 1 survey
		all development phases.		BE'4' and 4' and	should be carried out.
				Mitigation:	
				Ensure the Habitats	
				Regulation	
				Assessment Screening	
				is undertaken to	
				identify appropriate	
				areas for additional	
				housing.	
				Carry out further	
				Carry out further	
				biodiversity surveys.	

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
8 To improve	X	X	✓ X	X	✓
efficiency in land use	CHOL 1 is a green field	CHOL 2 is a greenfield	CHOL 3 is a greenfield	CHOL 7 is a greenfield	CHOL 8 is an
and to conserve and enhance the district's	site with a well-used	site comprising of a	site comprising of an	site comprising of a	agricultural site of old
open spaces and	farmstead adjacent to	large open field of 29 ha.	open field of 2.5ha.	large open field of	barns comprising 0.48
countryside in	Wallingford Road, together comprising 3.2	The site is not within either of the AONBs but	The site is not within either of the AONBs	8.8ha. The site is not within either of the	ha. The site is not within either of the
particular, those areas	ha. The site is not	falls within the setting of	but falls within the	AONBs but falls within	AONBs but sits
designated for their	within either of the	the North Wessex	visual setting of the	the settings of the	between 1.0 and 1.5km
landscape importance,	AONBs but sits	Downs AONB to the	Chilterns AONB to the	Chilterns AONB to the	of the North Wessex
minerals, biodiversity	between 0.5 and 1km	immediate south of the	immediate south of the	south and further to the	Downs to the west and
and soil quality.	of the North Wessex	site and the Chilterns	site and further to the	east of the site; and the	Chilterns to the south.
	Downs to the west and	AONB to the east of the	east of the river	North Wessex Downs	It is separated from the
	Chilterns to the south,	river Thames.	Thames.	AONB to the west of	Chilterns by the
	although in both cases	The LCA recommended		the site. It also forms	existing built form of
	the existing built form in Cholsey separates	The LCA recommended that the site is developed	The site is considered	part of the wider setting of the Grade II listed	the village but the North Wessex Downs
	the two.	in a 'reduced area' only.	Grade 2 agricultural	Blackall's Farm.	lie beyond a landscape
	ano two.	in a reduced area erily.	land.	Blackan o Tarrii.	of open and semi-open
	The LCA	The reduced area has		The site is considered	rolling downs.
	recommended that only	been designed to reflect	The LCA	Grade 2 agricultural	
	part of this site is	the settlement pattern on	recommended that the	land. Part of the site	The site is considered
	considered further on	the plateau above 55m	whole of the site be	within Minerals	Grade 4 (poor quality)
	landscape and visual	AOD and the shape of	considered further for	Consultation Zone	agricultural land. Part of the site within
	grounds.	the contours; to reduce the scale of the impact	housing.	The LCA	Minerals Consultation
	The site is considered	of the development on	Mitigation	recommended that a	Zone
	Grade 2 agricultural	the village; and reduce	A full detailed	'reduced area' only site	
	land.	the visual impact on the	landscape and visual	be considered further	The LCA
		Chilterns AONB.	impact assessment will	for housing.	recommended that the
	Mitigation		be required to inform		whole of the site be
	A full detailed	The site is considered	the final capacity of the	Mitigation	considered further for
	landscape and visual	Grade 2 agricultural	site. A lower density	A full detailed	housing.
	impact assessment will be required to inform	land.	would be necessary to avoid visual intrusion	landscape and visual impact assessment will	Mitigation
	the final capacity of the	Mitigation	from the built form.	be required to inform	A full detailed
	site. A lower density	A full detailed landscape	nom the bank form	the final capacity of the	landscape and visual
	would be necessary to	and visual impact		site. A lower density	impact assessment will

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density would be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	would be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council who are responsible for mineral extraction resources.	be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density would be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.
9 To conserve and	?	?	?	X	X
enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	No historical restraints have been identified. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	No historical restraints have been identified. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	No historical restraints have been identified. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	The site forms part of the wider setting of the Grade II listed Blackall's Farm. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Mitigation: Key management requirements of relevance are to conserve and enhance the rural agricultural character of the Moreton Plain, which provides a transition between the chalk uplands and the clay Vale. With regard to the historic environment: A	Blackall's Farm, a Grade II listed building, lies to the immediate west of the site. Archaeological restraints are unknown, however there is evidence of historic links with landscape around Baker's Farm north of Caps Lane and properties to the east, south of Caps Lane. Mitigation: With regard to the historic environment: A predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
				predetermination archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
10 To seek to address	1	1	√	1	✓
the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing	Site is not within a floodplain.	Site is not within a floodplain.	Site is not within a floodplain.	Site is not within a floodplain.	Site is not within a floodplain.
sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.
possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
	Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and	Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and	Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and	Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	sewage capacity is maintained.		sewage capacity is maintained.	sewage capacity is maintained.	sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	/	√	✓	✓	/
	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	X	X	X	X	X
	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	are still considered to	considered to be good	are still considered to	are still considered to	are still considered to
	be good practice.	practice.	be good practice.	be good practice.	be good practice.
13 To assist in the	√	√	√	√	√
development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low- impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
14 To support the	0	0	0	0	0
development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs;	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
d) supporting and					
accelerating the					
delivery of new homes;					
and					
e) developing and					
improving					
infrastructure across					
the Science Vale area.	0	0	0		0
15 To assist in the	0	0	0	0	•
development of a skilled workforce to	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
support the long term					
competitiveness of the					
district by raising					
education					
achievement levels					
and encouraging the					
development of the					
skills needed for					
everyone to find and					
remain in work.					
16 To encourage the	0	0	0	0	0
development of a	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
buoyant, sustainable	140 direct impact	140 direct impact	140 direct impact	140 direct impact	140 direct impact
tourism sector.					
17 Support community	11	11	11	11	11
involvement in	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has
decisions affecting	involved the community	involved the community	involved the community	involved the community	involved the community
them and enable	in the decision making	in the decision making	in the decision making	in the decision making	in the decision making
communities to	process and listened to	process and understood	process and	process.	process.
provide local services	suggestions e.g. to	the wish to improve	understood the wish to	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
and solutions.	expand the allotments	cohesion with Cholsey	improve cohesion with	Continue to work with	Continue to work with
	northwards, avoid	Meadows and the	Cholsey Meadows	the local community.	the local community.
	creating a through	opportunity to provide	Mitigation:		
	route for vehicles, and	better cycle and	Continue to work with		
	assist with garden		the local community.		

SA Objectives	CHOL 1	CHOL 2	CHOL 3	CHOL 7	CHOL 8
	extensions for	pedestrian links using			
	residents of Rothwell	CHOL 2			
	Close	Mitigation:			
	Mitigation:	Continue to work with			
	Continue to work with	the local community.			
	the local community.	,			

Appendix A – Table 7 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Crowmarsh Gifford Village Sites

The sites within Crowmarsh Gifford Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

CRO 1, CRO 2, CRO 3, CRO 4, CRO 6, CRO 7 and CRO 10.

Key:

√ √	✓	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 7 - Crowmarsh Gifford Village Sites

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
1 To help to	✓	✓	✓	✓	√		
provide existing	Site CRO1 is a	Site CRO2 is a	Site CRO3 is	Site CRO4 is a	Site CRO6 is a	Site CRO7 is a	Site CRO10 is a
and future	greenfield site of	greenfield site of	part of Howbery	site of of 2.6	site of 2.6	greenfield site of	greenfield site of
residents with	0.9 hectares on	24.1 hectares on	Park, a campus	hectares on the	hectares on the	6.0 hectares on	8.1 hectares on
the opportunity	the north eastern	the north eastern	style business	eastern edge of	southern edge of	the southern	the southern
to live in a	edge of	edge of	park site of 9.4	Crowmarsh	Crowmarsh	edge of	edge of
decent home	Crowmarsh	Crowmarsh	hectares. It is	Gifford	Gifford close to	Crowmarsh	Crowmarsh
and in a decent	Gifford. The LCA	Gifford.	recommended	containing a	the primary	Gifford. The site	Gifford. It is
environment	recommends	It is	that only part of	photovoltaic	school. The	is sub-divided	recommended
supported by	that a reduced	recommended	this site is	array and with	density of this	into two sections:	that only part of
appropriate	area could	that only part of	considered	approximately	area is	CRO 7A Old	this site is
levels of	provide housing,	this site is	further on	0.5 hectares on	recommended to	Reading Road,	considered
infrastructure	On this basis	considered	landscape and	the western side	be a maximum of	CRO 7B	further on
	some 15	further on	visual grounds.	included in	25 per ha. On	Newnham Manor	landscape and
	dwellings might	landscape and	In addition the	floodzone 2. It is	this basis some	/ Port Way. It is	visual grounds.
	be	visual grounds.	western end of	recommended	65 dwellings	recommended	The density of
	accommodated	A total of 295	the site is within	that only part of	might be	that only part of	this reduced
	on Site CRO1.	dwellings are	flood zones 2	this site is		this site is	area is

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	The amenity of future residents	recommended at a nominal	and 3 and therefore not	considered further on	accommodated on Site CRO6.	considered further on	recommended to be a maximum of
	could be affected	density of 25dph	suitable for	landscape and	Mitigation:	landscape and	25 per ha. On
	by road noise	for this site.	residential	visual grounds.	A full detailed	visual grounds.	this basis some
	from the	Mitigation:	development.	The density of	landscape and	The density of	50 dwellings
	adjacent A4074	A full detailed	The density of	this reduced	visual impact	this reduced	might be
	roundabout.	landscape and	this reduced	area is	assessment will	area is	accommodated
	Mitigation:	visual impact	area. On the	recommended to	be required to	recommended to	on Site CRO10.
	A full detailed	assessment will	basis of 25 dph	be a maximum of	inform the final	be a maximum of	Mitigation:
	landscape and	be required to	some 105	25 per ha. On	capacity of the	25 per ha. On	A full detailed
	visual impact	inform the final	dwellings might	this basis some	site.	this basis some	landscape and
	assessment will	capacity of the	be	50 dwellings		25 dwellings	visual impact
	be required to	site.	accommodated	might be		might be	assessment will
	inform the final		on Site CRO3.	accommodated		accommodated	be required to
	capacity of the		Mitigation:	on Site		on Site CRO7A.	inform the final
	site. Noise		A full detailed	CRO4.		CRO7B: It is	capacity of the
	mitigation may		landscape and	Mitigation:		recommended	site.
	be required.		visual impact	A full detailed		that only part of	
			assessment will	landscape and		this site is	
			be required to	visual impact		considered	
			inform the final	assessment will		further on	
			capacity of the	be required to inform the final		landscape and	
			site.			visual grounds. A total of 70	
				capacity of the site.		dwellings are	
				Site.		recommended at	
						a nominal	
						density of 25dph	
						for this site.	
						Mitigation:	
						A full detailed	
						landscape and	
						visual impact	
						assessment will	
						be required to	
						inform the final	
						capacity of the	
						site.	

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
2 To help to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti- social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. principles Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
3 To improve	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	walking distance						
	from the site.						
	There are						
	several						
	secondary						
	schools within a						
	5 mile radius, the						
	nearest one is in						
	Wallingford 1.5						
	miles. Bus						
	services are half						
	hourly.						
	Oxfordshire						
	County Council						
	believes there is						
	potential to						
	increase the						
	capacity of the						
	primary school if						
	new						
	development						
	would require						
	this. The village	this.	this. The village				
	has no GP or	CRO2 is a large	has no GP or				
	dentist, residents	site, the north	dentist, residents				
	would need to	end is well	would need to				
	travel approx.	beyond the	travel approx.				
	1.5 miles to	village boundary.	1.5 miles to				
	access these	The village has	access these				
	services.	no GP or dentist,	services.	services.	services.	services.	services.
	Further housing	residents would	Further housing				
	offers the	need to travel	offers the				
	opportunity to	approx. 1.5 miles	opportunity to				
	support and	to access these	support and				
	enhance the	services.	enhance the				
	existing village;	Further housing	existing village;				
	however growth	offers the	however growth				
	pressure on	opportunity to	pressure on				

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
SA Objectives	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.	support and enhance the existing village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure that access is provided into the village encompassing good urban design	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.	existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village.
		principles.					
	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
4 To maintain	CRO1 is located	CRO2 is a large	CRO3 is a	CRO4 is located	CRO6 is on the	CRO7 is on the	CRO10 is on the
and improve	on the north	site, the north	located on a	on the edge of	southern edge of	southern edge of	southern edge of
people's health,	eastern edge of	end is well	business park to	the village, within	Crowmarsh	Crowmarsh	Crowmarsh
well-being, and	Crowmarsh	beyond the	the north of the	a business park	Gifford, easy	Gifford, with no	Gifford, there are
community	Gifford the	village boundary,	village boundary	and has a poor	walking distance	footpath to the	PRoWs along
cohesion and	village, easy	and	and development	relationship with	to the primary	village.	eastern and
support	walking distance	development	here may not	Crowmarsh	school,		western
voluntary,	to allotments and	here may not	promote social	Gifford village.	allotments and	The site is easy	boundaries
community, and	other village	promote social	cohesion.		other village	walking distance	creating good
faith groups.	facilities	cohesion.		The site is easy	facilities	to the primary	access to the
	including a	The village has	The site is easy	walking distance	including a	school,	Crowmarsh
	community /	no GP or dentist,	walking distance	to allotments and	community /	allotments and	village and
	village hall.	residents would	to allotments and	other village	village hall. The	other village	Wallingford.
		need to travel	other village	facilities,	location provides	facilities,	
	The village has	approx. 1.5 miles	facilities,	however it does	opportunities for	however it does	Crowmarsh
	no GP or dentist,	to access these	however it does	not naturally join	development to	not naturally join	village has no
	residents would	services.	not naturally join	the village	be integrated	the village	GP or dentist,
	need to travel		the village	boundary,	with the existing	boundary.	residents,
	approx. 1.5 miles	Mitigation:	boundary.	although the site	village.		however
	or further to	Ensure good		is closer to the		The village has	Wallingford
	access these	urban design	The site does	village boundary	The village has	no GP or dentist,	does.
	services, and	principles are	back onto the	than CRO3.	no GP or dentist,	residents would	
	buses do run	implemented to	river and is near		residents would	need to travel	Mitigation:
	every 30	create good	a recreation	The site does	need to travel	approx. 1.5 miles	Ensure good
	minutes.	access to the	ground and	back onto the	approx. 1.5 miles	or further to	urban design
		Village.	outdoor	river and is near	or further to	access these	principles are
	Mitigation:	F	swimming pools,	a recreation	access these	services, and	implemented to
	Ensure good	Ensure	access to the	ground and	services, and	buses do run	create good
	urban design	improvements to	village is not	outdoor	buses do run	every 30	access to the
	principles are	service provision	defined.	swimming pools,	every 30	minutes.	Village.
	implemented to	commensurate	The village has	access to the	minutes.	Mitimation	F
	create good	with any	The village has	village is not	Mitimatian	Mitigation:	Ensure
	access to the	increases in	no GP or dentist,	defined.	Mitigation:	Ensure good	improvements to
	Village.	population.	residents would	The ville as bee	Ensure good	urban design	service provision
	Fraura		need to travel	The village has	urban design	principles are	commensurate
	Ensure		approx. 1.5 miles	no GP or dentist,	principles are	implemented to	with any
	improvements to		to access these	residents would	implemented to	create good	increases in
	service provision		services.	need to travel	create good		population.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	commensurate with any increases in population.		Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	approx. 1.5 miles to access these services. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	access to the Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	access to the Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The site is adjacent to the A4074 with associated road noise.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The site is adjacent to the A4074 with associated road noise.	The site is brownfield land. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation:	The site is brownfield land. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation:	The site is partly brownfield land. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Mitigate noise impacts from road. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Mitigate noise impacts from road. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.
6 To improve	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	X	✓ X	X	✓ X
travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074.	The site is a large site on the north eastern edge of Crowmarsh, however the site is outside the village boundary. The A4074 runs along the boundary of the site.	The site is located within a business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use.	The site is located on the edge of the village, within a business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase	The site is located close to the centre of the village and village amenities. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to	The western part of the site is located close to the centre of the village and village amenities. The eastern part of thesite is located on the edge of the village, and has a poor	The site is located on the edge of the village, and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	The site is		The site is close	personal vehicle	Oxford and	relationship with	
	located close to	The site is close	to, but separate	use.	Reading along	Crowmarsh	The site is close
	the A4074,	to, but separate	from,		the A4074.	Gifford village,	to, but separate
	buses run every	from,	Wallingford and	The site is close		this is likely to	from,
	40 minutes to	Wallingford and	enjoys good	to, but separate	The site is	increase	Wallingford and
	Reading, every	enjoys good	travel	from,	located close to	personal vehicle	enjoys good
	30minutes to	travel	connections to	Wallingford and	the A4074,	use.	travel
	Oxford,	connections to	Oxford and	enjoys good	buses run every		connections to
	Wallingford	Oxford and	Reading along	travel	40 minutes to	The site is close	Oxford and
	every 30	Reading along	the A4074.	connections to	Reading, every	to, but separate	Reading along
	minutes, every	the A4074. The		Oxford and	30minutes to	from,	the A4074.
	60 minutes to	site is located	The site is 10	Reading along	Oxford,	Wallingford and	
	Cholsey train	close to the	minutes' walk	the A4074.	Wallingford	enjoys good	The site is
	station, with	A4074, buses	from the A4074	The site is	every 30	travel	located close to
	direct trains to	run every 40	buses run every	located close to	minutes, every	connections to	the A4074,
	Reading, London	minutes to	40 minutes to	the A4074,	60 minutes to	Oxford and	buses run every
	and Oxford.	Reading, every	Reading, every	buses run every	Cholsey train	Reading along	40 minutes to
		30minutes to	30 minutes to	40 minutes to	station, with	the A4074.	Reading, every
	There is no train	Oxford,	Oxford, every 40	Reading, every	direct trains to		30minutes to
	station; nearest	Wallingford	minutes to	30minutes to	Reading, London	The site is	Oxford,
	train station is	every 40	Wallingford,	Oxford,	and Oxford.	located close to	Wallingford
	Cholsey approx.	minutes, every	every 60 minutes	Wallingford		the A4074,	every 30
	3.5 miles.	60 minutes to	to Cholsey train	every 30	There is no train	buses run every	minutes, every
		Cholsey train	station, with	minutes, every	station; nearest	40 minutes to	60 minutes to
	The village has	station, with	direct trains to	60 minutes to	train station is	Reading, every	Cholsey train
	no GP or dentist,	direct trains to	Reading, London	Cholsey train	Cholsey approx.	30minutes to	station, with
	residents would	Reading, London	and Oxford.	station, with	3.5 miles.	Oxford,	direct trains to
	need to travel	and Oxford.		direct trains to		Wallingford	Reading, London
	approx. 1 mile to		There is no train	Reading, London	The village has	every 30	and Oxford.
	access services	There is no train	station; nearest	and Oxford.	no GP or dentist,	minutes, every	
	in Wallingford,	station; nearest	train station is		residents would	60 minutes to	There is no train
	approx. 20	train station is	Cholsey approx.	Access from the	need to travel	Cholsey train	station; nearest
	minutes' walk.	Cholsey approx.	3.5 miles.	middle of	approx. 1 mile to	station, with	train station is
	Cycling would	3.5 miles.	T I - 20 1 -	Benson lane to	access services	direct trains to	Cholsey approx.
	take approx. 10	-	The village has	the A4074 would	in Wallingford,	Reading, London	3.5 miles.
	minutes.	The village has	no GP or dentist,	take 20 minutes	approx. 20	and Oxford.	
		no GP or dentist,	residents would	on foot and	minutes' walk.		The village has
		residents would	need to travel		Cycling would		no GP or dentist,

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	There are	need to travel	approx. 1.5 miles	access is not	take approx. 10	There is no train	residents would
	several	approx. 1.5 miles	to access	straight forward.	minutes.	station; nearest	need to travel
	secondary	to access	services in			train station is	approx. 1 mile to
	schools within a	services in	Wallingford,	There is no train	There are	Cholsey approx.	access services
	5 mile radius, the	Wallingford,	approx. 40	station; nearest	several	3.5 miles.	in Wallingford,
	nearest one is in	approx. 40	minutes' to the	train station is	secondary		approx. 20
	Wallingford 1.5	minutes' to the	northern end of	Cholsey approx.	schools within a	The village has	minutes' walk.
	miles. Bus	northern end of	the site.	3.5 miles.	5 mile radius, the	no GP or dentist,	Cycling would
	services are half	the site. Cycling			nearest one is in	residents would	take approx. 10
	hourly. Cycling	would take	Cycling would	The village has	Wallingford 1.5	need to travel	minutes.
	would take	approx. 10	take approx. 10	no GP or dentist,	miles. Bus	approx. 1 mile to	
	approx. 10	minutes.	minutes.	residents would	services are half	access services	There are
	minutes.			need to travel	hourly. Cycling	in Wallingford,	several
	The primary	There are	There are	approx. 1.5 miles	would take	approx. 20	secondary
	school is 7	several	several	to access	approx. 10	minutes' walk.	schools within a
	minutes' walk	secondary	secondary	services in	minutes.	Cycling would	5 mile radius, the
	away from the	schools within a	schools within a	Wallingford,		take approx. 10	nearest one is in
	site. Oxfordshire	5 mile radius, the	5 mile radius, the	approx. 30	The primary	minutes.	Wallingford 1.5
	County Council	nearest one is in	nearest one is in	minutes' walk.	school is 7 mins		miles. Bus
	believes there is	Wallingford 1.5	Wallingford 1.5	Cycling would	walk away from	There are	services are half
	potential to	miles. Bus	miles. Bus	take approx. 10	the site.	several	hourly. Cycling
	increase the	services are half	services are half	minutes.	Oxfordshire	secondary	would take
	capacity of the	hourly. Cycling	hourly. Cycling		County Council	schools within a	approx. 10
	primary school if	would take	would take	There are	believes there is	5 mile radius, the	minutes.
	new	approx. 10	approx. 10	several	potential to	nearest one is in	The primary
	development	minutes.	minutes.	secondary	increase the	Wallingford 1.5	school is 7
	would require			schools within a	capacity of the	miles. Bus	minutes' walk
	this.	The primary	The primary	5 mile radius, the	primary school if	services are half	away from the
		school is 15 mins	school is 15 mins	nearest one is in	new	hourly. Cycling	site. Oxfordshire
	Any increase in	a walk away	a walk away	Wallingford 1.5	development	would take	County Council
	population will	from the site.	from the site.	miles. Bus	would require	approx. 10	believes there is
	result in	Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire	services are half	this.	minutes.	potential to
	additional vehicle	County Council	County Council	hourly. Cycling		The primary	increase the
	use; additional	believes there is	believes there is	would take	Any increase in	school is 7	capacity of the
	journeys will be	potential to	potential to	approx. 10	population will	minutes' walk	primary school if
	required to	increase the	increase the	minutes.	result in	away from the	new
	access	capacity of the	capacity of the		additional vehicle	site. Oxfordshire	development
	secondary	primary school if	primary school if		use; additional	County Council	

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	schools, sports	new	new	The primary	journeys will be	believes there is	would require
	facilities and	development	development	school is 10	required to	potential to	this.
	other services	would require	would require	minute walk	access	increase the	
	which do not	this.	this.	away from the	secondary	capacity of the	There are
	exists in the			site.	schools, sports	primary school if	PRoWs along
	village.	Any increase in	Any increase in		facilities and	new	the eastern and
		population will	population will	Oxfordshire	other services	development	western
	Mitigation:	result in	result in	County Council	which do not	would require	boundaries
	Carry out a	additional	additional vehicle	believes there is	exists in the	this.	creating good
	Transport	vehicle use;	use; additional	potential to	village.		access to the
	Assessment and	additional	journeys will be	increase the	Increase in traffic	Any increase in	Crowmarsh
	ensure the	journeys will be	required to	capacity of the	on Old Reading	population will	village and
	results inform the	required to	access	primary school if	Road could	result in	Wallingford.
	decision making	access	secondary	new	impact on road	additional vehicle	
	process.	secondary	schools, sports	development	safety for	use; additional	Any increase in
		schools, sports	facilities and	would require	journeys to the	journeys will be	population will
	Ensure good	facilities and	other services	this.	primary school.	required to	result in
	urban design	other services	which do not			access	additional vehicle
	principles are	which do not	exists in the	Any increase in	Mitigation:	secondary	use; additional
	implemented to	exists in the	village.	population will	Carry out a	schools, sports	journeys will be
	create good	village.		result in	Transport	facilities and	required to
	access to		Mitigation:	additional vehicle	Assessment and	other services	access
	Crowmarsh and	Mitigation:	Carry out a	use; additional	ensure the	which do not	secondary
	Wallinford	Carry out a	Transport	journeys will be	results inform the	exists in the	schools, sports
	Villages,	Transport	Assessment and	required to	decision making	village.	facilities and
	specifically.	Assessment and	ensure the	access	process.	Increase in traffic	other services
	.,	ensure the	results inform the	secondary		on Old Reading	which do not
	Community	results inform the	decision making	schools, sports	Ensure good	Road could	exists in the
	consultation has	decision making	process.	facilities and	urban design	impact on road	village.
	indicated that the	process.		other services	principles are	safety for	Increase in traffic
	junction at Cox's	Ensure good	Ensure good	which do not	implemented to	journeys to the	on Old Reading
	Lane/A4074	urban design	urban design	exists in the	create good	primary school	Road could
	needs improving.	principles are	principles are	village.	access to	Mitigation	impact on road
	NA/ or ml c susitalis	implemented to	implemented to	Mitiantina	Crowmarsh and	Mitigation:	safety for
	Work with	create good	create good	Mitigation:	Wallingford	Carry out a	journeys to the
	infrastructure	access to	access to	Carry out a	Villages,	Transport	primary school
	providers to	Crowmarsh and	Crowmarsh and	Transport	specifically.	Assessment and	Mitigotion
	identify were an	Wallingford		Assessment and		ensure the	Mitigation:

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
SA Objectives	increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	Villages, specifically. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	Wallingford Villages. Improve access to the A4074 and ensure bus stops are provided within access of the site. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh and Wallingford Villages. Improve access to the A4074 and ensure bus stops are provided within access of the site. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	CRO 6 Community consultation has indicated that the junction at Cox's Lane/A4074 needs improving. Could be an opportunity to address this in conjunction with CRO7 (in same ownership) and provide an access link to serve CRO6. Consider pedestrian, cycle and emergency vehicle only access to Old Reading Road and vehicular access via alternatives A4074 or The Street. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include,	results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh and Wallingford Villages, specifically. Community consultation has indicated that the junction at Cox's Lane/A4074 needs improving. Opportunity to address this in conjunction with an access to this site, and for an access link to serve CRO6 (in same ownership). Consider pedestrian, cycle and emergency vehicle only access to Old Reading Road	CRO 10 Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh and Wallingford Villages, specifically. Community consultation has indicated that the junction at Cox's Lane/A4074 needs improving. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways,

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
					linking to green	access via	linking to green
					infrastructure.	A4074.	infrastructure.
						Work with	
						infrastructure	
						providers to	
						identify were an increase in	
						sustainable	
						modes of	
						transport is	
						required. This should include,	
						cycle ways,	
						linking to green	
7.7						infrastructure.	
7 To conserve and enhance	?	✓ X	X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
biodiversity	No ecological significant	BAP Phase 1 survey recorded	Part of the site is within a parkland	TPO's are located near the	TPO's North West & North	TPO's to North edge of site.	No BAP Surveys carried out.
	constraints	the following:	area with	site access.	edge of site.	euge of site.	camed out.
	identified. There	Deciduous	habitats suitable		cage or one	BAP Phase 1	Potential bat
	are mature trees	woodland across	for a number of	BAP Phase 1	Small area of	survey recorded	activity within
	to the south	the road to North	protected of	survey recorded	woodland in	the following:	trees on site.
	western boundaries with	West, Barn Owls & Adders on	protected species.	the following: Osprey on West	centre of site	Deciduous woodland west.	The following
	houses (these	North of site.	0,000.001	of site.	Potential bat	Woodiand Wooti	European Sites
	trees may be in	Evidence of	There is		activity within	Potential bat	need to be
	gardens or within	badgers.	significant tree	The following	trees on site.	activity within	considered when
	site boundary) Including TPO	TPO's on site.	cover including TPO's on part of	European Sites need to be	BAP Phase 1	trees on site.	identifying areas for additional
	trees in south	Tr o o on one.	the site.	considered when	survey recorded	The following	housing
	part of site.	The following		identifying areas	the following:	European Sites	development.
	No BAP records	European Sites	Red Kites nest	for additional	Borders	need to be	Aston Rowant
	for the site exist. The following	need to be considered when	within the vicinity of the site.	housing development.	deciduous woodland to E	considered when identifying areas	SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods
	European Sites	identifying areas	The following	Aston Rowant	WOOdiand to E	for additional	SAC, Cothill Fen
	need to be	for additional	European Sites	SAC, Chiltern		.c. additional	SAC, Hartslock

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	considered when	housing	need to be	Beechwoods	The following	housing	Woods SAC,
	identifying areas	development.	considered when	SAC, Cothill Fen	European Sites	development.	Little Wittenham
	for additional	Aston Rowant	identifying areas	SAC, Hartslock	need to be	Aston Rowant	SAC Oxford
	housing	SAC, Chiltern	for additional	Woods SAC,	considered when	SAC, Chiltern	Meadows SAC.
	development.	Beechwoods	housing	Little Wittenham	identifying areas	Beechwoods	
	Aston Rowant	SAC, Cothill Fen	development.	SAC Oxford	for additional	SAC, Cothill Fen	Additional
	SAC, Chiltern	SAC, Hartslock	Aston Rowant	Meadows SAC.	housing	SAC, Hartslock	development can
	Beechwoods	Woods SAC,	SAC, Chiltern		development.	Woods SAC,	lead to increased
	SAC, Cothill Fen	Little Wittenham	Beechwoods	Additional	Aston Rowant	Little Wittenham	emissions from
	SAC, Hartslock	SAC Oxford	SAC, Cothill Fen	development can	SAC, Chiltern	SAC Oxford	vehicle
	Woods SAC,	Meadows SAC	SAC, Hartslock	lead to increased	Beechwoods	Meadows SAC.	movement and
	Little Wittenham		Woods SAC,	emissions from	SAC, Cothill Fen		put strain on
	SAC Oxford	Additional	Little Wittenham	vehicle	SAC, Hartslock	Additional	water resources,
	Meadows SAC	development in	SAC Oxford	movement and	Woods SAC,	development can	both can have
	Additional	these areas	Meadows SAC.	put strain on	Little Wittenham	lead to increased	detrimental
	development can	could assist with		water resources,	SAC Oxford	emissions from	effects on SAC's.
	lead to increased	funding for	Additional	both can have	Meadows SAC.	vehicle	
	emissions from	biodiversity	development can	detrimental		movement and	Mitigation:
	vehicle	enhancement for	lead to increased	effects on SAC's.	Additional	put strain on	
	movement and	example: green	emissions from		development can	water resources,	Carry out a BAP
	put strain on	infrastructure,	vehicle	Mitigation:	lead to increased	both can have	Phase 1 survey
	water resources,	wildlife areas,	movement and	Ensure	emissions from	detrimental	for the whole
	both can have	buffer zones etc.	put strain on	measures are	vehicle	effects on SAC's.	site.
	detrimental		water resources,	implemented to	movement and		
	effects on SAC's.	Mitigation:	both can have	protect the	put strain on	Mitigation:	Ensure
			detrimental	protected	water resources,	Ensure	measures are
	Additional	Ensure	effects on SAC's.	species	both can have	measures are	implemented to
	development in	measures are		identified.	detrimental	implemented to	protect the
	these areas	implemented to			effects on SAC's.	protect the	protected
	could assist with	protect the	Mitigation:	Ensure a buffer		protected	species
	funding for	protected	Ensure	zone is provided	Mitigation:	species	identified.
	biodiversity	species	measures are	to protect the	Ensure	identified.	
	enhancement for	identified.	implemented to	TPO'S on the	measures are		Ensure a 25
	example: green		protect the	site.	implemented to	Ensure a buffer	metre buffer
	infrastructure,	Ensure a buffer	protected	_	protect the	zone is provided	zone is provided
	wildlife areas,	zone is provided	species	Ensure the	protected	to protect the	for Watery Lane
	buffer zones etc.	to protect the	identified.	Habitats	species	TPO'S on the	on western side
				Regulation	identified.	site.	of the site.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	Mitigation: Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure a buffer zone is provided to protect the TPO'S on the site. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	TPO'S on the site. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure a buffer zone is provided to protect the TPO'S on the site. Carry out a BAP Phase 1 survey for the whole site. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure a buffer zone is provided to protect the TPO'S on the site. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.
8 To improve	X	XX	XX	X	✓ X	XX	X
efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	The majority of CRO1 lies within the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the northwest. The capacity of the site is constrained by the poor	Site CRO2 lies adjacent to the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the northwest. The site has been assessed by the LCA in two parts	Site CRO3 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 1km to the south east. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the	Site CRO4 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 0.75km to the south. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on	Site CRO6 lies largely within the Chilterns AONB with just a small section in the north of the site that is not within the AONB boundary. Site CRO6 consists of Newnham Manor Caravan Park, and an area of	Site CRO7 lies within the Chilterns AONB. Part of Site CRO7 contains part of Newnham Manor Caravan Park. The site has been assessed by the LCA in two parts CRO7A and CRO7B.	Site CRO10 lies almost entirely within the Chilterns AONB. The LCA sates: It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	relationship of	CRO2A and	eastern bank of	landscape and	brownfield land	CRO7A: The	The capacity of
	the northern	CRO2B.	the Thames are	visual grounds.	(The	LCA states: It is	the site is
	section of site	CRO2A: It is	important in	The capacity of	Pheasantry)	recommended	constrained by
	with Crowmarsh	recommended	establishing a	the site is further	containing some	that only part of	the potential
	Gifford and the	that only part of	direct connection	constrained by	small businesses	this site is	impact on the
	strong links	this site is	between the	the potential	and open	considered	Chilterns AONB,
	between the	considered	Wallingford	impact on the	storage in a	further on	Ridgeway path,
	northern part of	further on	Castle Meadows	NWD AONB,	generally run	landscape and	Thames Path
	the site and the	landscape and	and the	Thames Path.	down condition.	visual grounds.	and the
	wider	visual grounds.	surrounding	Agricultural Land	The LCA	The capacity of	Wallingford
	countryside.	The capacity of	countryside,	Classification:	recommended	the site is	Conservation
	The LCA states:	the site is	bringing a strong	Grade 2, which	that all of this	constrained by	Area setting.
	It is unlikely that	constrained by	rural quality	is referred to as	site is	the potential	A detailed
	developing the	the potential	AONB setting.	'Best and Most	considered	impact on the	landscape and
	site would harm	impact on the	The LCA states	Versatile' land	further.	Chilterns AONB,	visual impact
	the Chilterns	Chilterns AONB,	that It is		Agricultural Land	and the links	assessment will
	AONB as the site	the poor	recommended	Mitigation:	Classification:	between the site	be required to
	is visually and	relationship of	that only part of	A detailed	Grade 2, which	and the wider	assess the visual
	physically	the site with	this site is	landscape and	is referred to as	countryside to	impact on the
	separated from	Crowmarsh	considered	visual impact	'Best and Most	the east.	AONB whilst
	the wider AONB	Gifford and the	further on	assessment will	Versatile' land	CRO7B: It is	respecting the
	by the A4074	links between	landscape and	be required to	Mitigation:	recommended	distinctive
	and the existing	the site and the	visual grounds.	assess the visual	A detailed	that only part of	character of
	settlement.	wider	Agricultural Land	impact on the	landscape and	this site is	Crowmarsh
	Agricultural Land	countryside to	Classification:	AONB whilst	visual impact	considered	Gifford and its
	Classification:	the east.	Grade 2, which	respecting the	assessment will	further on	rural setting.
	Grade 2/3a,	CRO2B: It is	is referred to as	distinctive	be required to	landscape and	Agricultural Land
	which are	recommended	'Best and Most	character of	assess the visual	visual grounds.	Classification:
	referred to as	that only part of	Versatile' land	Crowmarsh	impact on the	The capacity of	Grade 2, which
	'Best and Most	this site is		Gifford and its	AONB whilst	the site is	is referred to as
	Versatile' land	considered	Mitigation:	rural setting.	respecting the	constrained by	'Best and Most
	Mitigation:	further on	The LCA	Considers ways	distinctive	the potential	Versatile' land
	The LCA	landscape and	recommended	to mitigate the	character of	impact on the	Mitigation:
	recommended	visual grounds.	that only part of	loss of good	Crowmarsh	Chilterns AONB,	A detailed
	that only part of	The capacity of	this site is	quality	Gifford and its	the poor	landscape and
	this site is	the site is	considered	agriculture land.	rural setting.	relationship of	visual impact
	considered	constrained by	further on		Considers ways	the site with	assessment will
	further on	the poor			to mitigate the	Crowmarsh	be required to

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
		Gifford and its rural setting.				Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	
9 To conserve	0	Х	Хx	Xx	Х	Х	Х
and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Mitigation	Archaeological restraint has been identified on the site. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological desk-based	Wallingford Conservation Area – across the Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Conservation Area Character Area 10: The	Wallingford Conservation Area – across Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Archaeological restraints are unknown.	Wallingford Conservation Area lies approximately 1km west of the site, Grade II Listed Coach House adjacent to northern boundary. Archaeological restraints are unknown. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and	Wallingford Conservation Area lies approximately 1km west of the site. Parkland setting of Grade II Listed Newnham Manor. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the	The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the mature tree-lined landscape settings of the 'grand' riverside properties on the west bank of the Thames are 'extremely important' to this part of the conservation area and also to Wallingford as a whole. This part of the conservation area is visible from CRO10 – particularly the south eastern 'leg' Wallingford Conservation Area

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	A	assessment and	northern	The Council will	would have to	historic	approximately
	predetermination	evaluation	approaches:	ensure that all	preserve and	environment.	400m to the
	archaeological	should be	Wallingford	new	enhance the	Mitigation:	west, across the
	desk-based	undertaken to	Bridge, the	development	historic	Ensure no	Thames.
	assessment and	establish a	cemetery and	complies with the	environment.	impact on the	Landscape
	evaluation	suitable and	Castle Street.	South	Mitigation:	conservation	features:
	should be	appropriate level	Grade II listed	Oxfordshire	Ensure no	area and listed	Church steeples,
	undertaken to	of mitigation, if	Elizabethan style	Design Guide.	impact on the	buildings and	including the
	establish a	any required.	house (now used	Which will	conservation	avoid loss of	landmark spire of
	suitable and		as offices);	require high	area and listed	local	St Peter's church
	appropriate level		Grade II listed	quality design	buildings and	distinctiveness.	and the mature
	of mitigation, if		stables and	and materials,	avoid loss of	Α	tree-lined
	any required.		coach house,	sensitive building	local	predetermination	landscape
			both within site	heights and	distinctiveness.	archaeological	settings of the
			boundary.	would have to	Α	desk-based	'grand' riverside
			Historic	preserve and	predetermination	assessment and	properties on the
			landscapes:	enhance the	archaeological	evaluation	west bank of the
			Howbery Park –	historic	desk-based	should be	Thames, which
			Victorian	environment.	assessment and	undertaken to	are 'extremely
			parkland setting	Mitigation:	evaluation	establish a	important' to this
			for the	It may not be	should be	suitable and	part of the
			Elizabethan style	possible to	undertaken to	appropriate level	conservation
			manor house.	mitigate the	establish a	of mitigation, if	area and also to
			Archaeological	impacts on the	suitable and	any required.	Wallingford as a
			restraints are	connection	appropriate level		whole.
			unknown.	between the	of mitigation, if		The Council will
			The Council will	Wallingford	any required.		ensure that all
			ensure that all	Castle Meadows			new
			new	and the			development
			development	surrounding			complies with the
			complies with the	countryside.			South
			South	Α			Oxfordshire
			Oxfordshire	predetermination			Design Guide.
			Design Guide.	archaeological			Which will
			Which will	desk-based			require high
			require high	assessment and			quality design
			quality design	evaluation			and materials,
			and materials,	should be			sensitive building

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
			sensitive building heights and	undertaken to establish a			heights and would have to
			would have to	suitable and			preserve and
			preserve and	appropriate level			enhance the
			enhance the	of mitigation, if			historic
			historic	any required.			environment.
			environment.	arry required.			Mitigation:
			Mitigation:				Ensure no
			It may not be				impact on the
			possible to				conservation
			mitigate the				area and listed
			impacts on the				buildings and
			connection				avoid loss of
			between the				local
			Wallingford				distinctiveness
			Castle Meadows				and the historic
			and the				landscape.
			surrounding				Α '
			countryside.				predetermination
			Ensure no				archaeological
			impact on the				desk-based
			conservation				assessment and
			area and listed				evaluation
			buildings and				should be
			avoid loss of				undertaken to
			local				establish a
			distinctiveness				suitable and
			and the historic				appropriate level
			landscape.				of mitigation, if
			Α				any required.
			predetermination				
			archaeological				
			desk-based				
			assessment and				
			evaluation				
			should be				
			undertaken to				
			establish a				

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
			suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.				
10 To seek to		**	✓	✓ X	✓	✓	✓
address the	New	New	New	Site contains a	New	New	New
causes and effects of	development	development	development	large	development	development	development
climate change	offers the	offers the	offers the	photovoltaic	offers the	offers the	offers the
by:	opportunity to implement	opportunity to implement	opportunity to implement	array, loss would be detrimental to	opportunity to implement	opportunity to implement	opportunity to implement
a) securing	sustainable	sustainable	sustainable	maximising the	sustainable	sustainable	sustainable
sustainable	design	design	design	proportion of	design	design	design
building	principles.	principles.	principles.	energy from	principles.	principles.	principles.
practices which				renewables.			
conserve	Additional	Additional	Additional	New	Additional	Additional	Additional
energy, water resources	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	development	dwellings will put	dwellings will put	dwellings will put
and materials;	pressure	pressure	pressure	offers the	pressure	pressure	pressure
b) protecting,	resource use including:	resource use including:	resource use including:	opportunity to implement	resource use including:	resource use including:	resource use including:
enhancing and	energy, water	energy, water	energy, water	sustainable	energy, water	energy, water	energy, water
improving our	capacity and	capacity and	capacity and	design	capacity and	capacity and	capacity and
water supply	sewage capacity,	sewage	sewage capacity,	principles.	sewage capacity,	sewage capacity,	sewage capacity,
where	it is assumed	capacity, it is	it is assumed		it is assumed	it is assumed	it is assumed
possible c) maximizing	that sustainable	assumed that	that sustainable	Additional	that sustainable	that sustainable	that sustainable
the proportion of	design principles	sustainable	design principles	dwellings will put	design principles	design principles	design principles
energy	will be implemented.	design principles will be	will be implemented.	pressure resource use	will be implemented.	will be implemented.	will be implemented.
generated from	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.	including:	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.
renewable	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	energy, water	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
sources; and	Encourage green	Encourage	Encourage green	capacity and	Encourage green	Encourage green	Encourage green
d) ensuring that	infrastructure	green	infrastructure	sewage capacity,	infrastructure	infrastructure	infrastructure
the design and location of new	and biodiversity	infrastructure	and biodiversity	it is assumed	and biodiversity	and biodiversity	and biodiversity
development is	enhancement	and biodiversity	enhancement	that sustainable	enhancement	enhancement	enhancement
resilient to the	schemes; these are beneficial to	enhancement schemes; these	schemes; these are beneficial to	design principles will be	schemes; these are beneficial to	schemes; these are beneficial to	schemes; these are beneficial to
effects of	flood prevention	are beneficial to	flood prevention	implemented.	flood prevention	flood prevention	flood prevention
climate change.	nood provention	flood prevention	nood provention	impiomonica.	noou provention	nood provention	noou provention

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce	1	✓ X	Х	X	1	1	1
the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention	The site is bounded on the eastern and western sides by Benson Lane and the A4074 respectively, which converge at its northernmost tip, where a small area of deciduous woodland is located. A small part of this woodland is	An area of approximately 4.35 hectares in the west of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3. Mitigation: Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment. Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these	The western end of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3. No removal of greenfield land required. Mitigation: Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment. Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement	Site is not within a floodplain. No removal of greenfield land will be required. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	and resilience to climate change.	within the flood plain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.		and resilience to climate change.	and resilience to climate change.
12 To seek to	х	х	х	х	х	Х	х
minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
	considered to be good practice	considered to be good practice.	considered to be good practice.	considered to be good practice.			
13 To assist in	1	1	1	1	✓ X	/	1
the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Existing small businesses on site will be displaced. Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Assist businesses in finding new sites. Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
market towns					skills locally and		
and villages					assist in		
					developing new		
					businesses.		
14 To support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
the	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact				
development of							
Science Vale as							
an							
internationally							
recognised							
innovation and							
enterprise zone by:							
a) attracting							
new high value							
businesses;							
b) supporting							
innovation and							
enterprise;							
c) delivering							
new jobs;							
d) supporting							
and							
accelerating the							
delivery of new							
homes; and							
e) developing and improving							
infrastructure							
across the							
ลบาบรร เท ย							

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
Science Vale area.							
15 To assist in the	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact				
16 To	0	0	0	0	X	X	0
encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	Pitches for touring caravans would be lost, with an impact on rural tourism.	Small number of pitches for touring caravans would be lost, with an impact on rural tourism	No direct impact

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10
					Mitigation: Work with sector to promote alternative sites	Mitigation: Work with sector to promote alternative sites	
17 Support	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Consultation results show this site option is the most favoured. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Consultation results show this site option is the second most favoured. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A – Table 8 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Goring Village Sites

The sites within Goring Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

GOR 1, GOR 2, GOR 4, GOR 5, GOR 10 and GOR 11.

Key:

√ √	1	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 8 - Goring Village Sites

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
1 To help to	✓	✓ X	✓	✓	✓	✓
provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	GOR 1 is a greenfield site of 4.1 ha on the northern extremity of Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. Site is considered suitable in principle and available but development of this site will be considered through the plan making process during which its acceptability will be judged by comparison with	GOR 2 is a greenfield site of 3.3 ha on the northern extremity of Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. Site is considered suitable in principle but availability is currently unknown. At a nominal density of 25dph 85 dwellings could be accommodated on GOR 2. Mitigation:	GOR 4 is a greenfield site of 0.6 ha in a triangle between existing development along Elvendon Road and Icknield Road in Goring. The site is within the Chilterns AONB. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 15 dwellings might be accommodated on site GOR 4. Further housing may be possible on the land to the rear of the fire station	GOR 5 is a greenfield site of 7.2 ha on the northeastern extremity of Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	GOR 10 is a greenfield site of 5ha on the southeast edge of Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	GOR 11 is a greenfield site of 6.8ha. on the southern edge of Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. The western section of the site lies in the floodplain but a smaller section of the site could be developed. At a nominal density of 25 dph, 65 dwellings might be accommodated on site GOR 11A.

	other potentially suitable sites.	Contact landowners,	(approximately 5			Mitimatian
	Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	reference site availability. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	dwellings at the above nominal density). Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. It is likely that a lower density will be required			Mitigation: A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. It is likely that a lower density will be required to retain the townscape / landscape character of this part of Goring.
2 To help to create	J	/	overall.	/	√	<i>J</i>
safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
3 To improve	In 2011, Goring	In 2011, Goring	In 2011, Goring	In 2011, Goring	In 2011, Goring	In 2011, Goring
accessibility for	village had a	village had a	village had a	village had a	village had a	village had a
everyone to health,	population of about	population of about	population of about	population of about	population of about	population of about
education,	3000.The village	3000.The village has	3000.The village	3000.The village	3000.The village	3000.The village
recreation, cultural,	has a good range	a good range of	has a good range			
and community	of shops and	shops and services,	of shops and	of shops and	of shops and	of shops and
facilities and	services, including	including a doctor's	services, including	services, including	services, including	services, including
services.	a doctor's surgery,	surgery, bank,	a doctor's surgery,	a doctor's surgery,	a doctor's surgery,	a doctor's surgery,
	bank, pharmacy	pharmacy and a	bank, pharmacy	bank, pharmacy	bank, pharmacy	bank, pharmacy
	and a primary	primary school. The	and a primary	and a primary	and a primary	and a primary
	school. The village	village offers a	school. The village	school. The village	school. The village	school. The village
	offers a number of	number of services	offers a number of			
	services with the	with the ability to act	services with the	services with the	services with the	services with the
	ability to act as a	as a local centre.	ability to act as a			
	local centre.	Further housing	local centre.	local centre.	local centre.	local centre.
	Further housing	offers the opportunity	Further housing	Further housing	Further housing	Further housing
	offers the	to support and	offers the	offers the	offers the	offers the
	opportunity to	enhance the village;	opportunity to	opportunity to	opportunity to	opportunity to
	support and	however growth	support and	support and	support and	support and
	enhance the	pressure on existing	enhance the	enhance the	enhance the	enhance the
	village; however	services in places	village; however	village; however	village; however	village; however
	growth pressure on	where housing is	growth pressure on	growth pressure on	growth pressure on	growth pressure on
	existing services in	already allocated	existing services in	existing services in	existing services in	existing services in
	places where	may occur, for	places where	places where	places where	places where
	housing is already	example the primary	housing is already	housing is already	housing is already	housing is already
	allocated may	school may not have	allocated may	allocated may	allocated may	allocated may
	occur, for example	capacity for further	occur, for example	occur, for example	occur, for example	occur, for example
	the primary school	residents.	the primary school	the primary school	the primary school	the primary school
	may not have	There is a	may not have	may not have	may not have	may not have
	capacity for further	community hall/	capacity for further	capacity for further	capacity for further	capacity for further
	residents.	village hall and	residents.	residents.	residents.	residents.
	There is a	allotments, within	There is a	There is a	There is a	There is a
	community hall/	walking distance	community hall/	community hall/	community hall/	community hall/
	village hall and	from the site. There	village hall and	village hall and	village hall and	village hall and
	allotments, within	are several	allotments, within	allotments, within	allotments, within	allotments, within
	20- 30 minutes	secondary school 4 -	walking distance	walking distance	walking distance	walking distance
	walking distance	10 miles away, there	from the site. There	from the site. There	from the site. There	from the site.
	from the site. There		are several	are several	are several	There are several

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	are several secondary schools 4 – 10 miles away, there are 1- 2 trains per hour. The site is remote from the village. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	are 1- 2 trains per hour. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	secondary school 4 – 10 miles away, there are 1- 2 trains per hour. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	secondary school 4 – 10 miles away, there are 1- 2 trains per hour. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	secondary school 4 – 10 miles away, there are 1- 2 trains per hour. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	secondary school 4 – 10 miles away, there are 1- 2 trains per hour. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.
4 To maintain and	X	✓	11	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is adjacent to the railway line and	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is located on the edge of the village at	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. Site is enclosed by local settlements,	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. The site is quiet and secluded valley	As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments. The site is within walking distance of	The site has been split into 2 sections 11A and 11B. As a large village there are a good range of shops and services, including a doctor's surgery, bank, pharmacy, a primary school, community centre and allotments.

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	located on the out	the rear of residential	within walking	on edge of the	the village	The site is within
	skirts of the north	properties.	distance of Goring	village, Dark area	amenities.	walking distance of
	edge of the village.		village.	on the edge of the	-	the village
		Mitigation:	B#141 41	village, therefore	The site is located	amenities.
	Site is remote from	Ensure good urban	Mitigation:	this would result in	on a dark edge of	The body 2002
	the village,	design principles are	Promote good	loss of tranquillity.	village and is	The whole site is
	therefore the site is	implemented to	urban design	Mitigation:	intimate, pastoral,	located on a dark
	unlikely to provide	create good access	principles to	The loss of	tranquil and quite	edge of village and
	community	to Goring village	promote social	tranquillity cannot	remote character	is intimate,
	cohesion.	from the site.	cohesion.	be mitigated.	along the Thames	pastoral, tranquil
	Mitiantian.	New development	Continue to work	Promote good	close to	and quite remote
	Mitigation:	should be	with Oxford County Council to ensure	urban design	settlements and	character along the Thames close to
	Ensure good urban	sympathetic to the	school facilities are	principles to	riverside parklands,	
	design principles	existing houses to		promote social	development would result in loss of	settlements and
	are implemented to create good access	promote social cohesion.	provided locally.	cohesion. Continue to work	tranquillity. The site	riverside parklands,
	to Goring village	Continue to work		with Oxford County	is prone to flooding	development would
	from the site. Carry	with Oxford County		Council to ensure	with distinctive	result in loss of
	out an acoustic	Council to ensure		school facilities are	network of drainage	tranquillity. The
	study to inform site	school facilities are		provided locally.	ditches.	western edge of
	selection and	provided locally.		provided locally.	Sites run parallel	the site lies within
	mitigation required,	provided locally.			with the main	flood zones 2 and
	in relation to noise				Reading to Oxford	3. Sites run parallel
	from the railway.				railway line.	with the main
	Continue to work				Mitigation:	Reading to Oxford
	with Oxford County				The loss of	railway line.
	Council to ensure				tranquillity cannot	Mitigation:
	school facilities are				be mitigated.	The loss of
	provided locally.				Promote good	tranquillity cannot
					urban design	be mitigated.
					principles to	Promote good
					promote social	urban design
					cohesion.	principles to
					Continue to work	promote social
					with Oxford County	cohesion.
					Council to ensure	Continue to work
					school facilities are	with Oxford County
					provided locally.	Council to ensure

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
					Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required, in relation to noise from the railway. Ensure flood risk is addressed within the design of the development to ensure protection of human health and well-being.	school facilities are provided locally. Carry out an acoustic study to inform site selection and mitigation required, in relation to noise from the railway. Ensure flood risk is addressed within the design of the development to ensure protection of human health and well-being.
5 To reduce harm	X	X	X	X	XX	XX
to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Site is considered Grade 2 agricultural land and is within a Mineral Consultation Area. The site is prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches. Mitigation:	The removal of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reducing soil quality. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase; however the site lies within a tranquil area, so in the long term light and noise may result in loss of tranquillity. The western edge of the site lies

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
					Ensure phasing of	within flood zones
					development	2 and 3.
					occurs to reduce	Site is considered
					noise impacts. Carry out a flood	Grade 2/3 agricultural land
					risk assessment	and is within a
					and encourage the	Mineral
					use of permeable	Consultation Area.
					surfaces and	Mitigation:
					SUDS.	Ensure phasing of
					Continue to work	development
					with Oxfordshire	occurs to reduce
					County Council	noise impacts.
					who are responsible for	Carry out a flood risk assessment
					mineral extraction	and encourage the
					resources.	use of permeable
					1000010001	surfaces and
						SUDS.
						Continue to work
						with Oxfordshire
						County Council
						who are
						responsible for mineral extraction
						resources.
6 To improve travel	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
choice and	The village of	The village of Goring	The village of	The village of	The village of	The village of
accessibility,	Goring has good	has good rail	Goring has good	Goring has good	Goring has good	Goring has good
reduce the need to	rail connections to	connections to	rail connections to	rail connections to	rail connections to	rail connections to
travel by car and shorten the length	Reading and	Reading and Oxford,	Reading and	Reading and	Reading and	Reading and
and duration of	Oxford, as well as	as well as strong	Oxford, as well as	Oxford, as well as	Oxford, as well as	Oxford, as well as
journeys.	strong road links to	road links to	strong road links to	strong road links to	strong road links to	strong road links to
, sairio joi	Wallingford, Reading and	Wallingford, Reading and Oxford.	Wallingford, Reading and	Wallingford, Reading and	Wallingford, Reading and	Wallingford, Reading and
	Oxford.	and Oxioid.	Oxford.	Oxford.	Oxford.	Oxford.
	Oxioid.		CAIGIG.	OXIOIG.	Oxioid.	Oxioid.

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	The site is remote	The site is on the	The site is on the	The site is on the	The site is on the	The site is on the
	from the village,	edge of the village,	eastern urban edge	eastern urban edge	southern edge	southern edge
	therefore access to	therefore access to	of the village, within	of the village, not	adjacent to the	adjacent to the
	the village facilities	the village facilities	the settlement	within the	railway line.	railway line
	may result in	may result in	boundary. Access	settlement		opposite GOR 10.
	personal vehicle	personal vehicle use.	to the village	boundary. The site	The village facilities	
	use. There is a		facilities may result	is sloped and	and train station	The village
	primary school 5 -	There is a primary	in personal vehicle	access to the	are approx. 5 – 10	facilities and train
	10 minutes form the	school 5 – 10	use.	village facilities	minutes' walk away	station are approx.
	site. (capacity	minutes from the		may result in	from the site,	5 – 10 minutes'
	unknown)	site. (capacity	There is a primary	personal vehicle	however access is	walk away from the
		unknown)	school 5 – 10	use.	severely restricted	site.
	The village facilities		minutes from the		due to the railway	
	and train station are	The village facilities	site. (capacity	There is a primary	line.	The train provides
	approx. 20 – 30	and train station are	unknown)	school 10 – 15		two trains per hour
	minutes' walk away	approx. 15 minutes'		minutes from the	The train provides	to Reading and
	from the site.	walk away from the	The village facilities	site. (capacity	two trains per hour	Oxford.
		site.	and train station	unknown)	to Reading and	
	The train provides	The train provides	are approx. 15	T	Oxford.	There are bus
	two trains per hour	two trains per hour to	minutes' walk away	The village facilities	- , ,	stops within the
	to Reading and	Reading and Oxford.	from the site.	and train station	There are bus	village centre
	Oxford.	There are horsestens	The studies were delease	are approx. 30	stops within the	approx. 5 minute
	The site is aloned	There are bus stops	The train provides	minutes' walk away	village centre	walk from the site,
	The site is sloped,	running along	two trains per hour	from the site.	approx. 5 minute	to Wallingford,
	therefore housing	Wallingford Rd 5 minutes' walk from	to Reading and Oxford.	The train provides	walk from the site,	leaving hourly.
	towards the top of		Oxioid.	The train provides	to Wallingford,	Dugge to Deading
	the hill, may deter people from	the site, to Wallingford, leaving	There are bus	two trains per hour to Reading and	leaving hourly.	Buses to Reading and Oxford leave
	walking.	hourly.	stops running along	Oxford.	Buses to Reading	from Goring village
	waiking.	Hourry.	Wallingford Rd 10	Oxioid.	and Oxford leave	every 30 minutes;
	There are bus	Buses to Reading	minutes' walk from	There are bus	from Goring village	bus stop are
	stops running along	and Oxford leave	the site, to	stops running along	every 30 minutes;	approx. 5 minutes'
	Wallingford Rd	from Goring village	Wallingford, leaving	Wallingford Rd 20	bus stop are	walk away.
	adjacent to the site,	every 30 minutes;	hourly.	minutes' walk from	approx. 5 minutes'	wain away.
	to Wallingford,	bus stop are approx.	nouny.	the site, to	walk away.	Any increase in
	leaving hourly. The	15 minutes' walk	Buses to Reading	Wallingford, leaving	wan away.	population will
	bus stops at the	away.	and Oxford leave	hourly.	Any increase in	result in additional
	bottom of the hill	away.	from Goring village	nouny.	population will	vehicle use;
	1 DOCCOTT OF THE TIME	<u> </u>	i nom coming vinage		population will	voi iloio 450,

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	and the top, this will	Any increase in	every 30 minutes;	Buses to Reading	result in additional	additional journeys
	provide convenient	population will result	bus stop are	and Oxford leave	vehicle use;	will be required to
	access to any new	in additional vehicle	approx. 15 minutes'	from Goring village	additional journeys	access secondary
	development.	use; additional	walk away.	every 30 minutes;	will be required to	schools, sports
		journeys will be		bus stop are	access secondary	facilities and other
	Buses to Reading	required to access	Any increase in	approx. 30 minutes'	schools, sports	services which do
	and Oxford leave	secondary schools,	population will	walk away.	facilities and other	not exists in the
	from Goring village	sports facilities and	result in additional		services which do	village.
	leave every 30	other services which	vehicle use;	Any increase in	not exists in the	
	minutes; bus stop	do not exists in the	additional journeys	population will	village.	
	are approx. 20	village	will be required to	result in additional		Mitigation:
	minute walk away.		access secondary	vehicle use;	Mitigation:	
		Mitigation:	schools, sports	additional journeys		Ensure the ETI
	Any increase in		facilities and other	will be required to	Ensure the ETI	results inform the
	population will	Ensure the ETI	services which do	access secondary	results inform the	decision making
	result in additional	results inform the	not exists in the	schools, sports	decision making	process.
	vehicle use;	decision making	village	facilities and other	process.	
	additional journeys	process.		services which do		Ensure good urban
	will be required to		Mitigation:	not exists in the	Ensure good urban	design principles
	access secondary	Ensure good urban		village	design principles	are implemented to
	schools, sports	design principles are	Ensure the ETI		are implemented to	create good
	facilities and other	implemented to	results inform the	Mitigation:	create good access	access to Goring
	services which do	create good access	decision making		to Goring Village,	Village, including
	not exists in the	to Goring Village,	process.	Ensure the ETI	including	pedestrian
	village.	currently there is no		results inform the	pedestrian crossing	crossing over the
		access to the village	Ensure good urban	decision making	over the railway	railway line.
	Mitigation:	through the adjacent	design principles	process.	line.	
	Ensure the ETI	Springhill Rd.	are implemented to			Work with
	results inform the		create good access	Ensure good urban	Work with	infrastructure
	decision making	Work with	to Goring Village.	design principles	infrastructure	providers to
	process.	infrastructure	NA 1 24	are implemented to	providers to identify	identify were an
		providers to identify	Work with	create good access	were an increase in	increase in
	Ensure good urban	were an increase in	infrastructure	to Goring Village.	sustainable modes	sustainable modes
	design principles	sustainable modes of	providers to identify	Mante milita	of transport is	of transport is
	are implemented to	transport is required.	were an increase in	Work with	required. This	required. This
	create good access	This should include,	sustainable modes	infrastructure	should include,	should include,
	to Goring Village.	cycle ways, linking to	of transport is	providers to identify	cycle ways, linking	cycle ways, linking
		green infrastructure.	required. This	were an increase in		

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.		should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.	to green infrastructure.	to green infrastructure
7 To conserve and	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
enhance biodiversity	A BAP/Phase 1 records: legally protected Red Kite present on site. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement	housing development.	The site is boarded by mature trees and hedges on sides abutting residential gardens. There are several trees with TPO's. A BAP/phase 1 survey has not been carried out; there may be links to the wider ecological area. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods	The site borders deciduous woodland. Boundary trees are a key feature including several under a TPO at the western end of the site. A BAP/phase 1 survey has not been carried out; there may be links to the wider ecological area. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC,	No biodiversity constraints identified, however a BAP/Phase 1 has not been carried out. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased	The site is bordered by mostly mature trees and hedges, some TPO's near the access point. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	and put strain on	water resources,	SAC, Little	Cothill Fen SAC,	emissions from	lead to increased
	water resources,	both can have	Wittenham SAC	Hartslock Woods	vehicle movement	emissions from
	both can have	detrimental effects	Oxford Meadows	SAC, Little	and put strain on	vehicle movement
	detrimental effects	on SAC's.	SAC	Wittenham SAC	water resources,	and put strain on
	on SAC's.	Additional	Additional	Oxford Meadows	both can have	water resources,
	Additional	development in	development can	SAC	detrimental effects	both can have
	development in	these areas could	lead to increased	Additional	on SAC's.	detrimental effects
	these areas could	assist with funding	emissions from	development can	Additional	on SAC's.
	assist with funding	for biodiversity	vehicle movement	lead to increased	development in	Additional
	for biodiversity	enhancement for	and put strain on	emissions from	these areas could	development in
	enhancement for	example: green	water resources,	vehicle movement	assist with funding	these areas could
	example: green	infrastructure, wildlife	both can have	and put strain on	for biodiversity	assist with funding
	infrastructure,	areas, buffer zones	detrimental effects	water resources,	enhancement for	for biodiversity
	wildlife areas,	etc	on SAC's.	both can have	example: green	enhancement for
	buffer zones etc.	Mitigation:	Additional	detrimental effects	infrastructure,	example: green
		Incorporate green	development in	on SAC's.	wildlife areas,	infrastructure,
	Mitigation:	infrastructure into the	these areas could	Additional	buffer zones etc	wildlife areas,
	Ensure the Habitats	design and	assist with funding	development in	Mitigation:	buffer zones etc
	Regulation	biodiversity	for biodiversity	these areas could	Carry out a	Mitigation:
	Assessment	enhancement	enhancement for	assist with funding	BAP/Phase 1	Great care must be
	Screening is	schemes.	example: green	for biodiversity	survey.	taken to retain the
	undertaken to	Ensure the Habitats	infrastructure,	enhancement for	Incorporate green	mature tree cover
	identify appropriate	Regulation	wildlife areas,	example: green	infrastructure into	around the site and
	areas for additional	Assessment	buffer zones etc	infrastructure,	the design and	TPO's during all
	housing.	Screening is	Mitigation:	wildlife areas,	biodiversity	development
	Ensure protection	undertaken to	Great care must be	buffer zones etc	enhancement	phases.
	of the red kite	identify appropriate	taken to retain the	Mitigation:	schemes.	Carry out a
	during any	areas for additional	mature tree cover	Great care must be	Ensure the Habitats	BAP/Phase 1
	development	housing.	around the site and	taken to retain the	Regulation	survey.
	phases.	Ensure protection of	TPO's during all	mature tree cover	Assessment	Encourage key
		the blue butterfly	development	around the site and	Screening is	management and
		during any	phases.	TPO's during all	undertaken to	enhancement
		development	Carry out a	development	identify appropriate	schemes to protect
		phases.	BAP/Phase 1	phases.	areas for additional	the ecological
			survey.	Carry out a	housing.	characteristics of
			Ensure the Habitats	BAP/Phase 1		the riparian
			Regulation	survey.		environment.
			Assessment			

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
			Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.		Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.
8 To improve	XX	Х	X	XX	XX	XX
efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	GOR 1 is a greenfield site of 4.1 ha on the northern extremity of Goring. GOR 1 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The site lies within the AONB and on the edge of the open rolling downs landscape type and within the setting of river Thames valley landscape.	GOR 2 is a greenfield site of 3.3 ha on the northern extremity of Goring. GOR2 lies within the Chilterns AONB. The site is in arable use. The North Wessex Downs AONB Landscape Character Area 6Diii Streatley and Basildon lies some 400m west of GOR2 and hence the site has the potential to affect the character of this area. Streatley	GOR 4 is a greenfield site of 0.6 ha in a triangle between existing development along Elvendon Road and Icknield Road in Goring, within the Chilterns AONB. GOR4 lies within the Chilterns AONB, however the site is not visible from the surrounding area. The North Wessex Downs AONB Landscape Character Area	GOR 5 is a greenfield site of 7.2 ha on the northeastern extremity of Goring. GOR5 lies within the Chilterns AONB. The site lies in a typical Chilterns valley and is under pasture. The northern boundary is open to pasture fields which continue up the hillside to Wroxhills Wood. The	GOR 10 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. It also lies within the riparian valley setting of Gatehampton Conservation Area. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land and site is within a mineral conservation area. Mitigation	GOR 11 is a greenfield site of 6.8ha on the southern edge of Goring. The site is divided into two distinct areas of different character. GOR 11 lies within the Chilterns AONB and the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The western edge of the site lies

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	The site is has an	and Basildon forms	6Diii Streatley and	remaining	It may not be able	within flood zones
	open view from the	the western side of	Basildon lies some	boundaries are	to mitigate the	2 and 3.
	Ridgeway national	the narrow gap	900m west of	marked by tree	impacts. A full	It is recommended
	trail.	between the two	GOR4 and hence	cover and	detailed Landscape	that a reduced
	A Phase 2 LCA	AONBs separated by	the site has the	hedgerows along	and Visual Impact	area is considered
	was carried out for	the river Thames	potential to affect	the rear boundaries	Assessment should	further as a
	this site and	Floodplain.	the character of this	of large gardens.	be undertaken to	housing site on
	recommended that	Agricultural Land	area. Streatley and	A Phase 2 LCA	determine if	landscape and
	this site should not	Classification:	Basildon forms the	was carried out for	mitigation is	visual grounds as
	be considered any	Grade 2, which are	western side of the	this site and	possibly.	the rest of the site
	further for	referred to as 'Best	narrow gap	recommended that	Considers ways to	is very much a part
	development.	and Most Versatile'	between the two	this site should not	mitigate the loss of	of the open river
	Agricultural Land	land.	AONBs separated	be considered any	good quality	valley landscape of
	Classification:		by the river	further for	agriculture land.	pasture and arable
	Grade 2, which are	Mitigation:	Thames Floodplain.	development.		fields along this
	referred to as 'Best	A full detailed	A Phase 2 LCA	Agricultural Land		part of the Thames
	and Most Versatile'	landscape and visual	recommended that:	Classification:		valley between the
	land.	impact assessment	the whole of this	Grade 2, which are		hills of the
		will be required to	site (and the	referred to as 'Best		Chilterns and North
	Mitigation	inform the final	additional land	and Most Versatile'		Wessex Downs. All
	It may not be able	capacity of the site.	owned by OCC at	land.		of these features
	to mitigate the	A lower density may	the fire station			are special
	impacts. A full	be necessary to	which is on offer to	Mitigation		qualities of this part
	detailed Landscape	avoid visual intrusion	the developer) be	It may not be able		of the Chilterns
	and Visual Impact	from the built form.	considered as a	to mitigate the		AONB.
	Assessment should	Consideration should	potential housing	impacts. A full		
	be undertaken to	be given to the	site on landscape	detailed Landscape		Agricultural Land
	determine if	impact of new	and visual grounds.	and Visual Impact		Classification:
	mitigation is	development on the	Agricultural Land	Assessment should		Grade 2/3, which
	possibly.	AONB boundary on	Classification:	be undertaken to		are referred to as
	Considers ways to	both the character of	Grade 2, which are	determine if		'Best and Most
	mitigate the loss of	the AONB and in	referred to as 'Best	mitigation is		Versatile' land and
	good quality	views from the	and Most Versatile'	possibly.		site is within a
	agriculture land.	higher ground. Key	land.	Considers ways to		mineral
		management		mitigate the loss of		conservation area.
		requirements of	Mitigation	good quality		Mitigation:
		relevance are to	A full detailed	agriculture land.		Reducing the site
		conserve and	landscape and			area could result in

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
ON Objectives		enhance the comparative sense of remoteness of the Thames Valley Plain. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form. The preferred access is across the land to the front of the fire station. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.			a development that is well contained by the existing settlement and surrounding tree cover. Provided that the existing tree cover is retained, the southern boundary reinforced with additional tree planting and density is commensurate with the character of the adjacent townscape, this part of the site would be suitable for housing. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.
9 To conserve and	0	0	?	?	XX	хх
enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation	No cultural or historical interest has been identified, however the site is surrounded by locally distinctive settlements. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Mitigation	No cultural or historical interest has been identified, however the site is sandwiched between very low density pre-war housing with large gardens along lcknield Road and Evendon Road.	Site is within the riparian valley setting of Gatehampton Conservation Area, development would lead to erosion of the rural landscape between Goring and Gatehampton to	The site is divided into two distinct areas of different character. Potential impact on key settlement characteristics if the whole site was developed. Developing the southern section of

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
10 To seek to	Site is not within a	Site is not within a	Site is not within a	Site is not within a	The site is prone to	The western edge
address the causes	floodplain.	floodplain.	floodplain.	floodplain.	flooding with	of the site lies
and effects of					distinctive network	within flood zones
climate change by:	Additional dwellings	Additional dwellings	Additional dwellings	Additional dwellings	of drainage ditches.	2 and 3.
a) securing	will put pressure on	will put pressure on	will put pressure on	will put pressure on		
sustainable	resource use	resource use	resource use	resource use	Additional dwellings	Additional
building practices	including: energy,	including: energy,	including: energy,	including: energy,	will put pressure on	dwellings will put
which conserve	water capacity and	water capacity and	water capacity and	water capacity and	resource use	pressure on
energy,	sewage capacity, it	sewage capacity, it is	sewage capacity, it	sewage capacity, it	including: energy,	resource use
water resources	is assumed that	assumed that	is assumed that	is assumed that	water capacity and	including: energy,
and materials;	sustainable design	sustainable design	sustainable design	sustainable design	sewage capacity, it	water capacity and
b) protecting,	principles will be	principles will be	principles will be	principles will be	is assumed that	sewage capacity, it
enhancing and	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.	implemented.	sustainable design	is assumed that
improving our					principles will be	sustainable design
water supply where	Thames Water	Thames Water have	Thames Water	Thames Water	implemented.	principles will be
possible	have said that there	said that there is	have said that there	have said that there		implemented.
c) maximizing the	is capacity in the	capacity in the	is capacity in the	is capacity in the	Thames Water	
proportion of	existing sewage	existing sewage	existing sewage	existing sewage	have said that there	Mitigation:
energy generated	network for	network for	network for	network for	is capacity in the	Encourage key
from renewable	additional	additional	additional	additional	existing sewage	management and
sources; and	development,	development, shared	development,	development,	network for	enhancement
d) ensuring that the	shared between	between Goring and	shared between	shared between	additional	schemes to protect
design and location	Goring and	Woodcote.	Goring and	Goring and	development,	the landscape
of new	Woodcote.		Woodcote.	Woodcote.	shared between	character.
development is					Goring and	_
resilient to the	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Woodcote.	Encourage green
effects of climate	Encourage green	Encourage green	Encourage green	Encourage green		infrastructure and
change.	infrastructure and	infrastructure and	infrastructure and	infrastructure and	Mitigation:	biodiversity
	biodiversity	biodiversity	biodiversity	biodiversity	Carry out a flood	enhancement
	enhancement	enhancement	enhancement	enhancement	risk assessment for	schemes; these
	schemes; these are	schemes; these are	schemes; these are	schemes; these are	the site to inform	are beneficial to
	beneficial to flood	beneficial to flood	beneficial to flood	beneficial to flood	decision making.	flood prevention
	prevention and	prevention and	prevention and	prevention and	F	and resilience to
	resilience to climate	resilience to climate	resilience to climate	resilience to climate	Encourage green	climate change.
	change.	change.	change.	change.	infrastructure and	0
					biodiversity	Continue to work
	Continue to work	Continue to work	Continue to work	Continue to work	enhancement	with Thames water
	with Thames water	with Thames water	with Thames water	with Thames water	schemes; these are	to ensure water

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
	to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	and sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce the	√	✓	✓	√	X	XX
risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	The site is prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches. Mitigation: Carry out a flood risk assessment for the site to inform decision making. Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	The western edge of the site lies within flood zones 2 and 3. The northern part of the site is outside of any landscape character area. The southern part of the site lies within LCA11 Thames Valley and Fringes / LCT Flat floodplain pasture. Mitigation: Carry out a flood risk assessment for the site to inform decision making. Encourage key management and

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
						enhancement schemes to protect
						the landscape
						character. Encourage green
						infrastructure and
						biodiversity
						enhancement
						schemes; these are beneficial to
						flood prevention
						and resilience to
40 To 2001: 40						climate change
12 To seek to minimise waste	X	X	Х	X	Х	X
generation and	The development of	The development of	The development	The development	The development	The development
encourage the	new housing, will	new housing, will	of new housing, will	of new housing, will	of new housing, will	of new housing,
reuse of waste	lead to construction	lead to construction	lead to construction	lead to construction	lead to construction	will lead to
through recycling,	and demolition waste being	and demolition waste	and demolition	and demolition waste being	and demolition waste being	construction and demolition waste
compost, or energy	produced.	being produced. Mitigation:	waste being produced.	produced.	produced.	being produced.
recovery.	Mitigation:	The Site Waste	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	The Site Waste	Management Plans	The Site Waste	The Site Waste	The Site Waste	The Site Waste
	Management Plans	Regulations (2008)	Management Plans	Management Plans	Management Plans	Management Plans
	Regulations (2008)	were repealed on 1	Regulations (2008)	Regulations (2008)	Regulations (2008)	Regulations (2008)
	were repealed on 1	December 2013.	were repealed on 1	were repealed on 1	were repealed on 1	were repealed on 1
	December 2013.	Although no longer a	December 2013.	December 2013.	December 2013.	December 2013.
	Although no longer	regulatory	Although no longer	Although no longer	Although no longer	Although no longer
	a regulatory	requirement in	a regulatory	a regulatory	a regulatory	a regulatory
	requirement in England, SWMPs	England, SWMPs are still considered to	requirement in England, SWMPs	requirement in England, SWMPs	requirement in England, SWMPs	requirement in England, SWMPs
	are still considered	be good practice.	are still considered	are still considered	are still considered	are still considered
	to be good practice.	bo good practice.	to be good practice.	to be good practice.	to be good practice.	to be good
	10 00 good p. dolloo.		good p.dolloo.	10 00 good p. aolioo.	10 00 good pradado.	practice.
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
13 To assist in the	Additional housing	Additional housing	Additional housing	Additional housing	Additional housing	Additional housing
development of:	will increase the	will increase the	will increase the	will increase the	will increase the	will increase the
a) high and stable	population and	population and	population and	population and	population and	population and
levels of	maintain and	maintain and	maintain and	maintain and	maintain and	maintain and
employment and	enhance the rural	enhance the rural	enhance the rural	enhance the rural	enhance the rural	enhance the rural
facilitating inward	economy.	economy.	economy.	economy.	economy.	economy.
investment;	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
b) a strong,	Encourage local	Encourage local	Encourage local	Encourage local	Encourage local	Encourage local
innovative and	work force and on	work force and on	work force and on	work force and on	work force and on	work force and on
knowledge-based	the job skill training	the job skill training	the job skill training	the job skill training	the job skill training	the job skill training
economy that	through-out the	through-out the	through-out the	through-out the	through-out the	through-out the
deliver	development of	development of new	development of	development of	development of	development of
high-value-added,	new housing.	housing. Encourage	new housing.	new housing.	new housing.	new housing.
sustainable, low-	Encourage green	green and eco	Encourage green	Encourage green	Encourage green	Encourage green
impact activities;	and eco	technologies, this will	and eco	and eco	and eco	and eco
c) small firms,	technologies, this	lead to an increase	technologies, this	technologies, this	technologies, this	technologies, this
particularly those	will lead to an	in skills locally and	will lead to an			
that maintain and	increase in skills	assist in developing	increase in skills	increase in skills	increase in skills	increase in skills
enhance the rural	locally and assist in	new businesses.	locally and assist in			
economy; and	developing new		developing new	developing new	developing new	developing new
d) thriving	businesses.		businesses.	businesses.	businesses.	businesses.
economies in						
market towns and						
villages						
14 To support the	0	0	0	0	0	0
development of	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
Science Vale as an	·	·		·	·	
internationally						
recognised						
innovation and						
enterprise zone by:						
a) attracting new						
high value						
businesses; b) supporting						
innovation and						
enterprise;						

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.						
15 To assist in the	0	0	0	0	0	0
development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact					
16 To encourage	0	0	0	0	0	0
the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact					
17 Support	11	11	11	11	11	11
community involvement in decisions affecting	The Council has involved the community in the	The Council has involved the community in the	The Council has involved the community in the	The Council has involved the community in the	The Council has involved the community in the	The Council has involved the community in the

SA Objectives	GOR 1	GOR 2	GOR 4	GOR 5	GOR 10	GOR 11
them and enable	decision making	decision making	decision making	decision making	decision making	decision making
communities to	process by holding	process by holding	process by holding	process by holding	process by holding	process by holding
provide local	consultation events	consultation events	consultation events	consultation events	consultation events	consultation events
services and	and seeking views	and seeking views	and seeking views	and seeking views	and seeking views	and seeking views
solutions.	on the different	on the different sites.	on the different	on the different	on the different	on the different
	sites.	Mitigation:	sites.	sites.	sites.	sites.
	Mitigation:	Continue to work	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Continue to work	with the local	Continue to work	Continue to work	Continue to work	Continue to work
	with the local	community and	with the local	with the local	with the local	with the local
	community and	parish council.	community and	community and	community and	community and
	parish council.		parish council.	parish council.	parish council.	parish council.

Appendix A – Table 9 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Nettlebed Village Sites

The sites within Nettlebed Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

NET 1, NET 2, NET 3, NET 4 and NET 5

Key

√ √	✓	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 9 – Nettlebed Village

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
1 To help to provide	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
existing and future	NET 1 is a greenfield	NET 2 is a greenfield site	NET 3 is a green field	NET 1 is a greenfield	NET 5 is a part green
residents with the	site within the Chilterns	of 06ha within the	site of 1.3ha on the	site of 1.9 ha within the	field / part brownfield
opportunity to live in a	AONB. Site is	Chilterns AONB. The	western edge of	Chilterns AONB. Site is	site in the grounds of
decent home and in a	considered suitable in	topography of site may	Nettlebed, within the	considered suitable in	Joyce Grove (Sue
decent environment	principle and is	make it impractical for	Chilterns AONB. Site is	principle and is	Ryder home) lies within
supported by	available but	housing. Site is	considered suitable in	available but	the Chilterns AONB.
appropriate levels of	development of this	considered not suitable	principle but availability	development of this	The hospice building is
infrastructure	site will be considered	in principle and its	is currently unknown.	site will be considered	still in use and will be
	through the plan	availability is currently	At a nominal density of	through the plan	for the foreseeable
	making process during	unknown.	25 dph, 15 dwellings	making process during	future, however the
	which its acceptability	Mitigation:	might be	which its acceptability	Buildings could be
	will be judged by	Consider alternative sites	accommodated.	will be judged by	suitable for
	comparison with other	for housing.	Mitigation:	comparison with other	sympathetic
	potentially suitable		A full detailed	potentially suitable	conversion if site
	sites		landscape and visual	sites.	becomes available.
	Mitigation:		impact assessment will	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	A full detailed		be required to inform	A full detailed	Any potential
	landscape and visual		the final capacity of the	landscape and visual	development should be
	impact assessment will		site. A lower density	impact assessment will	required to submit a

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	be required to inform the final capacity of the site.		may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.	be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	detailed assessment of the historic value of the park and the ancillary buildings.
2 To help to create	✓	√	✓	✓	✓
safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. principles Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.	20 new homes is unlikely to provide opportunities to contribute to the existing infrastructure significantly, however new development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Mitigation / Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
3 To improve	✓	✓	✓	✓	√
accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	In 2011, Nettlebed village had a population of about 727. The village has a good range of services, including a doctor's surgery, and a primary school. The village offers a number	In 2011, Nettlebed village had a population of about 727. The village has a good range of services, including a doctor's surgery, and a primary school. The village offers a number of services with the ability	In 2011, Nettlebed village had a population of about 727. The village has a good range of services, including a doctor's surgery, and a primary school. The village offers a number of	In 2011, Nettlebed village had a population of about 727. The village has a good range of services, including a doctor's surgery, and a primary school. The village offers a number of	In 2011, Nettlebed village had a population of about 727. The village has a good range of services, including a doctor's surgery, and a primary school. The village offers a number of

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	of services with the	to act as a local centre.	services with the ability	services with the ability	services with the ability
	ability to act as a local	There is a community	to act as a local centre.	to act as a local centre.	to act as a local centre.
	centre. There is a	hall/ village hall and	There is a community	There is a community	There is a community
	community hall/ village	allotments, within	hall/ village hall and	hall/ village hall and	hall/ village hall and
	hall and allotments,	walking distance from	allotments, within	allotments, within	allotments, within
	within walking distance	the site. There are	walking distance from	walking distance from	walking distance from
	from the site. There	several secondary	the site. There are	the site. There are	the site. There are
	are several secondary	schools approx. 5 miles	several secondary	several secondary	several secondary
	schools approx. 5	away from the site. Bus	schools approx. 5	schools approx. 5	schools approx. 5
	miles away from the	services are hourly.	miles away from the	miles away from the	miles away from the
	site. Bus services are	Further housing offers	site. Bus services are	site. Bus services are	site. Bus services are
	hourly.	the opportunity to	hourly.	hourly.	hourly.
	Further housing offers	support and enhance the	Further housing offers	Further housing offers	Further housing offers
	the opportunity to	existing village; however	the opportunity to	the opportunity to	the opportunity to
	support and enhance	growth pressure on	support and enhance	support and enhance	support and enhance
	the existing village;	existing services in	the existing village;	the existing village;	the existing village;
	however growth	places where housing is	however growth	however growth	however growth
	pressure on existing	already allocated may	pressure on existing	pressure on existing	pressure on existing
	services in places	occur.	services in places	services in places	services in places
	where housing is	Site is located on the	where housing is	where housing is	where housing is
	already allocated may	edge of the village and	already allocated may	already allocated may	already allocated may
	occur.	therefore access to	occur.	occur.	occur.
	Site is located on the	existing facilities may not	Site is located on the	Site is located on the	Site is located in the
	edge of the village and	be suitable.	edge of the village and	edge of the village and	grounds of former
	therefore access to	Mitigation:	therefore access to	therefore access to	Joyce Grove, existing
	existing facilities may	Site is located on the	existing facilities may	existing facilities may	footpaths link to the
	not be suitable.	edge of the village and it	not be suitable.	not be suitable.	village.
	Mitigation:	is essential that good	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Site is located on the	urban design principles	Site is located on the	Site is located on the	Ensure improvements
	edge of the village and	are implemented to	edge of the village and	edge of the village and	to service provision
	it is essential that good	create good access to	it is essential that good	it is essential that good	commensurate with
	urban design principles	the village and integrate	urban design principles	urban design principles	any increases in
	are implemented to	new housing	are implemented to	are implemented to	population. Continue
	create good access to	development.	create good access to	create good access to	to work with
	the village and	Ensure improvements to	the village and	the village and	Oxfordshire County
	integrate new housing	service provision	integrate new housing	integrate new housing	Council to ensure
	development.	commensurate with any	development.	development.	school facilities are
		increases in population.			provided locally.

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally.	
4 To maintain and	✓	Х	✓	✓	✓
improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	The site is located on the edge of the village, easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities. As a larger village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, a pub/restaurant, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site which all contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local community. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access and integration with to Nettlebed Village.	The site is located on the edge of the village, easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities; however the topography of site makes it impractical for housing. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access and integration with to Nettlebed village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	The site is located on the edge of the village, easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities. There is a footpath to the village. As a larger village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, a pub/restaurant, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site which all contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local community Site is adjacent to well-used petrol filling station that could create noise for new	The site is located on the edge of the village, easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities. As a larger village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, a pub/restaurant, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site which all contribute to the health and wellbeing of the local community Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access and integration with to Nettlebed village.	The proposed site/building is located in the grounds of former Joyce Grove parkland estate, with good links to the village. As a larger village, there are a good range of existing facilities including a village hall, parks and allotments within walking distance of the site which all contribute to the health and well-being of the local community Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access and integration with to

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.		homes built adjacent to it. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access and integration with to Nettlebed village Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Mitigate potential noise from petrol filling station, for example vegetation/trees could provide natural screening.	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.	Nettlebed village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.
5 To reduce harm to	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓
the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. The increase in population may reduce	The site is part green field / part brownfield in the grounds of Joyce Grove (Sue Ryder home), The hospice building is vacant; therefore this may be suitable for conversion to residential buildings. No removal of greenfield land is required.

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	tranquillity overall for all residents. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
6 To improve travel	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The site enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles away, buses run hourly. Buses run hourly to Reading, Oxford. Every half an hour to Wallingford. Bus stops are 5 minutes from the site. The village has a doctor's surgery and a primary school.	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles away. Buses run hourly to main towns. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Resolve access issues with the junction.	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles away. Buses run hourly to main towns. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process.	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles away. Buses run hourly to main towns. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process.	Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. The village has no train station; nearest train station is Henley-on-Thames approx. 5 miles away. Buses run hourly to main towns. Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process.

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	There are secondary	Ensure good urban	Resolve access issues	Resolve access issues	Resolve access issues
	schools within a 5 mile	design principles are	with the junction.	with the junction.	with the junction.
	radius. Bus services	implemented to create	Ensure good urban	Ensure good urban	Ensure good urban
	are hourly. Cycling	good access to	design principles are	design principles are	design principles are
	would take approx. 30	Nettlebed Village,	implemented to create	implemented to create	implemented to create
	minutes.	specifically. Work with infrastructure	good access to Nettlebed Village,	good access to	good access to
	The primary school is 3	providers to identify were	specifically.	Nettlebed Village, specifically.	Nettlebed Village, specifically.
	minutes' walk away	an increase in	Work with	Work with	Work with
	from the site,	sustainable modes of	infrastructure providers	infrastructure providers	infrastructure providers
	nom the site,	transport is required.	to identify were an	to identify were an	to identify were an
	The doctor's surgery is	This should include,	increase in sustainable	increase in sustainable	increase in sustainable
	10 minutes' walk away	cycle ways, linking to	modes of transport is	modes of transport is	modes of transport is
	from the site.	green infrastructure.	required. This should	required. This should	required. This should
		g. commence de de commence de	include, cycle ways,	include, cycle ways,	include, cycle ways,
	Any increase in		linking to green	linking to green	linking to green
	population will result in		infrastructure.	infrastructure.	infrastructure.
	additional vehicle use;				
	additional journeys will				
	be required to access				
	secondary schools,				
	sports facilities and				
	other services which				
	do not exists in the				
	village.				
	Mitigation:				
	Carry out a Transport				
	Assessment and				
	ensure the results				
	inform the decision				
	making process.				
	Resolve access issues				
	with the junction.				
	Ensure good urban				
	design principles are				
	implemented to create				
	good access to				

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	Nettlebed Village, specifically. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.				
7 To conserve and	✓ X	✓ X	√ X	√ X	✓ X
enhance biodiversity	Ecological constraints unknown but site boarded by mature trees Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing	Ecological constraints unknown but site boarded by mature trees. Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC,	Individual mature trees on site. Dense mature belts along the southern and western boundary and along the A4130. Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement. The following European Sites need to be considered when	Ecological constraints unknown. Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC,	The open part of the site is a combination of parkland and designed gardens. There is a Local Wildlife Site in the northern part of site. Nettlebed is located close to a Conservation Target Area; however the development of 20 houses is unlikely to provide significant funding for biodiversity enhancement. The following
	development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC,	Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC	identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC	European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation: Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. Mitigation: Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation: Ensure the tree boundary is protected. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.	Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Mitigation: Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing. Ensure the protection of the Parkland, Designated Gardens and Local Wildlife Site.
8 To improve efficiency	XX	XX	Х	XX	✓ X
in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas	The site is within the Chilterns AONB and on the edge of Nettlebed village.	The site is within the Chilterns AONB and on the edge of Nettlebed village; the topography of	The site lies within the AONB and within an area which contains many of the special qualities of the AONB,	The site is within the Chilterns AONB and on the edge of Nettlebed village. The site would be highly visible in	The site is part green field / part brownfield in the grounds of Joyce Grove (Sue Ryder home),

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Mitigation: The LCA states: There is potential for harm to landscape setting of Nettlebed and AONB as a result of settlement expansion into wider landscape.	site makes it impractical for housing. Mitigation: Site highly constrained by landscape features. Impact on Priest's Hill landscape and approach into Nettlebed	in particular the woodland beech cover, scattered villages with brick and flint houses, common land (Nettlebed Common) and parkland (Joyce Grove/Sue Ryder home. Mitigation: The LCA states: There may be some potential for housing although limited by some important landscape and visual constraints including the impact on the Conservation Area and AONB	views and in the approach to the village from the west. Mitigation: The LCA states: there is Potential for harm to landscape setting of Nettlebed and AONB as a result of settlement expansion into wider landscape.	The hospice is a grade 2 listed building. Any significant development within the grounds could harm the setting of the listed building and be inappropriate. Removal of greenfield land may not be required if the existing buildings were converted into new homes, but there is currently no indication that the site is available. There is a Local Wildlife Site in the northern part of site. Mitigation: The LCA states: May be some potential for housing although limited by some important landscape and visual constraints including the impact on the Conservation Area, wooded landscape and AONB.
	XX	XX	Х	XX	X

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
9 To conserve and	The site is within the	The site is within the	Site is located adjacent	The site is within the	Site is within the
enhance the district's	Chilterns AONB and	Chilterns AONB and on	to Nettlebed	Chilterns AONB and on	Chilterns AONB, the
historic environment	on the edge of	the edge of Nettlebed	Conservation Area and	the edge of Nettlebed	hospice is a Grade II
including	Nettlebed village	village; the topography of	the listed building, and	village and close to the	listed building within
archaeological	Conservation Area	site makes it impractical	the importance of the	historic core.	the setting of Nettlebed
resources and to	Mitigation:	for housing.	tree cover and pasture	Mitigation:	Conservation Area.
ensure that new	The LCA states: There	Mitigation:	transition landscape as	The LCA states: There	
development is of a	is potential for harm to	Site highly constrained	a key feature of the	is potential for harm to	Mitigation:
high quality design and	landscape setting of	by landscape features.	AONB.	landscape setting of	With regard to the
reinforces local	Nettlebed and AONB	Impact on Priest's Hill	Mitigation	Nettlebed and AONB	historic environment: A
distinctiveness.	as a result of	landscape and approach into Nettlebed	Mitigation:	as a result of	predetermination
	settlement expansion	into Nettiebed	It is considered important that the built	settlement expansion into wider landscape.	archaeological desk- based assessment and
	into wider landscape.		form of Nettlebed does	into wider landscape.	evaluation should be
			not extend any further		undertaken to establish
			south than the		a suitable and
			southern point of the		appropriate level of
			housing at Nettlebed		mitigation.
			within the Conservation		magaaon.
			Area (excluding farm		The Grade 2 listed
			buildings). It is equally		building should be
			important that a		protected and if
			substantial Green		converted to residential
			Infrastructure link and		use; historic building
			landscape buffer is		guidelines should be
			created between the		followed.
			open landscape of the		
			AONB and the village		The LCA suggests
			edge. The preferred		there may be potential
			access is from		to develop the site
			adjacent to the petrol		provided that any
			station off the A4130		proposed scheme did
			subject to retention of		not result in any harm
			the tree cover along		to the AONB, the
			the A4130. A large		integrity or significance
			scale hard junction would not be		of the parkland, or the Grade II listed building.
					Grade ir listed building.
			appropriate and harm		

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
			the landscape setting to both the Nettlebed Conservation Area, the approach to Nettlebed and character of the Chilterns. NET 3. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. A lower density may be necessary to avoid visual intrusion from the built form.		Any potential development should be required to submit a detailed assessment of the historic value of the park and the ancillary buildings.
10 To seek to address	/	/	/	/	/
the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	The conversion of an existing building may reduce resource use. Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
resilient to the effects of climate change.	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
11 To reduce the risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
of, and damage from, flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain, unlikely that removal of greenfield land will be required. Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
12 To seek to minimise	X	X	X	X	√
waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.	The conversion of an existing building may reduce resource use and lead to less waste from construction and demolition waste.

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
	Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
13 To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.	Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy. Mitigation: Encourage local work force and on the job skill training throughout the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.
villages	0	0	0	0	0

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across	No direct impact				
the Science Vale area. 15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact				
16 To encourage the development of a	0 No direct impact				
buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.					

SA Objectives	NET 1	NET 2	NET 3	NET 4	NET 5
17 Support community	11	11	11	11	
involvement in	The Council has	The Council has involved	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has
decisions affecting	involved the	the community in the	involved the	involved the	involved the
them and enable	community in the	decision making process.	community in the	community in the	community in the
communities to provide	decision making	Mitigation:	decision making	decision making	decision making
local services and	process.	Continue to work with the	process.	process.	process.
solutions.	Mitigation:	local community.	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Continue to work with		Continue to work with	Continue to work with	Continue to work with
	the local community.		the local community.	the local community.	the local community.

Appendix A – Table 10 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Providing for Travelling Communities

The sites which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

Site 6: A brownfield site at Phillip's Tyres, a former tyre transfer station located on the A40 on the northern edge of Oxford; and

Site 7: A brownfield site at a former scrapyard on Menmarsh Road, Worminghall near Waterperry.

Scoring table below

√ √	/	хх	X	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 10 –Providing for Travelling Communities

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7
1 To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent	✓	
home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	Site 6 is brownfield site of 0.27 on an abandoned scrap tyre transfer station, within the greenbelt. Landowner is willing to put site forward for travelling communities, therefore site is suitable and available in principle. Mitigation Ensure the environment is suitable.	Site 6 is brownfield site of 0.97 on a Scrap yard, within the greenbelt. Landowner is willing to put site forward for travelling communities, therefore site is suitable and available in principle. Mitigation Ensure the environment is suitable.
2 To help to create safe places for people to use	0	0
and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7	
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to	X	X	
health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	The site is located 4.2 miles from Elsfield and 3 miles from Marston, adjacent to the A40. The nearest GP's and schools are in Marston across the other side of the A40. No PRoW or footpaths to the villages exist. It is unlikely that a small addition to the local population will put pressure on local services. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally.	The site is located 2.3 miles from Worminghall and 3.3 miles from Ickford, adjacent to the 0.8 from the M40. The nearest GP's is in Worninghall and nearest primary school is in Ickford. No PRoW or footpaths to the villages exist. It is unlikely that a small addition to the local population will put pressure on local services. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally.	
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-	✓ X	✓ X	
being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Provision of sites for the travelling community will improve health and well-being in principle, however the location of the site is unlikely to promote community cohesion. The site is located adjacent to the A40, noise and safety concerns are noted. Access to the site may be dangerous. Both sites are brownfield sites and could suffer from contamination issues due to previous uses. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, foot bridges and cycle paths should be provided. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to	Provision of sites for the travelling community will improve health and well-being in principle, however the location of the site is unlikely to promote community cohesion. Both sites are brownfield sites and could suffer from contamination issues due to previous uses. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, cycle paths should be provided. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally. Consider carrying out a land contamination survey.	

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	ensure school and GP facilities are provided locally. Consider if road noise can be mitigated. Improve access to the site. Consider carrying out a land contamination survey. O The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this	O The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility,	objective.	X
reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The site is located 4.2 miles from Elsfield and 3 miles from Marston, adjacent to the A40. The nearest GP's and schools are in Marston across the other side of the A40. No PRoW or footpaths to the villages exist. Oxford is 5 miles away, however access from the site is by car only. No bus stops are located near the site. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, foot bridges and cycle paths should be provided. Work with infrastructure providers to consider how sustainable transport options can be improved can be improved.	The site is located 2.3 miles from Worminghall and 3.3 miles from Ickford, adjacent to the 0.8 from the M40. The nearest GP's is in Worninghall and nearest primary school is in Ickford. No PRoW or footpaths to the villages exist. No bus stops are located near the site. Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to villages from the site, cycle paths should be provided. Work with infrastructure providers to consider how sustainable transport options can be improved can be improved.
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	?	✓ X
	No BAP records exist for the site Mitigation: Carry out a BAP Phase 1 survey.	No BAP records exist for the site, site is located within a Nature and Conservation Target Area (Bernwood). Adjoining land at Water Perrywood designated as Ancient Woodland and SSSI. Ancient woodland is protected under the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Mitigation: Carry out a BAP Phase 1 survey.

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7
		Carry out a Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening.
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	The site is brownfield land, not within the AONB, it is within the greenbelt. Using this site over greenfield land would be positive to this objective.	The site is brownfield land, not within the AONB, it is within the greenbelt. Using this site over greenfield land would be positive to this objective. Ancient woodland is protected under the Habitats Regulation Assessment. Mitigation: Carry out a BAP Phase 1 survey. Carry out a Habitats Regulation Assessment
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.	No cultural or historical interest has been identified. No archaeological restraints have been identified. Mitigation A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.
10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from,	/	/
flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain.	Site is not within a floodplain.
	Mitigation Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment to inform the decision making process.	Mitigation Carry out a Flood Risk Assessment to inform the decision making process.
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and	0	0
encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
13 To assist in the development of:	0	0
a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
14 To support the development of Science Vale	0	0
as an internationally recognised innovation an enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
	0	0

SA Objectives	SITE 6	SITE 7
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant,	0	0
sustainable tourism sector.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.	The creation of this site for the travelling community is unlikely to have an impact on this objective.
17 Support community involvement in decisions	√ √	√ √
affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process by holding consultation events and seeking views on the different sites. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community and parish council.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process by holding consultation events and seeking views on the different sites. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community and parish council.



Listening Learning Leading

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