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

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Option B: Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements

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Option D: All growth in a single new settlement

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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:

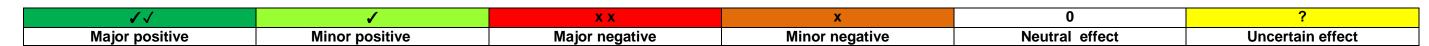


Table 1 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Issues and Scope Options A to H

	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 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 grow local affords housing. Mitigation: Further site allocations was be required that further appropriate available an appropriate. Enhanceme This effect of enhanced b ensuring that homes are be high standa sustainable and ensurin affordable h provided. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or pe Perm Timing: Short to lone Significance effect: Significant.	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). Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing. Mitigation: Further site allocations work may be required to ensure sites are available and appropriate. Enhancement: This effect could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design and ensuring affordable housing is provided. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide	Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Mitigation: This option would require significant infrastructure development. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	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	Focussing	Focussing all	Focussing all	A new settlement	x Dispersal of	Focussing	X Raising densities	This option would
and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	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	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	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	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.	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.	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.	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.	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 use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	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 increased frequency of buses Further site allocations work more be required to ensut that further appropriate sites and available and appropriate Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	effect: 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	Allocation of	✓ X	XX	Diaparaglita all	Concentration of	X Increasing densities	?
to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution. Allocation of additional housing sites adjacent to market towns ensures that residents will have good access to services and faciliti reducing pollution	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution	Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. This will	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. The location of homes i	from travel. This will	support local services and 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	Science Vale focus	All in Science Vale	All growth in a single	Make land	Next to neighbouring	Raising densities	Locating
Core Strategy	plus 'sustainable		new settlement	allocations for new	major urban areas		development in
distribution strategy	settlements'			homes at all towns,			particular
				larger and smaller			settlements where
				villages			it could help fund
							projects
larger villages is	services and will	reduce the need to	to travel and	In the short term	from vehicle	with high population	pollution from
intended to support	reduce the need to	travel long distances	increasing vehicle	noise pollution may	emissions.	densities. Ensure	surface run-off.
local services and	travel long distances	for certain purposes.	emissions.	increase during the		that appropriate	
will reduce the need	for certain purposes.		Mitigation:	construction phase.	In the short term	pollution prevention	Mitigation:
to travel long	However it is not	However it is not	Mitigation of this	Any reduction in	noise pollution may	control is	Ensure the ETI
distances for certain	possible to provide	possible to provide	effect would only be	greenfield land may	increase during the	implemented.	results inform the
purposes.	all facilities in all	all facilities in all	achieved through an	result in pollution	construction phase.	Likelihood:	decision making
However it is not	settlements.	settlements.	alternative option.	from surface run-off.	Any reduction in	High	process.
possible to provide	Therefore a certain		Likelihood:		greenfield land may	Scale:	Ensure phasing of
all facilities in a	degree of longer	Therefore a certain	High	Mitigation:	result in pollution	District wide	development
village. Therefore a	distance travel will be	degree of longer	Scale:	Choose only	from surface run-off.	Temp or perm:	occurs to reduce
certain degree of	required for	distance travel will be	District wide	locations showing		Perm	noise impacts.
longer distance travel	occasional services.	required for	Temp or perm:	spare capacity in	Mitigation:	Timing:	Encourage the use
will be required for	0: 1/:	occasional services.	Perm	service provision	Ensure the ETI	Short to long term	of permeable
occasional services.	Science Vale has a	0 :	Timing:	and/or ensure	results inform the	Significance of	surfaces and
	number of existing	Science Vale has a	Short term	improvements to	decision making	effect:	SUDS
In the short term	housing allocations	number of existing	Significance of	services	process.	Significant.	
noise pollution may	and the current	housing allocations	effect:	commensurate to	Ensure phasing of		Likelihood:
increase during the	infrastructure may	and the current	Significant.	population growth	development occurs		High
construction phase.	not be able to	infrastructure may		Ensure the ETI	to reduce noise		Scale:
Λ	withstand further	not be able to		results inform the	impacts.		District wide
Any reduction in	allocations.	withstand further		decision making	Encourage the use of		Temp or perm:
greenfield land may		allocations.		process.	permeable surfaces		Perm
result in pollution from surface run-off.	In the chart term	In the abort torm		Ensure phasing of	and SUDS		Timing:
from surface run-on.	In the short term	In the short term		development occurs to reduce noise	Likelihood:		
Mitigation:	noise pollution may increase during the	noise pollution may increase during the			High		
Ensure the ETI	construction phase.	construction phase.		impacts. Encourage the use of			
results inform the	Construction phase.	construction phase.		permeable surfaces	District wide		
decision making	Any reduction in	Any reduction in		and SUDS	Temp or perm:		
process.	greenfield land may	greenfield land may		and CODO	Perm		
Ensure phasing of	result in pollution	result in pollution		Likelihood:	Timing:		
development occurs	from surface run-off.	from surface run-off.		High			
to reduce noise				Scale:			
impacts.	Mitigation:	Mitigation:		District wide			
Encourage the use of	Ensure the ETI	Ensure the ETI		Temp or perm:			
permeable surfaces	results inform the	results inform the		Perm			
and SUDS	decision making	decision making		Timing:			
	process.	process.		Short to long term			
Likelihood:	Ensure phasing of	Ensure phasing of		Significance of			
High	development occurs	development occurs		effect:			
Scale:	to reduce noise	to reduce noise		Significant.			
District wide	impacts.	impacts.					
Temp or perm:	Encourage the use of	Encourage the use of					
Perm	permeable surfaces	permeable surfaces					
Timing:	and SUDS	and SUDS					
5							

	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
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
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 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	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	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.	
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
in land conserve the dist spaces in partic areas of their lan importa	nprove efficiency use and to ve and enhance trict's open and countryside cular, those designated for indscape ance, minerals, ersity and soil	The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. 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.	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
	onserve and	X	X	X	?	X	?	X	X
historic including resource that new of a high and rein	ce the district's environment og archaeological ces and to ensure w development is the quality design of the forces local iveness.	Continuing to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness. Henley, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger	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

Cont Core distr	tinue to use the e Strategy ibution 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
consiregatenvir arch reso Mitigath The arch envir consider site sproce Like High Scal Distratem Permananananananananananananananananananan	elihood: n le: rict wide np or perm: m ing: rt 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 Timing:	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 Timing:	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.					Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		
11 To reduce the risk of,	✓	1	✓ 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.

12 To seek to minimise	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
waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact	0 Neutral Impact
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	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:	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.
	✓	Significant.	✓	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	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.	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 Preferred Strategy

The preferred option is combined from the following options previously assessed through the SA process see Appendix A. Table 1 for full details of A – H Options considered

- Option A (the Core Strategy approach),
- Option B: Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements
- Option D: All growth in a single new settlement

Our preferred approach is a combination of:

The Strategy

At the Refined Options stage we set out eight potential options which we could apply. In response to your comments and more detailed work that we have done since, we have broadly retained Option A (the Core Strategy approach), and incorporated elements of Option B (Science Vale and 'Sustainable Settlements') and Option D (all growth in a new settlement).

Key:

√ √	✓	хх	Х	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	No direct impact	Uncertain effect

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy		Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'		Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
1 To help to provide	✓	X	✓	X	✓	//
existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth		deliver houses through the concentration of		deliver houses through could create the	

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	•
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy			
decent environment	point at Didcot. With	point within Science Vale.	unlikely to meet delivery	decent affordable homes
supported by appropriate	further housing	With further housing	targets because	across the district.
levels of infrastructure	development allocated to	development allocated to	infrastructure would need	The inclusion of a new
	the other towns of	the other "sustainable	to be in place prior to	settlement options will
	Henley, Thame and	settlements'. This would	housing development	provide opportunity to
	Wallingford and the	help provide residents	and the level of	assist with meeting
	larger villages. This	with the opportunity to	development would not	Oxford's unmet housing
	would help provide	live in a decent home in a	be enough to sustain a	needs, which will provide
	residents with the	choice of locations.	new settlement.	homes to those in need
	opportunity to live in a	However in the long term,	Mitigation:	within Oxford City.
	decent home in a choice	this could create housing	This option would require	
	of locations. However in	market saturation in	significant infrastructure	Further site allocations
	the long term, this could	Didcot (that in turn could	development.	work may be required to
	create housing market	lead to 5 year supply	Likelihood:	ensure that further sites
	saturation in Didcot (that	problems in Didcot).	High	are available and
	in turn could lead to 5	Some of the smaller	Scale:	appropriate, within the
	year supply problems in	settlements might miss	Large scale	locations specified.
	Didcot).	out on some desired	Temp or perm:	Significant infrastructure
	Some of the smaller	growth for local	Perm	development will be
	settlements might miss	affordable housing.	Timing:	required for any new
	out on some desired	Mitigation:	Short to long term	settlement, it will be
	growth for local	Further site allocations	Significance of effect:	essential to work with
	affordable housing.	work may be required to	Significant.	service providers to
	Mitigation:	ensure that further		ensure this is
	Further site allocations	appropriate sites are		implemented in a timely
	work may be required to	available and		fashion.
	ensure that further	appropriate.		Continued consultation
	appropriate sites are	Enhancement:		with Oxford City is
	available and	This effect could be		essential to ensure that
	appropriate.	enhanced by ensuring		their unmet housing
	Enhancement:	that new homes are built		needs are incorporated

Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
This effect could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design and ensuring affordable housing is provided. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	to high standards of sustainable design and ensuring affordable housing is provided. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		into the Local Plan development. Improvement to public transport in rural areas, will need to be implemented. Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements. Enhancement: 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. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
✓	√	✓	√

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	Treferred option
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy		gottion.	
2 To help to create safe	Focussing development	Focussing all additional	A new settlement could	The issues raised in the
places for people to use	in established town	housing developments in	provide the opportunity to	assessments of options
and for businesses to	centres should provide	the Science Vale area	design a safe	A, B,& D are still
operate, to reduce anti-	the opportunity to create	and 'sustainable	environment which could	relevant, the
social behaviour and	a safe environment and	settlements' should be	reduce antisocial	development of new
reduce crime and the fear	be conducive to business	conductive to business	behaviour.	homes across the district
of crime.	operation and	operation and	Mitigation:	will raise concerns about
	development. Greater	development. Greater	Ensure good quality	anti-social behaviour and
	concentration of	concentration of	urban design is	crime.
	development may help	development may help	implemented and access	A new settlement could
	create safer places	create safer places	to services, facilities	provide the opportunity to
	through greater	through greater	locally.	design a safe
	pedestrian flows;	pedestrian flows;	Likelihood:	environment which could
	however the positive	however the positive	High	reduce antisocial
	impact may be hindered	impact may be hindered	Scale:	behaviour.
	by growth pressure in	by growth pressure in	Localised	
	places where housing is	places where housing is	Temp or perm:	Enhancement
	already allocated.	already allocated. In the	Perm	Ensure that development
	Enhancement:	short term whilst	Timing:	is designed to reduce
	Ensure that development	development is taking	Short to long term	crime and the fear of
	is designed to reduce	place and infrastructure	Significance of	crime. Phasing of
	crime and the fear of	is being developed may	effect:	development needs to be
	crime.	result in a negative	Not significant.	carefully implemented.
	Likelihood:	impact on local business.		A fresh approach to
	Medium – this is	Mitigation /		assessing the
	also dependent upon the	Enhancement:		sustainability of
	design of individual	Ensure that development		settlements could be
	developments	is designed to reduce		required.
	Scale:	crime and the fear of		Ensure good quality
	District wide	crime. Phasing of		urban design is
	Temp or perm:			implemented and access

	Continue to	on A use the Core distribution tegy	Science Val	on B e focus plus settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option	
	Perm Timing: Short to long Significance effect: Not significan	e of	development carefully imp A fresh approassessing the sustainability settlements or required. Likelihood: High – this is also depended design of incomposition of the development of the settlement or permoder or permoder or permoder of the significance of the significance of the significant.	oach to e of would be ent upon the lividual is		to services, f locally. Ensure any conew develop properly regumentated. Likelihood: High – this is also depended design of indevelopmentates. District wide Temp or permematiming: Short to long Significance effect: Significant.	dispersal of ments are ulated and sent upon the lividual is
3 To improve accessibility	√	X	1	X	X	11	X
for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Focussing all housing with settlements with development is concentrate create strong will be more by all forms of	in a range of where of all types ed should hubs which accessible	Concentrational horizontal development Science Vale 'sustainable will improve to services for the services f	using twithin and settlements' accessibility	It is unlikely that a new settlement would deliver sufficient development for self-containment and journeys to the main towns will be required. Mitigation:	A combination A, B,& D red number of possible identifications and incomplete alone and incomplete of possible impacts.	uces the otential fied when each option creases the

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy			
	including walking and	residents, but not for	Mitigation of this effect	Growth pressure on
	cycling.	those in other areas.	would only be achieved	existing services in
	The positive impacts	Growth pressure on	through an alternative	places where housing is
	maybe reduced by	existing services in	option. Likelihood:	already allocated may
9	growth pressure on	places where housing is	High	still occur.
	existing services in	already allocated may	Scale:	Accessibility to services
	places where housing is	occur.	District wide	in rural areas may still be
1	already allocated.	Mitigation:	Temp or perm:	limited resulting in
	Mitigation /	Ensure improvements to	Perm	negative impacts towards
	Enhancement:	service provision	Timing:	the most vulnerable
	This effect could be	commensurate with any	Short term	people and increases the
	enhanced through	increases in population.	Significance of	potential of inequality
j	improvements to service	Likelihood:	effect:	and social exclusion.
1	provision commensurate	High	Significant.	A new settlement or an
,	with any increases in	Scale:		extension to an existing
	population. In addition	District wide		settlement would not be
1	the foot and cycle path	Temp or perm:		solely dependent on
	network and increased	Perm		providing all new homes
1	frequency of buses.	Timing:		and could be developed
	Likelihood:	Short to long term		over time in line with
	High	Significance of		infrastructure
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Scale:	effect:		development.
	District wide	Significant.		Mitigation:
	Temp or perm:			Choose locations
	Perm			showing spare capacity
	Timing:			in service provision
	Short to long term			and/or ensure
	Significance of			improvements to
	effect:			services commensurate
	Significant.			to population growth.
				Likelihood:

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
				High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
4 To maintain and improve people's health,	✓ x Having a range of	This option puts more	X It is unlikely that a new	A combination of options
well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	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	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:	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	A, B,& D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone and increases the number of positive impacts. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may still occur. Allowing dispersal of new homes in appropriate locations, designed to support social cohesion, could have positive impacts and support

 Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	
Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
strategy		oota on to	
network and increased	Perm	Significance of	villages in the rural
frequency of buses.	Timing:	effect:	areas.
Further site allocations	Short to long term	Significant.	Mitigation:
work may be required to	Significance of		Choose locations
ensure that further	effect:		showing spare capacity
appropriate sites are	Significant.		in service provision
available and appropriate	- G.g.m.ea.m		and/or ensure
aramasis and appropriate			improvements to
Likelihood:			services commensurate
High			to population growth.
Scale:			A fresh approach to
District wide			assessing the
Temp or perm:			sustainability of
Perm			settlements could be
Timing:			required.
Short to long term			Affordable homes should
Significance of			be provided within all
effect:			development
Significant			settlements.
3			.Likelihood:
			High
			Scale:
			District wide
			Temp or perm:
			Perm
			Timing:
			Short to long term
			Significance of
			effect:
			Significant.

	Option Continue to	use the Core listribution	Science Val	on B le focus plus settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferre	d Option
5 To reduce harm to the	✓	X	✓	X	xx	✓	X
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Allocation of housing sites market towns that residents good access and facilities pollution from location of holarger village to support location of holarger village to support locand will reduct to travel long for certain put However it is to provide all village. There certain degree distance trav required for certain degree. Any reduction greenfield lar result in pollusurface run-certain degree field lar result in	additional adjacent to adjacent in adjacent in adjacent to adjacen	Allocation of housing sites Science Vale settlements' residents will access to se facilities redupollution from This will suppervices and the need to the distances for purposes. However it is to provide all settlements.	additional additional as within be 'sustainable ensures that I have good rvices and ucing in travel. Port local will reduce ravel long recertain and present some possible of facilities in the contract of longer reliable to additional additional additional and present contract of longer reliable to additional additional and present contract of longer reliable to additional additional and present contract of longer reliable to additional additional and present contract of longer reliable to additional a	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, thus increasing the need to travel and increasing vehicle emissions. 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: Significant.	The issues rassessments A, B,& D are relevant, who combining the options toget By widening approach to delivery, the pressure to a will be reducted Transport im the associate congestion are lead to negatif mitigation is implemented. In the short to pollution may during the complete the complete that the short of the	aised in the s of options still en he three ther. the housing growth all locations red. spacts and red and air still likely to tive impacts, s not d. herm noise y increase onstruction on in and may ution from

Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	
Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
strategy			
	In the short term noise		Choose only locations
Mitigation:	pollution may increase		showing spare capacity
Ensure the ETI results	during the construction		in service provision
inform the decision	phase.		and/or ensure
making process.	•		improvements to
Ensure phasing of	Any reduction in		services commensurate
development occurs to	greenfield land may		to population growth
reduce noise impacts.	result in pollution from		Ensure the ETI results
Encourage the use of	surface run-off.		inform the decision
permeable surfaces and			making process.
SUDS	Mitigation:		Ensure phasing of
	Ensure the ETI results		development occurs to
Likelihood:	inform the decision		reduce noise impacts.
High	making process.		Encourage the use of
Scale:	Ensure phasing of		permeable surfaces and
District wide	development occurs to		SUDS
Temp or perm:	reduce noise impacts.		Likelihood:
Perm	Encourage the use of		High
Timing:	permeable surfaces and		Scale:
	SUDS		District wide
			Temp or perm:
			Perm
			Timing:
			Short to long term
			Significance of
			effect:
			Significant.
			-

	Continue to Strategy of	on A use the Core listribution tegy	Science Va	on B le focus plus settlements'	All growth in	ion D a single new ement	Preferre	d Option
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Allocation of housing sites market towns that residents good access and facilities journeys and travel by car reduced. The homes in largis intended to local services reduce the nong distance purposes. It is possible to p facilities in a therefore a codegree of trarequired to a occasional senearby centre Enhanceme Mitigation: Ensure that a transport mo available, to public rights lanes, public and communications.	s adjacent to sensures swill have to services the length of need to will be elocation of ger villages o support s; this will eed to travel es for certain s not rovide all village; ertain vel will be ccess ervices in es. Int / a range of des are include: of way, cycle transport	settlements' residents will access to se facilities the journeys and travel by car reduced. The homes in sussettlements support loca this will redu to travel long for certain points.	s within e 'sustainable ensures that I have good rvices and length of I need to will be e location of stainable is intended to I services; ce the need g distances urposes. It is to provide all village; ertain ivel will be access ervices in es. e has a kisting cations and ofrastructure	short term, he the long term transport wo Mitigation: Ensure the n	educe the el and it is it would be natained in the nowever in m, the public ould improve new can be linked ate e, including of way and erm:	The issues ra assessments A, B,& D are relevant, whe combining the options toget By widening approach to delivery, the pressure to a will be reducing associated compacts and air pollut likely to lead impacts, if mot implement Mitigation Choose only showing spain service produced and air pollut likely to lead impacts, if mot implement improvement improvement services compopulation Ensure the Einform the demaking process.	s of options still en e three ther. the housing growth all locations ed, transport the ongestion tion are still to negative itigation is need. locations re capacity ovision e ts to mensurate a growth et la growth

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	·
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy			
	schemes, to reduce the	withstand further		Ensure the new
	need for these journeys	allocations.		settlement can be linked
	to be made by private	Enhancement /		by appropriate
	car.	Mitigation:		infrastructure, including
	Likelihood:	Ensure that a range of		public rights of way and
	High	transport modes are		cycle lanes.
	Scale:	available, to include:		Ensure that a range of
	Large scale	public rights of way, cycle		transport modes are
	Temp or perm:	lanes, public transport		available, to include:
	Perm	and community transport		public rights of way,
	Timing:	schemes, to reduce the		cycle lanes, public
	Short to long term	need for these journeys		transport and community
	Significance of	to be made by private		transport schemes, to
	effect:	car.		reduce the need for
	Positive effect is	Likelihood:		these journeys to be
	significant, negative	High		made by private car.
	effect is not significant.	Scale:		Likelihood:
		Large scale		High
		Temp or perm:		Scale:
		Perm		Large scale
		Timing:		Temp or perm:
		Short to long term		Perm
		Significance of		Timing:
		effect:		Short to long term
		Significant.		Significance of effect:
7 To conserve and	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	Significant.
enhance biodiversity				•
Cilianoc biodiversity	The increase in housing	The increase in housing	All additional growth in	The issues raised in the
	numbers may result in a	numbers may result in a	one settlement may	assessments of options
			result in loss of greenfield	A, B, & D are still

Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	
Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
strategy			
detrimental effect on the	detrimental effect on the	land and green	relevant, when
biodiversity	biodiversity	infrastructure and have a	combining the three
		detrimental effect on	options together.
The conservation target	The conservation target	biodiversity; however it	Mitigation:
areas within the district	areas within the district	would also offer the	Ensure further HRA
comprise the most	comprise the most	opportunity to create	Appropriate Assessment
important areas to	important areas to	good linkage to existing	is carried out and all
implement improvements	implement improvements	green infrastructure and	recommendations are
for wildlife conservation,	for wildlife conservation,	could assist with funding	included in the Local
additional development in	additional development in	for biodiversity	Plan 2032.
these areas, could assist	these areas, could assist	enhancement for	Ensure biodiversity
with funding for	with funding for	example: green	enhancement schemes
biodiversity enhancement	biodiversity enhancement	infrastructure, wildlife	are implemented
for example: green	for example: green	areas, buffer zones etc	alongside additional
infrastructure, wildlife	infrastructure, wildlife	within the conservation	housing development.
areas, buffer zones etc.	areas, buffer zones etc.	target areas.	
The following European	The following European	The following European	Likelihood:
Sites need to be	Sites need to be	Sites need to be	High
considered when	considered when	considered when	Scale:
identifying areas for	identifying areas for	identifying areas for	District wide
additional housing	additional housing	additional housing	Temp or perm:
development.	development.	development.	Perm
Aston Rowant SAC,	Aston Rowant SAC,	Aston Rowant SAC,	Timing:
Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods	Short to long term
SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	Significance of
Hartslock Woods SAC,	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Hartslock Woods SAC,	effect:
Little Wittenham SAC	Little Wittenham SAC	Little Wittenham SAC	Significant
Oxford Meadows SAC	Oxford Meadows SAC	Oxford Meadows SAC	
Additional development	Additional development	Additional development	
can lead to increased	can lead to increased	can lead to increased	
emissions from vehicle	emissions from vehicle	emissions from vehicle	

 Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	
Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
strategy			
movement and put strain	movement and put strain	movement and put strain	
on water resources, both	on water resources, both	on water resources, both	
can have detrimental	can have detrimental	can have detrimental	
effects on SAC's.	effects on SAC's.	effects on SAC's.	
Mitigation:			
Ensure the Habitats	Mitigation:		
Regulation Assessment	Ensure the Habitats	Mitigation:	
Screening is undertaken	Regulation Assessment	Ensure the Habitats	
to identify appropriate	Screening is undertaken	Regulation Assessment	
areas for additional	to identify appropriate	Screening is undertaken	
housing.	areas for additional	to identify appropriate	
Ensure biodiversity	housing.	areas for additional	
enhance schemes are	Ensure biodiversity	housing.	
implemented alongside	enhance schemes are	Ensure biodiversity	
additional housing	implemented alongside	enhance schemes are	
development.	additional housing	implemented alongside	
I ilaalika aada	development.	additional housing	
Likelihood:	Likelihood:	development.	
High Scale:		Likelihood:	
	High		
District wide	Scale: District wide	High Scale:	
Temp or perm: Perm		District wide	
Timing:	Temp or perm: Perm	Temp or perm:	
Short to long term	Timing:	Perm	
Significance of	Short to long term	Timing:	
effect:	Significance of	Short to long term	
Significant.	effect:	Significance of	
Oig/iiilodiit.	Significant	effect:	
	Olgimount	Significant	
		Olgimount	

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	т тогонгой орион
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy			
8 To improve efficiency in	X	11	11	11
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 provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. 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.	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 issues raised in the assessments of options A, B,& D are still relevant, when combining the three options together. Enhancement: The landscape capacity assessment should be used to inform the site selection process. 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	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
	strategy			
9 To conserve and	X	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.	Continuing to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy 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. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of	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 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	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: 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	A combination of options A, B,& D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone and increases the number of positive impacts. Allowing development in a variety of locations will provide the opportunity to ensure that development occurs within the most suitable areas across the district, this should ensure that the district's historic environment including archaeological resources are protected. 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
	effect:			lead to an adverse

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	Treferred Option
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy		Comoment	
	Significant			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	✓ X	✓ X		√ √ X
causes and effects of	Development will take	Development will take	Development will take	A combination of options
climate change by:	place only on flood zone	place only on flood zone	place only on flood zone	A, B,& D reduces the
a) securing sustainable	1 land and SUDS will be	1 land and SUDS will be	1 land and SUDS will be	number of potential
building practices which	incorporated into all new	incorporated into all new	incorporated into all new	issues identified when
conserve energy,	developments, this will be	developments, this will be	developments, this will be	considering each option
water resources and	beneficial to climate	beneficial to climate	beneficial to climate	alone.
materials;	change adaptation.	change adaptation.	change adaptation.	Allowing development in
b) protecting, enhancing			J , and a	a variety of locations will
and improving our water	Increasing population	Increasing population	Although a new	provide the opportunity to
supply where	size may result in putting	may result in putting	settlement will require the	ensure that development

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core	Science Vale focus plus	All growth in a single new	раза
	Strategy distribution	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	strategy			
possible	further pressure on	further pressure on	use of greenfield land; it	occurs within the most
c) maximizing the	resources for example,	resources for example,	would provide	suitable areas across the
proportion of energy	water capacity and	water capacity and	opportunities to	district, and the positive
generated from renewable	sewage capacity.	sewage capacity.	secure innovative	impacts will be
sources; and			sustainable	enhanced.
d) ensuring that the	Concentration of	Mitigation /	building practices	Mitigation /
design and location of	development in towns	Enhancement:	and maximise the	Enhancement:
new development is	and larger villages will	New development to	proportion of	New development to
resilient to the effects of	create opportunities for	meet prescribed	energy from	meet good practice
climate change.	innovative sustainable	standards of	decentralised and	standards of design in
	design and construction	design e.g. Code	renewable.	line with SODC's new
	methods to be used;	for Sustainable		Design Manual, including
	including district heating /	Homes / BREEAM and	Mitigation /	proposals for renewable
	renewable energy	renewable energy	Enhancement:	energy generation.
	generation.	generation.	New development to	Likelihood:
		Likelihood:	meet prescribed	High
	Mitigation /	High	standards of	Scale:
	Enhancement:	Scale:	design e.g. Code	District wide
	New development to	District wide	for Sustainable	Temp or perm:
	meet prescribed	Temp or perm:	Homes / BREEAM and	Perm
	standards of	Perm	renewable energy	Timing:
	design e.g. Code	Timing:	generation.	Short to long term
	for Sustainable	Short to long term	Likelihood:	Significance of
	Homes / BREEAM and	Significance of	High	effect:
	renewable energy	effect:	Scale:	Significant
	generation.	Significant.	District wide	
	Likelihood:		Temp or perm:	
	High		Perm	
	Scale:		Timing:	
	District wide		Short to long term	
	Temp or perm:		Significance of	

	Option A Continue to use the Core	Option B Science Vale focus plus	Option D All growth in a single new	Preferred Option
	Strategy distribution strategy	'sustainable settlements'	settlement	
	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		effect: Significant	
11 To reduce the risk of,	✓	✓	✓	✓
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	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. Mitigation/ Enhancement: Identification of sustainable settlements should include constraints with regard to all types of 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. 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:	A combination of options A, B,& D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone. Allowing development in a variety of locations will provide the opportunity to ensure that development occurs within the most suitable areas across the district, and the positive impacts will be enhanced. EnhancementUse sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
	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.	High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
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	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.	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.	Focussing all development in one new settlement will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are	A combination of options A, B & D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone. Allowing development in a variety of locations will provide the opportunity to ensure

	Option A	Option B	Option D	Preferred Option
	Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	All growth in a single new settlement	
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	Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	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.	provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	that development occurs within the most suitable areas across the district, and the positive impacts will be enhanced, by ensuring that Science Vale, market towns and villages benefit from the positive effects. The identification of suitable settlements is essential. 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.

14 To support the	√iding new required	✓	v		
			X	X	✓
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 Mittig Enhibitions in fra avail sour Like High Scal Distrements of the second proving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	elopment not within Science Vale area not support rovement to the astructure required as the Science Vale a. gation/ ancement: ure adequate astructure provision is lable through other roes.	This approace deliver house the concentrate housing on the point within SWith further indevelopment the other "sus settlements". Would suppose Science Vales however in the this could cremarket satura Mitigation/Enhanceme Continue to refuture housin Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or per Perm Timing: Short to long Significance Significant	es through ation of the growth Science Vale. Housing allocated to estainable This option of the enday of the end of the e	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	A combination of options A, B,& D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone. Market satuation within Science Vale will be less likely. The identification of suitable settlements is essential. Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Work with services providers and Oxford City Council to ensure that their unmet housing needs are incorporated into the Local Plan development and future economic growth is considered. Likelihood: High Scale:

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.			District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
15 To assist in the	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	No direct impact
16 To encourage the	0	0	0	0
development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option
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. 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. Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community, particularly on site allocations via neighbourhood planning.

Appendix A Table 3 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Additional Housing Figures

- a) 3100 725 homes/annum Lower end of OAN
- b) 3600 750 homes/annum Committed economic growth
- c) 5100 825 homes/annum Upper end of OAN
- d) 6500 925 homes/annum Full affordable need

The following assessment considers the additional housing figures against the SA objectives, the cumulative effects of the additional housing figures combined with the figures within the existing Core Strategy 2012 are also considered.

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

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
1 To help to provide	✓	✓	11	11
existing and future	This option would result in			
residents with the	significant positive effect	significant positive effect	significant positive effect	significant positive effects
opportunity to live in a	in terms of providing a	in terms of providing a	in terms of providing a	in terms of providing a
decent home and in a	housing target above that			
decent environment	in the Local Plan 2011.			
supported by appropriate	Mitigation	Mitigation	However, the higher the	However, the higher the
levels of infrastructure	Ensure infrastructure is	Ensure infrastructure is	number the more likely, if	number the more likely, if
	phased alongside new	phased alongside new	delivered, the option is to	delivered, the option is to
	housing development.	housing development.	make up any shortfall in	make up any shortfall in
			deliverability; however	deliverability; however
			positive effects may be	positive effects may be
			reduced if not supported	reduced if not supported
			by appropriate	by appropriate
			infrastructure.	infrastructure.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
SA Objectives	Cumulative effects The additional housing figures on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 could have a significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011 and this would only be in line with lower end of the OAN. Positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure, which in the	Cumulative effects The additional housing figures on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 could have a significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011 and this would be in line with committed economic growth. Positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure, which in the	Mitigation Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development. Cumulative effects The additional housing figures on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 could have a significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011 and this would be in line with upper end of OAN. Positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure, which in the	Enhancement Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development. Cumulative effects The additional housing figures on top of the existing Local Plan could have a significant positive effect in terms of providing a housing target above that in the Local Plan 2011 and this would be in line with full affordable need. Positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure, which in the long term and combined
	Infrastructure, which in the long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	Infrastructure, which in the long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	Infrastructure, which in the long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.
2 To help to create safe	V	V	V	7
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 will help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	New development will help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	New development will help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.	New development will help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles.

A	В	С	D
Enhancement	Enhancement	Enhancement	Enhancement
Ensure that development	Ensure that development	Ensure that development	Ensure that development
is designed to reduce	is designed to reduce	is designed to reduce	is designed to reduce
crime and the fear of	crime and the fear of	crime and the fear of	crime and the fear of
crime, in line with SODC's	crime, in line with SODC's	crime, in line with SODC's	crime, in line with SODC's
Design Manual.	Design Manual.	Design Manual.	Design Manual.
Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects
Providing good design	Providing good design	Providing good design	Providing good design
principles are followed,	principles are followed, the	principles are followed, the	principles are followed, the
the cumulative and long	cumulative and long term	cumulative and long term	cumulative and long term
term effects will result in	effects will result in	effects will result in	effects will result in
appropriate design which	appropriate design which	appropriate design which	appropriate design which
may reduced crime and	may reduced crime and	may reduced crime and	may reduced crime and
antisocial behaviour.	antisocial behaviour.	antisocial behaviour.	antisocial behaviour.
✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	XX
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.	The location of housing is relevant to this option. This option is for the full affordable need and it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations. Providing for the full affordable need may not be economically viable and could result in funding for necessary infrastructure being reduced, resulting in significant negative effects. Mitigation
	Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. X 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	Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. 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 hat development Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. 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	Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development may result in demand for additional services from CIL. Mitigation Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development is designed to reduce crime and crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual. Cumulative effects Providing good design principles are followed, the cumulative and long term effects will result in appropriate design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this option. Additional housing development is design which may reduced crime and antisocial behaviour. In the location of housing is relevant to this o

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
	Community of facts	Computative effects	Computative off acts	It may not be possible to mitigate negative effects.
	Cumulative effects Providing further housing on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 allocations will create demand for services, it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations especially in more rural areas, thus resulting in dependency on private car use.	Cumulative effects Providing further housing on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 allocations will create demand for services, it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations especially in more rural areas, thus resulting in dependency on private car use.	Cumulative effects Providing further housing on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 allocations will create demand for services, it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations especially in more rural areas, thus resulting in dependency on private car use.	Cumulative effects Providing further housing on top of the existing Local Plan 2011 allocations will create a high demand for services, it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations especially in more rural areas, thus resulting in dependency on private car use. The most vulnerable members of society would be impacted the most due to lack of accessibility to services, resulting in significant negative effects over time.
4 To maintain and	✓	✓	✓	XX
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. Enhancements	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect. Enhancements	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect. Enhancements	This option provides housing to meet the full affordable need, however it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations with this option.

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
	Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	Providing for the full affordable need may not be economically viable and could result in funding for necessary infrastructure being reduced, resulting in an overall negative impact. Mitigation It may not be possible to mitigate the negative effects.
	Cumulative effects If future housing is located in appropriate locations with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion, the cumulative impacts would be positive.	Cumulative effects If future housing is located in appropriate locations with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion, the cumulative impacts would be positive.	Cumulative effects If future housing is located in appropriate locations with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion, the cumulative impacts would be positive.	Cumulative effects It may not be possible to mitigate the negative effects, in the long term. The higher housing figures combined with the existing housing allocations within the Local Plan 2011 could result in a breakdown of community cohesion across the district.
5 To reduce harm to the	? x	? x	? x	x
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	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 be more negative	Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect. This option is likely to have more significant
	Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact.	Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact.	compared to options A and B	negative effect compared to the other three options.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
	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.	In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.
	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.	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: Ensure phasing of	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to	This option may result in a larger reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.
	development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and	reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS.	Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.
	SUDS. Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations	Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.	Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Consider sustainable
	for new housing.			transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.
	Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there	Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there	Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there	Cumulative effects Even if mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there are likely to be significant

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
	should be limited negative effects.	should be limited negative effects.	should be limited negative effects.	negative effects when combined with the impacts of the existing Local Plan 2011. This option could impact a wider area if mitigation cannot be implemented for example air pollution may increase and the cumulative effects maybe greater.
6 To improve travel	? X	? x	? xx	XX
choice and 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. Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create	This option provides housing to meet the full affordable need, however it may not be possible to locate housing in the best possible locations with this option. Overall this option will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys may be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services. This option is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater Providing for the full affordable need may not

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
	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.	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.	be economically viable and could result in funding for necessary infrastructure being reduced, resulting in an overall negative impact. Mitigation It may not be possible to mitigate the full impact of the negative effects, although the below should be considered. 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.

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects
	If mitigation is	If mitigation is	If mitigation is	It may not be possible to
	implemented through-out	implemented through-out	implemented through-out	mitigate the negative
	the development and	the development and	the development and	effects, in the long term.
	operational phases there	operational phases there	operational phases there	The higher housing figures
	should be limited negative	should be limited negative	should be limited negative	combined with the existing
	effects.	effects.	effects.	Local Plan 2011
				allocations will result in
				additional vehicle use; this
				will result in congestion
				and reduction in air quality
				over a wider area.
7 To conserve and	? x	? x	? x	? xx
enhance biodiversity	It is the distribution and	It is the distribution and	It is the distribution and	This option provides
	location of new housing	location of new housing	location of new housing	housing to meet the full
	that will determine the	that will determine the	that will determine the	affordable need, however
	impact upon biodiversity,	impact upon biodiversity,	impact upon biodiversity.	it may not be possible to
	however, providing less	however, providing less		locate housing in the best
	housing is likely to result	housing is likely to result		possible locations with this
	in less impact.	in less impact.		option.
			There is likely to be an	
	There is likely to be an	There is likely to be an	increase in car borne	There is likely to be an
	increase in car borne	increase in car borne	traffic locally.	increase in car borne
	traffic locally.	traffic locally.	A management and the same and talled	traffic locally.
	A management in management	A and the street and the same and in late	Any reduction in greenfield	This aution is likely to
	Any reduction in	Any reduction in greenfield	land may result in pollution from surface run-off.	This option is likely to result in further reduction
	greenfield land may result	land may result in pollution from surface run-off.	from surface run-oil.	
	in pollution from surface run-off.	nom sunace run-on.	The following European	of greenfield land may result in pollution from
	Turi-oii.	The following European	The following European Sites need to be	surface run-off and reduce
	The following European	Sites need to be	considered when	biodiversity.
	The following European Sites need to be	considered when		biodiversity.
	considered when	identifying areas for	identifying areas for additional housing	The following European
		Identifying areas for	development.	Sites need to be
	identifying areas for		i developinent.	Siles fieed to be

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
	additional housing	additional housing	Aston Rowant SAC,	considered when
	development.	development.	Chiltern Beechwoods	identifying areas for
	Aston Rowant SAC,	Aston Rowant SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	additional housing
	Chiltern Beechwoods	Chiltern Beechwoods	Hartslock Woods SAC,	development.
	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,	Little Wittenham SAC	Aston Rowant SAC,
	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Hartslock Woods SAC,	Oxford Meadows SAC	Chiltern Beechwoods
	Little Wittenham SAC	Little Wittenham SAC	Additional development	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC,
	Oxford Meadows SAC	Oxford Meadows SAC	can lead to increased	Hartslock Woods SAC,
	Additional development	Additional development	emissions from vehicle	Little Wittenham SAC
	can lead to increased	can lead to increased	movement and put strain	Oxford Meadows SAC
	emissions from vehicle	emissions from vehicle	on water resources, both	Additional development
	movement and put strain	movement and put strain	can have detrimental	can lead to increased
	on water resources, both	on water resources, both	effects on SAC's.	emissions from vehicle
	can have detrimental	can have detrimental		movement and put strain
	effects on SAC's.	effects on SAC's.	Additional development	on water resources, both
			could assist with funding	can have detrimental
	Additional development	Additional development	for biodiversity	effects on SAC's.
	could assist with funding	could assist with funding	enhancement for example:	
	for biodiversity	for biodiversity	green infrastructure,	Additional development
	enhancement for	enhancement for example:	wildlife areas, buffer zones	could assist with funding
	example: green	green infrastructure,	etc.	for biodiversity
	infrastructure, wildlife	wildlife areas, buffer zones		enhancement for example:
	areas, buffer zones etc.	etc.	Mitigation:	green infrastructure,
			Incorporate green	wildlife areas, buffer zones
	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	infrastructure into the	etc, however if the full
	Incorporate green	Incorporate green	design and biodiversity	affordable need is met
	infrastructure into the	infrastructure into the	enhancement schemes.	along with the required
	design and biodiversity	design and biodiversity	Ensure the Habitats	infrastructure funding may
	enhancement schemes.	enhancement schemes.	Regulation Assessment	not be available for
	Ensure the Habitats	Ensure the Habitats	Screening is undertaken.	biodiversity enhancement
	Regulation Assessment	Regulation Assessment	Carry out a BAP phase 1	schemes also.
	Screening is undertaken.	Screening is undertaken.	survey.	
	Carry out a BAP phase 1	Carry out a BAP phase 1		Mitigation:
	survey.	survey.		

SA Objectives	A	В	C	D
	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation though-out the development phases, would have positive impacts, biodiversity would be identified and enhanced in the long term.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation though-out the development phases, would have positive impacts, biodiversity would be identified and enhanced in the long term.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation though-out the development phases, would have positive impacts, biodiversity would be identified and enhanced in the long term.	In may not be possible to fully mitigate the effects with this option, although the below should be considered. Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Cumulative effects This option raises a number of uncertainties as stated above. Meeting the full affordable needs, is likely to result in further loss of biodiversity and it is uncertain whether it would be economically viable to provide biodiversity enhancement scheme within the developments. The negative effects of this option could impact a wider area in the future.

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
8 To improve efficiency	? x	? x	? x	XX
in land use and to	The building of new	The building of new	The building of new	This option provides
conserve and enhance	homes will inevitably	homes will inevitably result	homes will inevitably result	housing to meet the full
the district's open	result in the loss of some	in the loss of some	in the loss of some	affordable need, therefore
spaces and countryside	existing greenfield land.	existing greenfield land.	existing greenfield land.	the loss of greenfield land
in particular, those areas designated for their	It is the distribution and	It is the distribution and	It is the distribution and	is inevitable, due to the
landscape importance,	location of new housing	location of new housing	location of new housing	numbers fo new housing
minerals, biodiversity	that will determine the impact upon this	that will determine the impact upon this objective,	that will determine the impact upon this objective.	with this option development within the
and soil quality.	objective, however less	however less additional	impact upon this objective.	AONB may be necessary
and con quanty:	additional housing will	housing will have less		it there are no other
	have less impact on	impact on designated	Mitigation	suitable sites available.
	designated sites,	sites, biodiversity and soil	Seek to make the most	
	biodiversity and soil	quality.	effective use of any	This option may result in
	quality.		greenfield land. Ensure a	significant negative
		Mitigation	high quality of design to	effects.
	Mitigation	Seek to make the most	minimise impact on the	
	Seek to make the most	effective use of any	landscape.	Mitigation
	effective use of any	greenfield land. Ensure a	Avoid development in	It may not be possible to
	greenfield land. Ensure a	high quality of design to	locations that will impact	fully minimise the negative
	high quality of design to	minimise impact on the	the AONB.	effects.
	minimise impact on the	landscape.		
	landscape. Avoid development in	Avoid development in locations that will impact		
	locations that will impact	the AONB.		
	the AONB.	the AONB.		
	the AGNE.			
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects
	The implementation of	The implementation of	The implementation of	If mitigation is not
	mitigation will reduce	mitigation will reduce	mitigation will reduce	implemented, then there
	negative impacts.	negative impacts.	negative impacts.	are likely to be landscape
				impacts and possible
				extensive loss of
				greenfield land, soil quality

SA Objectives	A	1	E	3		C	1)
		will be reduced a accessibility to v minerals may als				o valuable		
9 To conserve and	?	X	?	x	?	X	?	XX
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.	It is the distrikt location of net that will deter impact upon to objective, how additional how have less imphistoric environments. Mitigation Ensure no improved the conservation avoid loss of distinctiveness predeterminal archaeological based assess evaluation should be undertaken to suitable and a level of mitigation.	w housing mine the this wever less using will pact on the pact on the pact on the area and local is. A tion al desk-sment and ould be pestablish a appropriate	It is the distrikt location of net that will deter impact upon the however less housing will himpact on the environment archaeological mitigation. Mitigation Ensure no importance of distinctiveness predeterminates archaeological based assess evaluation should be undertaken to suitable and a level of mitigation.	w housing mine the chis objective, additional ave less historic including al resources. pact on the area and local s. A tion al desk-sment and ould be o establish a appropriate	It is the distril location of net that will deter impact upon however less housing will himpact on the environment archaeologic. Mitigation Ensure no imconservation avoid loss of distinctivenes predetermina archaeologic based assess evaluation shundertaken to suitable and level of mitigation.	ew housing rmine the this objective, additional nave less including al resources. apact on the area and local iss. A ation al desk-sment and hould be o establish a appropriate	It is the district location of net that will deter impact upon a strong to me affordable net the impacts of district's historen environment archaeological could result in negative effect may not be plocate housin appropriate to the strong may not be fully minimised effects, although below should considered. Ensure no imponse of distinctivenes predeterminal	ew housing mine the this objective. rovides eet the full ed, therefore on the oric including al resources a significant cts, and it ossible to g in ocations. possible to e the negative ugh the be spact on the area and local ss. A

SA Objectives	A	В	С	D
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	archaeological desk- based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.
	The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	If mitigation is not implemented, negative impacts on the historic environment including archaeological resources is inevitable in the long term
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	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.	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.	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.	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.
renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is	Enhancement: Include SUDS in all designs.	Enhancement: Include SUDS in all designs.	Enhancement: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are	This option does raise a number of uncertainties, housing may need to be located is less suitable locations and it may not

SA Objectives	Α	В	C	D
resilient to the effects of climate change.	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.	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.	beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.	be economically viable to design new development to be 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. Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.
	Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects If mitigation is not implemented, greater negative impacts may arise, these include, negative impacts on resource use: water, energy and materials. Long term negative effects associated with climate change adaptation is inevitable.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
11 To reduce the risk of,	0	0	0	0
and damage from, flooding.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	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.	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 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 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 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.	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.	Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.
	Include SUDS in all designs			

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.
12 To seek to minimise	X	X	х	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. 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. Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	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. Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	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. Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	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. Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.

SA Objectives	Α	В	С	D
13 To assist in the	√	✓	1	✓
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	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Enhancement: 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. Enhancement: 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. Enhancement: Ensure affordable housing is available. Ensure new housing is located in areas accessibly to employment sites.	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Enhancement: Ensure affordable housing is available. Ensure new housing is located in areas accessibly to employment sites.
the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.
14 To support the	✓	✓	✓	✓
development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:	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.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure.
a) attracting new high value businesses;b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	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
c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.	Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.
15 To assist in the	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	No direct impact
16 To encourage the	0	0	0	0
development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
17 Support community	11	11		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	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the
	local community.	local community.	local community.	local community.

Appendix A Table 4 Oxford City unmet housing need

- 1) Do Nothing
- 2) 3750 new dwellings
- 3) 15,000

11	1	хх	х	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral / No direct	Uncertain effect
				effect	

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3
1 To help to provide existing and future residents with the	х	✓	?	xx
opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	This option would result in negative effects, provision of housing for future residents would not be met within the County. Mitigation Consider an alternative option	South Oxfordshire D assisting with Oxford Council's unmet hou providing homes for residents, resulting it effects. The location homes would need to determined to ensurappropriate infrastruplace, to reduce any uncertainties. Enhancement Ensure infrastructure alongside new housi development.	d City sing need, future n positive n of new o be e that cture is in	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. The District would be unable to support this number of dwellings and the associated infrastructure. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses	0	✓		xx
to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	No direct impact	New development m create safer places t greater pedestrian flo	hrough	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime	need would result in significant negative effects. Developments would need to be high density developments and it is unlikely that the District would be able to support this number of dwellings and ensure safe places, anti- social behaviour may increase. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education,	0	?	xx
recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	No direct impact	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. Enhancement Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities, were possibly. Ensure funding for additional services is provided.	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. Developments would need to be high density developments and it is unlikely that the District would be able to support this number of dwellings. Capacity of services would be stretched therefore accessibility to services would deteriorate. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and	0	? x	xx
community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	No direct impact	The location of housing is relevant to this option, however ensuring sufficient housing and affordable housing will have a positive effect, depending on the location of new dwellings.	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. Developments would need to be high density developments and it is unlikely

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		Mitigation Ensure housing is located with good access to amenities and supports social cohesion.	that the District would be able to support this number of dwellings therefore community cohesion and health and wellbeing are likely to deteriorate. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
5 To reduce harm to the	0	? x	XX
environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	No direct impact	Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect. Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. 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.	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District is likely to be detrimental to the environment. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
		Mitigation	
		Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.	
		Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.	
		Consider sustainable transport accessibility when deciding locations for new housing.	

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
6 To improve travel choice and	0	? x	***
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	No direct impact	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	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District will lead to increased personal vehicle use, public transport is unlikely to be able to provide for this scale of development. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
		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 biodiversity	0	? x	xx
blodivorsity	No direct impact	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		less housing is likely to result in less impact. 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. 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. Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc. Mitigation: Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey.	need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District will lead to further development on greenfield land and it may not be possible to avoid impacts on biodiversity. Mitigation Consider an alternative option

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option	2	Option 3
8 To improve efficiency in land	0	?	X	XX
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.	No direct impact	The building of new inevitably result in the existing greenfield late it is the distribution a housing that will det upon this objective, additional housing won designated sites, soil quality. Mitigation Seek to make the many greenfield land. quality of design to the landscape. Avoid development that will impact the	ne loss of some and. and location of new ermine the impact however less will have less impact biodiversity and a bost effective use of Ensure a high minimise impact on in locations	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District will have a detrimental effect on the countryside and those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment	0	?	Х	XX
including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	No direct impact	It is the distribution a housing that will det upon this objective, additional housing won the historic envirous archaeological resormanchaeological resorma	ermine the impact however less will have less impact conment including urces. In the nd avoid loss less. A chaeological ment and le undertaken	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District will have a detrimental effect on the historic environment including archaeological resources, Mitigation Consider an alternative option

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		appropriate level of mitigation.	
	0	✓	xx ?
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.	No direct impact	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. Mitigation: 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.	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects. This scale of housing development within the District will have a detrimental effect on resource use and exceed the carrying capacity specifically with regard to sewage capacity. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	0	0	xx ?
	No direct impact	There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need may result in significant negative effects.
		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 it is specified that development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SuDS will be incorporated into all new developments, the scale of

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		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. Include SUDS in all designs	development within one District is likely to be detriment towards flooding and mitigation may not possibly. Mitigation Consider an alternative option
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	No direct impact	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. More development will increase the amount of waste 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: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver	Long term negative effects towards this objective may occur if no provision is made to support Oxford	Availability of more housing (including affordable housing) could attract workers to the district, as well as helping with staff retention for existing employers. Enhancement	The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need may result in significant negative effects due to saturation of services, leading to an unsustainable economy.

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
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.	City's unmet housing need. Mitigation Consider an alternative option	Ensure affordable housing is available.	Mitigation Consider an alternative option
14 To support the development of	0	✓	xx
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.	As above	As above	As above
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support	0	0	0
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

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
17 Support community	//	11	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. Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A Table 5 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Distribution of Additional Housing 3 Broad Areas

Options

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

Key

	✓√	1	хх	х	0	?
Majo	r positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

Table 3 – Distribution of Additional Housing

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
1 To help to provide existing and future residents	X	villages ✓	√ X	
with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	This option 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. 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. 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.	Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home. Enhancement: The positive effect of proving new homes 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.	Allocating all additional housing in the smaller villages, would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home however the infrastructure is unlikely be able to support additional housing development in these villages. Enhancement: The positive effect of providing new homes could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design. Mitigation: This option would require significant improvement infrastructure in rural areas. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	

	Ontion	Oution D	Ontion C
	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
O To halp to greate acts places for popula to use	,	villages	,
2 To help to create safe places for people to use	✓	✓	✓
and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social	Focussing all additional housing	Allocating all additional housing to towns and	Allocating all additional housing to smaller
behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	developments in the Science Vale area	larger villages may create a sufficient	villages may create a sufficient opportunity to
	should be conducive to business operation	opportunity to create a safe environment,	create a safe environment, with good urban
	and development and should provide the	with good urban design principles.	design principles.
	opportunity to create a safe environment.		
	Greater concentration of development may	In the short term whilst development is taking	In the short term whilst development is taking
	help create safer places through greater	place and infrastructure is being developed	place and infrastructure is being developed
	pedestrian flows; however the positive impact	may result in a negative impact on local	may result in a negative impact on local
	may be hindered by growth pressure in	business.	business.
	places where housing is already allocated. In		
	the short term whilst development is taking	Likelihood:	Likelihood:
	place and infrastructure is being developed	low	low
	may result in a negative impact on local	Scale:	Scale:
	business.	District wide	District wide
		Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:
	Enhancement:	Perm	Perm
	Ensure that development is designed to	Timing:	Timing:
	reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing	Short to long term	Short to long term
	of development needs to be carefully	Significance of	Significance of
	implemented.	effect:	effect:
	Likelihood:	Not significant.	Not significant.
	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 accessibility for everyone to health,		/ V	v
education, recreation, cultural, and community	This antique could exect be avoing a growlest	Allocation all additional baseing to towns and	Allocation all additional baseing to appelled
facilities and services.	This option could create housing market	Allocating all additional housing to towns and	Allocating all additional housing to smaller
Tacilities and services.	saturation in Science Vale by concentrating	larger villages would ensure that some	villages may place development in some
	development in one area. The timescales and	facilities already that already exist can be	settlements where no or few services exist.
	funding needed for the infrastructure required	maintained, however the positive impacts	Mitigation:
	to support this level of growth is untested,	may be reduced by growth pressure on	Choose locations showing spare capacity in
	therefore access to services may be limited.	existing services in places where housing is	service provision and/or ensure
	Growth pressure on existing services in	already allocated.	improvements to services commensurate to
	places where housing is already allocated	Mitigation:	population growth
	may occur.	Choose locations showing spare capacity in	Likelihood:
	Mitigation	service provision and/or ensure	High
	Mitigation:		Scale:

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Ensure phasing of development is carefully 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.	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.	District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-	X	✓ X	X
being, 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.

	Option A		Option B		Option C
	All in Science Vale		Allocating sites in the to	owns and larger	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	All III Science vale		villages	JWIIS and larger	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to	_/	X	villages ./	Х	XX
minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air,	Allocation of additional		Allocating all additional		
soil and noise pollution.		_	Allocating all additional		Allocating all additional housing to smaller
con and noice penalion	Science Vale ensures		larger villages would en		villages may place development in some
	good access to service		facilities already existe		settlements where no or few services exist.
	reducing pollution from		local services and will r		This would increase the need to travel,
	support local services a need to travel long dist		travel long distances fo	r certain purposes.	increases pollution from vehicles and noise.
	purposes.		In the short term noise	pollution may increase	Too much additional development in rural
	' '		during the construction		areas may result in pollution incidences and
	However it is not possi	ble to provide all	9	,	reduce tranquillity.
	facilities in all settleme	-	Any reduction in green	field land may result in	Todaco danquimiy
		1113.	pollution from surface r		Mitigation:
	Therefore a certain deg	area of langer distance	polition nom surface i	dii-oii.	Further site allocations work may be required
			Mitigation		·
	travei wiii be required t	or occasional services.	Mitigation:		to ensure that further appropriate sites are
			Choose only locations		available and appropriate
	Science Vale has a nu		capacity in service prov		
	housing allocations and		improvements to service	es commensurate to	Likelihood:
	infrastructure may not	be able to withstand	population growth		High
	further allocations.				Scale:
	making process.		District wide		
	In the short term noise pollution may increase		Ensure phasing of deve	elopment occurs to	Temp or perm:
	during the construction	phase.	reduce noise impacts.	•	Perm
		•	Encourage the use of p	ermeable surfaces	Timing:
	Any reduction in green	field land may result in	and SUDS		Short to long term
	pollution from surface i				Significance of
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Likelihood:		effect:
	Mitigation:		High		Significant.
	Ensure the ETI results	inform the decision	Scale:		J. G. G. M. Call. M.
	making process.		District wide		
	Ensure phasing of dev	elanment accure to	Temp or perm:		
	reduce noise impacts.	Ciopiniciii occurs to	Perm		
	Encourage the use of p	narmaahla surfaces	Timing:		
	and SUDS	Defineable surfaces	_		
	and SODS		Short to long term		
			Significance of effect:		
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility,		v	Significant.		
reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the	Allogation of a delicity of	h a vain a aite a vuith in	Allocation all additions	haveing to towns and	Allocation all additional bassing to amplify
length and duration of journeys.	Allocation of additional		Allocating all additional		Allocating all additional housing to smaller
length and duration of journeys.	Science Vale 'sustaina		larger villages would re		villages may place development in some
	ensures that residents	<u> </u>	of demand for public tra	•	settlements where no or few services exist.
	to services and facilitie	<u> </u>	it would however support		This would increase the need to travel and
	journeys and need to to	•	the towns and larger vi		may lead to a reduction in services because
	reduced. The location	of homes in	options already exist. T		the critical mass may not be sufficient to
	sustainable settlement	s is intended to support	villages have a good ra	inge of services and	maintain them.
	local services; this will		amenities so the need		Mitigation:
	travel long distances for	w aawta'a nuwaaaa It	be reduced.	-	

	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:	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages 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 C Allocating sites in the smaller villages 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.
	Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant		
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	/ Y	/ ¥	/ Y
7 To conserve and ennance blodiversity	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.	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.	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.

	10.00 m	10.4°	0
	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods	Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods
	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods	SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods
	SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows	SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows	SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows
	SAC	SAC	SAC
	Additional development can lead to increased	Additional development can lead to increased	Additional development can lead to increased
	emissions from vehicle movement and put	emissions from vehicle movement and put	emissions from vehicle movement and put
	strain on water resources, both can have	strain on water resources, both can have	strain on water resources, both can have
	detrimental effects on SAC's.	detrimental effects on SAC's.	detrimental effects on SAC's.
		Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Mitigation:	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment
	Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment	Screening is undertaken to identify	Screening is undertaken to identify
	Screening is undertaken to identify	appropriate areas for additional housing.	appropriate areas for additional housing.
	appropriate areas for additional housing.	Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are	Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are
	Ensure biodiversity enhance schemes are	implemented alongside additional housing	implemented alongside additional housing
	implemented alongside additional housing	development.	development.
	development.		
	l ikalihaad.	Likelihood:	Likelihood:
	Likelihood:	High	High
	High	Scale:	Scale:
	Scale:	District wide	District wide
	District wide	Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:
	Temp or perm: Perm	Perm Timing:	Perm
	Timing:	_	Timing:
	Short to long term	Short to long term Significance of	Short to long term Significance of
	Significance of	effect:	effect:
	effect:	Significant	Significant
	Significant	Cigrimoant	Cignincant
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve	√√	x	X
and enhance the district's open spaces and	The provision of additional homes will require	The provision of additional homes will require	The provision of additional homes will require
countryside in particular, those areas designated	the use of greenfield land; this option does	the use of greenfield land.	the use of greenfield land.
for their landscape importance, minerals,	take account of existing policy designations	This option does not automatically take	This option does not automatically take
biodiversity and soil quality.	such as Green Belt and Area of Outstanding	account of designations.	account of designations.
	Natural Beauty.	Mitigation:	Mitigation:
	Mitigation / Enhancement:	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be
	A landscape Capacity Assessment should be	carried out to inform the site selection	carried out to inform the site selection
	carried out to inform the site selection	process	process
	process	Likelihood:	Likelihood:
	Likelihood:	High	High
	High	Scale:	Scale:
	Scale:	District wide	District wide
	District wide	Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:
	Temp or perm:	Perm	Perm
	Perm	Timing:	Timing:
	Timing:	Short to long term	Short to long term
	Short to long term	Significance of	Significance of

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	All in Science Vale	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Significance of effect: Significant	effect: Significant	effect: Significant
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic	x	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:	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:
10 To seek to address the causes and effects of	/ x	Significant	Significant x
climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where	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	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	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
possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and	further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity. Mitigation / Enhancement:	further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.	further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.
d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable	Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation.	Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation.

stion D	Option C
ocating sites in the towns and larger	Allocating sites in the smaller villages
tigation / Enhancement: tw development to meet prescribed andards of sign e.g. Code Sustainable omes / BREEAM and renewable energy neration. telihood: gh ale: strict wide of mp or perm: ort to long term of gnificance of ect: gnificance of etct: gnificant	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
occupation of the contract of	cating sites in the towns and larger ges gation / Enhancement: / development to meet prescribed dards of gn e.g. Code Sustainable nes / BREEAM and renewable energy eration. elihood: n le: rict wide np or perm: m ing: rt to long term nificance of ct: nificant /

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	Option A All in Science Vale O No direct Impact 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	Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages O No direct Impact V 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	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages O No direct Impact X 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:
	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	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.	Temp or perm: Perm Significance of effect: Significant.
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.	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:	Focussing all additional housing in towns and larger villages would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy. This approach will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Focussing development in towns and larger villages may not directly benefit rural areas but would benefit the wider economy with indirect benefits. Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood:	Focussing all additional housing in small villages 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. 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:

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm
15 To assist in the development of a skilled	0	0	0
workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
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,	0	0	0
sustainable tourism sector.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
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. Mitigation:	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation:	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation:
	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local communit

Appendix A Table 6 Further Growth at Didcot

The following 'Alternatives' have been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal

- 1) allocate further housing at Didcot on top of allocations from the Core Strategy 2011
- 2) no further housing should be allocated to Didcot

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

	Option 1	Option 2
1 To help to provide existing and future	x	✓√
residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, further housing allocations may lead to housing saturation of the area and the	Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted.
	required infrastructure may not be in place to support further development.	Our strategy provides for around 6,500 homes to be built at Didcot to 2027. A number of growth and infrastructure
	Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable	projects are in place to accommodate the growth.
	sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	No further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion.
		Enhancement:

	Option 1	Option 2
		The positive effects could also be enhanced. Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements. Ensure infrastructure is phased throughout. Continue to monitor housing allocations as set out in the C.S
2 To help to create safe places for people	X	/ /
to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the Core Strategy 2012, further housing allocations may lead to over capacity through-out the development phrases whilst infrastructure is not in place resulting in anti-social behaviour. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted. A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified, creating safe places is a consideration of the existing framework and this will continue to be implemented. New development could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour, resulting I potential positive effects.
		Enhancement: Thames Valley police have suggested that extra homes, may require extra

	Option 1	Option 2
		policing. However, this is not covered within the remit of the Local Plan.
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, further housing allocations may lead to over capacity through-out the development phrases whilst infrastructure is not in place. Capacity of services would be stretched therefore accessibility to services would	Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted. A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified, this includes access to services and community facilities, no further growth will allow these projects to continue in a
	Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Enhancement: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population and improve access to services. Continue to work with service providers. Good phasing of development will be required. Work with the Masterplan developers and the local community to ensure integration with existing residents and employees, and provide for facilities as required. Continue to monitor as set out in the C.S.

	Option 1	Option 2
4 To maintain and improve people's health,	X	√ √
well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	As above	As above
5 To reduce harm to the environment by	X	$\checkmark\checkmark$
seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	Any additional housing on top of the existing allocations is likely to lead to further pollution of various kinds, although mitigation is in place to prevent harm to the environment 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 further reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface runoff. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Mitigation is in place to prevent harm to the environment, through-out the development of the existing allocations. Therefore significant positive effects are noted. Enhancement: Continue to monitor as set out in the C.S
6 To improve travel choice and	X	
accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, further housing allocations may lead to over capacity through-out the	Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted. A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified, no

	Option 1	Option 2
	development phrases whilst infrastructure is not in place.	further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion.
	Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Enhancement: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population and improve access to services. Continue to work with service providers. Continue to monitor as set out in the C.S
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	х	/ /
	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, although mitigation is in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity, it would seem more appropriate to allow the existing allocations to be implemented along with the biodiversity mitigation and to continue to monitor progress.	Mitigation is in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity, through-out the development of the existing allocations. Therefore significant positive effects are noted. Enhancement: Continue to monitor biodiversity as set out in the C.S.
	Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	

	Option 1	Option 2
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to	X	11
conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, although mitigation is in place 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; it would seem more appropriate to allow the existing allocations to be implemented along with the mitigation and to continue to monitor progress. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Mitigation is in place 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. Therefore significant positive effects are noted. Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.
9 To conserve and enhance the district's	x	√ √
historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, although mitigation is in place to conserve and enhance the district's historic environment; it would seem more appropriate to allow the existing allocations to be implemented along with	Mitigation is in place conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources. Therefore significant positive effects are noted. Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.

	Option 1	Option 2
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 mitigation and to continue to monitor progress. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012. X Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, although mitigation is in place to address the causes and effects of climate change; it would seem more appropriate to allow the existing allocations to be implemented along with the mitigation and to continue to monitor progress. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Mitigation is in place to address the causes and effects of climate change. Therefore significant positive effects are noted. Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, although mitigation is in place to reduce	Mitigation is in place to reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding. Therefore significant positive effects are noted.

	Option 1	Option 2
	the risk of, and damage from, flooding; it would seem more appropriate to allow the existing allocations to be implemented along with the mitigation and to continue to monitor progress.	Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.
	Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	
12 To seek to minimise waste generation	X	√ √
and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Municipal waste is not covered within the remit of the Local Plan, however the development of additional housing on top of the existing allocations, will lead to further construction and demolition waste being produced.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced, mitigation is in place to encourage the reuse & recycling of waste. Municipal waste is not covered within the remit of the Local Plan.
	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.	Enhancement: 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.
		Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.

	Option 1	Option 2
13 To assist in the development of:	X	✓√
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	Potential negative effects are noted, due to the cumulative effects of the existing allocations within the C.S 2012, further housing allocations may lead to housing situation of the area and the required infrastructure may not be in place to support further development. This would have negative effects on stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment. Mitigation: Consider whether it is a viable sustainable option to allocate more housing to Didcot on top of existing allocations within the C.S 2012.	Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted. This level of housing growth is closely linked to planned economic growth within Science Vale UK. A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth specified above. No further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion. Enhancement: The positive effects could also be enhanced. Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements. Ensure infrastructure is phased throughout. Continue to monitor housing allocations as set out in the C.S
14 To support the development of Science	x	√ √
Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	As above	As above

	Option 1	Option 2
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.	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0 No direct impact	0 No direct impact
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. 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 7 Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Alternative Strategic Allocations

The following Alternatives have been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal

- 1. Chalgrove Airfield 3,500 dwellings within the plan period.
- 2. Harrington Junction 7 M40 3,500 dwellings within the plan period.
- 3. Grenoble Road 3,500 dwellings within the plan period.
- 4. Wick Farm 1400 dwellings within the plan period.
- 5. Thornhill 1,000 dwellings within the plan period.
- 6. Lower Elsfield 3,500 4,000 in the plan period.

Major positive		Minor posit	ive	Major n	egative	Min	or negative		Neutral effect		Uncertain	effect	
SA Objectives	Opt	ion 1	Or	Option 2		n 3	Option 4		Option 5		Opti	Option 6	
	Chalgrove Airfield		Junct	ion 7 M40	Grenoble	Road	Wick Fa	ırm	Thornh	nill	Lower	Elsfield	
1. To help to	√√	хх	//	хх	 	хх	√ √	хх	√ √	ХX	 	хх	
provide existing	Chalgrove Ai	rfield is a	This greenf		The site would		The site would f	orm an	The site compris	ses of	The site comp	prises of	
and future	partially prev	iously	comprises	500 Ha, at a	urban extensio	n to Oxford.	urban extension	n to	40.5ha 1,000 dv	-	675ha 3,500	•	
residents with	developed site adjacent to		density 30c	lph 15,000,	It comprises 30	00 Ha, at a	Oxford. It comp	rises of	are being consid		dwellings are	being	
the opportunity	the B480 cor			ccommodated	density 30dph		128ha. 1,400 dv	_	within this Plan	•	considered w		
to live in a	Ha. At a nom	•	on the site,	3,500	dwellings migh		might be accom		which will result		Plan period o		
decent home	of 30dph, 3,9	_	dwellings a	•	accommodated		on the site withi	•	significant pos		which will res		
and in a decent	might be acc		considered		site, 3,500 dwe	_	period, which w		effects in terms		significant p		
environment	on the site, 3		Plan period		being consider		significant pos		providing housir	ng.	effects in terr		
supported by	dwellings are	•	result in sig		this Plan period						providing hou	ısing.	
appropriate	considered w		•	effects in terms result in significant			providing housing.		The site would form an		_		
levels of	Plan period.		of providing	nousing.	positive effect				urban extension		The site is ex	•	
infrastructure	single owner				of providing ho	using.	The site is 3 mil		and is located to		large, it encor	•	
	been transfer		The site is	• •			along the A420		of Risinghurst w		village of Elsf		
	Ministry of Do		miles from	Oxford.	The site is 4 m		city centre by bu		outlying residen		boundary is a		
	(MOD) to the				along the A414		miles along the		Oxford, just out		as Woodeato	n and south	
	Community A			made up of	city centre by b	ous.	bypass, in a priv	<i>r</i> ate	Eastern Bypass		to the A40.		
	(HCA). Single	-	four land ov	•			vehicle.		which forms par			_	
	can provide a		These own		The area falls				Oxford ring road		Elsfeld itself is		
		elivery, which		heir combined	different landov	•	The land owner	•	about 1 mile (1.	•	miles from Ox		
	will result in		land for res		it is considered	available.	suggests develo		of the centre of		access along		
	positive effe		developme	nt.	F ::::: 0::::		likely to be deliv		Headington and		bypass by ca		
	of providing h	nousing.	This shows to		Existing Seway	•	(1,400 dwellings		(4.8 km) east of	Oxtord	the accessibil	•	
	Cimplificant	a mathra		pment would	treatment work		considered with	in this	city centre.		areas of the s		
	Significant r			ew town' rather	the site bounda	•	Plan period)		The site is available the least of the site is a value of the site		depending wh		
	effects have			ension to an	are not compar		Drawing!to to Oct	الماليين الماسة	the land owner.		of the site wa	•	
	identified due		_	tlement and	good living env		Proximity to Oxf				would need s		
	relative isolat	ion of the	would there	fore provide	(smell), and mi	tigation	existing infrastru	ucture and			extensive infr	astructure	

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield				
	site, the larger village of	further housing in the	would be required in the	services resulting in	Proximity to Oxford with	and accessibility				
	Chalgrove is located to	long-term as infrastructure	form of a buffer zone	positive effects,	existing infrastructure and	improvement.				
	the east of the B480,	was developed as part of	around the sewage	however, development of	services resulting in	The site is available fron				
	approx. 1 miles from the	a long term plan. Current	treatment works, to	the site would need to	positive effects,	the land owner				
	site, however there is a	infrastructure is limited,	prevent significant	ensure it could be well	however, development of					
	lack of existing	which reduces the positive	negative effects from	connected to these	the site would need to	Proximity to Oxford with				
	infrastructure and services	effects and may lead to	occurring.	existing services to	ensure it could be well	existing infrastructure a				
	due to isolated location,	significant negative		prevent significant	connected to these	services resulting in				
	and the development	effects due to the	Proximity to Oxford with	negative effects from	existing services to	positive effects,				
	would need to include	potential scale of	existing infrastructure and	occurring.	prevent significant	however, development				
	provision of infrastructure	development.	services, resulting in		negative effects from	the site would need to				
	and services to serve		positive effects, however		occurring.	ensure it could be well				
	residents.	This development would	development of the site			connected to these				
		need to be developed for	would need to ensure it			existing services to				
	There is uncertainty	a long term plan - other	could be well connected to			prevent significant				
	regarding the availability	options are more likely to	these existing services,			negative effects from				
	of the site from the land	be a "one-time" extension.	without improvement			occurring.				
	owner.	Proximity to motorway	significant negative							
		could compromise a good	effects may occur in the							
		living environment,	long term.							
		resulting in negative								
		effects to new residents								
		and would require								
		mitigation.								
	Mitigation:									
		The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.								
	•	A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.								
	•	Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development and is integrated with the surrounding towns and villages were appropriate. Affordable homes will be provided within all strategic developments.								
	·	•	•			to operus this is				
	•	•	r any new settlement/urban e	extension it will be essential	to work with service providers	to ensure this is				
	implemented in a timely fasl		soure that their upmet housin	a needs are incorporated in	to the Legal Plan developmen	.4				
	Continued consultation with Oxford City is essential to ensure that their unmet housing needs are incorporated into the Local Plan development.									
	· ·	masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations. itigation would be required in the form of a buffer zone around the sewage treatment works at Grenoble Rd.								
			_	it works at Grenoble Itu.						
	Cumulative effects	velopment sites adjacent to motorways require mitigation, buffer zones etc.								
		astructure is phased through-out, then the positive effects will be enhanced however if development is not supported by appropriate infrastructure, in the long term								
			could lead to significant nega		apported by appropriate inita	structure, in the long term				
	The 'new settlements /.urba	•	bodia lead to significant frega	tive effects.						
	Enhancement:	ii exterision will be isolated.								
		ing new homes could be only	anced by ensuring that now	homes are built to high stone	darde of elletainable design a	nd supported by				
	·	_	anced by ensuming that new	nomes are built to migh stant	datus of sustainable design a	na supponed by				
	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.									
		dotaro.								
	Likelihood:	dotaro.								

Scale:

Large scale
Temp or perm:
Perm

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	WICKTAIII	THOTHIM	Lower Listieiu
2. To help to create safe	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm & Barton	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
places for	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
and for businesses to operate, to reduce antisocial behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.		tified above could be improdesign is implemented and woolice.			Id also be enhanced.	
	-					
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and	A new settlement at Chalgrove could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided	A 'new town' could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure would is provided in a timely	An urban extension could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion.	An urban extension could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion.	An urban extension could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion.	An urban extension could be developed over time in line with infrastructure delivery. An IDP would be produced, to ensure that infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion.
community facilities and services	in a timely fashion. Although Chalgrove is classified as a larger village existing services would reach capacity with an adjacent new settlement, because the population would double in size. The site is relatively isolated and does not	fashion. There are a number of small villages and hamlets surrounding the site. A new settlement may provide additional facilities for these smaller villages, resulting in positive effects, however without the provision of services significant negative effects would occur.	The site is south of Littlemore, Oxford and is within the Oxford City administrative area. South of Grenoble Road is located close to the established and well- served settlements of Littlemore and Blackbird Leys, and as such benefits from numerous	The proximity of Wick Farm to the established district centre of Headington (directly opposite on the other side of the A40) provides a range of community facilities, including retail, schools and medical facilities. Barton approx. 1 mile from	The site is adjacent to Risinghurst, which has limited services, however the proximity of Thornhill to the established district centre of Headington approx. 1 mile away to the west provides a range of community facilities, including retail, schools and medical facilities. Therefore Positive	The proximity of Elsfield to the established district centre of Headington (directly opposite on the other side of the A40) provides a range of community facilities, including retail, schools and medical facilities. Barton is located approx.
	have good accessibility to Chalgrove due to the sites	Circuis would occur.	community facilities within these areas. The area is	the site has some local scale retail, a community	effects are identified.	3 miles south east of Elsfield has some local

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	location on the east side	Development would have	served by several schools,	centre and school. Barton	There is a ProW to the left	scale retail, a community
	of the B480, resulting in	to provide health,	healthcare facilities, and is	Park is a planned 800+	of the site boundary.	centre and school. Barton
	significant negative	education, recreation,	located close to areas of	residential development		Park is a planned 800+
	effects towards access to	community etc facilities as	future employment	adjacent to Wick Farm	Mitigation/enhancement	residential development
	services.	part of the scheme	growth. This includes	that will also provide	The negative effects	adjacent to Wick Farm
		through CiL requirements	Oxford Business park,	health, education and	identified above could	that will also provide
	Development could	and the IDP.	Oxford Science Park and	community services.	be improved by the	health, education and
	provide the opportunity to		Harrow Road Industrial	Therefore Positive	addition of mitigation,	community services.
	improve services in	Mitigation:	Estate, as well as future	effects are identified.	positive effects could	Therefore Positive
	Chalgrove, through the	The negative effects	expansion by BMW.		also be enhanced.	effects are identified.
	CiL requirements and the	identified above could	Therefore Positive	There are a number of		
	IDP.	be improved by the	effects are identified,	PRoW that cross the sites.	Integration with	There are a number of
		addition of mitigation,			Risinghurst is essential to	PRoW that cross the sites
		positive effects could	Services and facilities are	Mitigation/enhancement	avoid segregation.	and the Oxford Greenbelt
	Mitigation:	also be enhanced.	available, there is a	The negative effects	Ensure improvements to	way borders the western
	The negative effects		primary and secondary	identified above could	service provision	boundary.
	identified above could	Ensure improvements to	school, community centre	be improved by the	commensurate with any	
	be improved by the	service provision	and allocated employment	addition of mitigation,	increases in population.	Mitigation/enhancement
	addition of mitigation,	commensurate with any	sites. The capacity of	positive effects could	Good phasing of	The negative effects
	positive effects could	increases in population.	existing schools would	also be enhanced.	development will be	identified above could
	also be enhanced.	Good phasing of	not be able to cope with		required.	be improved by the
		development will be	an adjacent new	Integration with Barton is		addition of mitigation,
	Ensure improvements to	required.	settlement so new	essential to avoid	Mix use development with	positive effects could
	service provision	Integration with the	schools, as well as other	segregation.	a range of housing tenure	also be enhanced.
	commensurate with any	villages and towns nearby	services, would need to	Ensure improvements to	is required.	
	increases in population.	would be essential,	be provided as part of the	service provision		Integration with Barton is
	and the property of the second	however the identity of	development, to prevent	commensurate with any	Protect access to PRoW.	essential to avoid
	Good phasing of	these places should be	negative effects.	increases in population.		segregation.
	development will be	protected.		Good phasing of	A masterplan would need	Ensure improvements to
	required.	A masterplan would need	Mitigation:	development will be	to be developed to	service provision
	Continue to work with the	to be developed to	The negative effects	required.	encompass all mitigation	commensurate with any
	agents GVA to ensure a	encompass all mitigation	identified above could		recommendations.	increases in population.
	masterplan is produced	recommendations.	be improved by the	Mix use development with		Good phasing of
	with all mitigation		addition of mitigation,	a range of housing tenure	Cumulative effects	development will be
	recommendations	Cumulative effects	positive effects could	is required, to improve the	If improvements to service	required.
	incorporated.	If improvements to service	also be enhanced.	availability of larger	provision is not provided,	roquirou.
	Cumulative effects	provision is not provided,		dwellings.	negative effects will occur	Mix use development with
	If improvements to service	negative effects will occur	Ensure improvements to	awamiga.	especially when combined	a range of housing tenure
	provision is not provided,	especially when combined	service provision	Protect access to PRoW.	with the existing housing	is required, to improve the
	negative effects across	with the existing housing	commensurate with any	. Total access to 1 Nov.	allocations.	availability of larger
	the district.	allocations.	increases in population.	A masterplan would need	Likelihood:	dwellings.
	Likelihood:	Loss of identity of the	Good phasing of	to be developed to	High	
	High	surrounded villages will be	development will be	encompass all mitigation	Scale:	Protect access to PRoW.
	Scale:	detriment and the impacts	required.	recommendations.	District wide	1 101001 400033 10 1 11011.
	District wide	are unlikely to be	Toquitou.	1000Hillionadions.	Temp or perm:	A masterplan would need
		reverted.	Integration with Littlemore	Cumulative effects	Perm	to be developed to
	Temp or perm: Perm	Teverteu.	and Blackbird Leys would	If improvements to service		encompass all mitigation
		Likelihood:	be essential.	•	Timing:	recommendations.
	Timing:	LINCHIIOUU.	ุ มธ ธรรธาแสเ.	provision is not provided,	Short to long term	recommendations.

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Replace any loss of recreation facilities and ensure that access to green infrastructure is maintained or replaced. A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations. Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects will occur. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Significance of effect: Significant.	Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
4. To maintain and improve	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm & Barton	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
people's health,	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X
well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	Although Chalgrove is classified as a larger village existing services would reach capacity with an adjacent new settlement, because the population would double in size. This will put pressure on existing communities which could reduce community cohesion, resulting in significant negative effects.	Potential significant negative effects have been identified as discussed below: There are a number of Hazardous Installations within and surrounding this site. The site is subject to a number of restrictions and constraints owing to the presence of strategic utility apparatus crossing the site and a small area of floodplain.	The site is adjacent to the south of Littlemore and Blackbird Leys, Oxford. The sites includes a sewage works and a substation, a number of electricity pylons cross the site, residential development may lead to safety and health concerns. Resulting in significant negative effects.	The Site is adjacent to the A40, therefore there are noise implications for new residents. Barton: The ethnic and international diversity of Barton changed very rapidly over the last decade Wick Farm is located close to the established and well-served area of Headington.	The Site is adjacent to the A420, therefore there might be noise implications for new residents. The area remains less ethnically diverse than Oxford as a whole. Poverty and deprivation appears to be lower than average in the ward. Shotover Country Park is located south of the site	Part of the site is adjacent to the A40, therefore there are noise implications for new residents. Barton: The ethnic and international diversity of Barton changed very rapidly over the last decade Elsfield is located close to the established and well-served area of Headington.

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	The site is relatively		The ethnic diversity of the	Additional development	and is an area of	Additional development
	isolated and does not	Overhead power line, the	population has increased	may put pressure on	accessible country side.	may put pressure on
	have good accessibility to	high pressure gas mains	markedly over the last	existing communities,		existing communities,
	Chalgrove due the sites	and floodplain which will	decade. In 2011 29% of	reducing community	There are AQMA within in	reducing community
	location on the east side	restrict development in	residents were from an	cohesion resulting in	Barton and Headington,	cohesion resulting in
	of the B480.	part of the site.	ethnic group other than	negative effects.	which are within Oxford	negative effects.
			White British, compared to		City's administrative area.	
	Mitigation:	Therefore development	12% in 2001	Wick Copse is within the		The boundary of the site
	The negative effects	could propose a risk to		proposed development	There is a PRoW to the	crosses Wick Copse to
	identified above could	human health and well-	South of Grenoble Road is	site and is an area of	left of the site.	the east, which is an area
	be improved by the	being both during	located close to the	accessible countryside.		of accessible countryside
	addition of mitigation,	construction and	established and well-		Additional development	
	positive effects could	operational phases.	served settlements of	There are AQMAs in	may put pressure on	The proposed
	also be enhanced.		Littlemore and Blackbird	Barton and Headington,	existing communities,	development site and is
	Ensure improvements to	The site is adjacent to the	Leys, and as such	which are within Oxford	reducing community	an area of accessible
	service provision	M40, noise and air quality	benefits from numerous	City's administrative area.	cohesion resulting in	countryside.
	commensurate with any	could result in negative	community facilities within		negative effects.	
	increases in population.	health impacts. Any	these areas. The area is	There are a number of		There are AQMAs in
	Good phasing of	further development	served by several schools,	PRoW that cross the sites.	Mitigation:	Barton and Headington,
	development will be	would increase noise and	healthcare facilities, and is		The negative effects	which are within Oxford
	required.	reduce air quality.	located close to areas of	Mitigation:	identified above could	City's administrative area.
	Good urban design		future employment	The negative effects	be improved by the	
	principles will be required	There are a number of	growth. This includes	identified above could	addition of mitigation,	There are a number of
	that ensure accessibility is	small villages and hamlets	Oxford Business park,	be improved by the	positive effects could	PRoW that cross the sites.
	promoted throughout the	surrounding the site	Oxford Science Park and	addition of mitigation,	also be enhanced.	
	development phases,	These places will be	Harrow Road Industrial	positive effects could		Mitigation:
	pedestrian access should	impacted by a settlement	Estate, as well as future	also be enhanced.	Ensure improvements to	The negative effects
	be improved across the	being developed nearby,	expansion by BMW.	Ensure improvements to	service provision	identified above could
	B480.	this may result in a		service provision	commensurate with any	be improved by the
	Cumulative effects	breakdown of community	The villages of Toot	commensurate with any	increases in population.	addition of mitigation,
	If improvements to service	and social cohesion.	Baldon, Marsh Baldon and	increases in population.	Good phasing of	positive effects could
	provision and accessibility		Nuneham Courtney are	Good phasing of	development will be	also be enhanced.
	is not provided, negative	Mitigation:	located to the south of the	development will be	required.	Ensure improvements to
	effects will occur this may	The negative effects	site.	required.	Good urban design	service provision
	lead to a break down in	identified above could		·	principles will be required	commensurate with any
	social cohesion	be improved by the	Social cohesion is an	Good urban design	that ensure accessibility is	increases in population.
	developing long term	addition of mitigation,	important aspect of any	principles should be	promoted throughout the	Good phasing of
	problems within the area.	positive effects could	future residential	implanted to ensure social	development phases,	development will be
	Likelihood:	also be enhanced.	development within the	cohesion occurs, access	pedestrian access should	required.
	High		area. Additional	to community and faith	be improved, to	
	Scale:	Undertake a review of the	development may put	groups should be	Headington and Shotover	Good urban design
	Local	existing legal tenure	pressure on existing	integrated into the	Country Park.	principles should be
	Temp or perm:	relating to the existing	communities, reducing	development, through the		implanted to ensure social
	Perm	utilities infrastructure	community cohesion	masterplan process.	Cumulative effects	cohesion occurs, access
			resulting in negative		If improvements to service	to community and faith
	Timing:	I Within the site boundary	i resululiu ili riedalive			
	Timing: Short to long term	within the site boundary and any restrictions likely	_	Good urban design	·	-
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of	and any restrictions likely to be imposed.	effects.	Good urban design principles will be required	provision and accessibility is not provided, negative	groups should be integrated into the

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Significant.	Carry out an EMF survey	Mitigation:	promoted throughout the	lead to a break down in	development, through the
	Oigimiodit.	to determine actual	The negative effects	development phases,	social cohesion	masterplan process.
		readings and advise on	identified above could	pedestrian access should	developing long term	madicipian process.
		any refinement of standoff	be improved by the	be improved across the	problems within the area.	Good urban design
		distances from the	addition of mitigation,	A40.	Likelihood:	principles will be required
		existing overhead power	positive effects could	74-0.	High	that ensure accessibility is
		lines.	also be enhanced.	A good and informative	Scale:	promoted throughout the
			Ensure improvements to	method of consultation	Local	development phases,
		Continue liaison with	service provision	should be undertaken with	Temp or perm:	pedestrian access should
		Scottish & Southern and	commensurate with any	the residents of both	Perm	be improved across the
		National Grid to discuss	increases in population.	Barton and Headington.	Timing:	A40.
		and agree no build	Good phasing of	Danten and Headington	Short to long term	7.10.
		area/safety zones should	development will be	Ensure Wick Copse	Significance of	A good and informative
		their infrastructure remain	required.	remains accessible.	effect:	method of consultation
		insitu. The potential to			Significant.	should be undertaken with
		divert their apparatus will	Good urban design	Ensure PRoW are		the residents of both
		also be discussed.	principles should be	protected.		Barton and Headington.
			implanted to ensure social	p. cools an		g
		An acoustic survey may	cohesion occurs, access	Cumulative effects		Ensure Wick Copse
		be required to identify	to community and faith	If improvements to service		remains accessible.
		current and future noise	groups should be	provision and accessibility		
		levels of the M40. Noise	integrated into the	is not provided, negative		Ensure PRoW are
		barriers and other	development, through the	effects will occur this may		protected.
		mitigation measure may	masterplan process.	lead to a break down in		
		be required to be	The second secon	social cohesion		Cumulative effects
		integrated into new	Consider appropriate uses	developing long term		If improvements to service
		housing.	for the sites especially the	problems within the area.		provision and accessibility
			sewage works the site	Some areas of Barton		is not provided, negative
		Ensure improvements to	would need to be	have high levels of		effects will occur this may
		service provision	remediated this may	deprivation and existing		lead to a break down in
		commensurate with any	involve excavation and	issues will not improve		social cohesion
		increases in population.	removal of contaminated	and are likely to escalate.		developing long term
		Good phasing of	land.	j		problems within the area.
		development will be		Likelihood:		Some areas of Barton
		required.	If the sewage works	High		have high levels of
			remains a buffer zone	Scale:		deprivation and existing
		A masterplan would need	would need to be	Local		issues will not improve
		to be developed to	implemented.	Temp or perm:		and are likely to escalate.
		encompass all mitigation	A good and informative	Perm		
		recommendations from	method of consultation	Timing:		Likelihood:
		detailed site assessments.	should be undertaken with	Short to long term		High
		Cumulative effects	the residents of	Significance of		Scale:
		Severe health impacts will	surrounding areas.	effect:		Local
		arise without mitigation,		Significant.		Temp or perm:
		both in the short term and	Cumulative effects			Perm
		long term.	If improvements to service			Timing:
			provision and accessibility			Short to long term
			is not provided, negative			Significance of

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations. Loss of identity of the surrounding villages will be detrimental and the impacts are unlikely to be reversible. Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	effects will occur this may lead to a break down in social cohesion developing long term problems within the area. Existing issues will not improve and are likely to escalate. Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Wick Farm	Thornhill	effect: Significant.
5 T		Significant.				
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	The site is an airfield which is partially previously developed land. There are no known mineral resources on the site. The sites is within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone, there is low chance of surface water flooding; however the addition of hard surfaces can increase the risk of surface water runoff and pollution, resulting in potential negative effects. In the short term noise pollution may increase	The site is greenfield land any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface runoff. The sites is within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone, there is low chance of surface water flooding; however the addition of hard surfaces can increase the risk of surface water runoff and pollution, resulting in potential negative effects. There are a number of Hazardous Installations within and surrounding this site, therefore development proposes a	The site is in the Oxford Green belt; the majority of the land is greenfield land, with the exception of the historic landfill sites and the sewage works, which are brownfield land. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off, resulting in potential negative effects. There are 2 historic landfills within the north west of the site boundary. The sites includes a sewage works, development may result in pollution to soil and water.	The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. The site is within a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone (GVA) and Surface Water Safeguard Zone/ Nitrate Vulnerability Zone. There is a risk of surface water flooding from the main rivers and brookes, within the proposed site, resulting in potential negative effects. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and	The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. The Site is within an area of open/accessible countryside with relative tranquillity, any development here may reduce this quality, resulting in potential negative effects. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne	The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. The site is within a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone (GVA) and Surface Water Safeguard Zone/ Nitrate Vulnerability Zone. There is a risk of surface water flooding from the main rivers and brookes, within the proposed site, resulting in potential negative effects. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	phase, resulting in	specifically during the	release bad odours,	are AQMA's in Barton and	the construction and	are AQMA's in Barton and
	potential negative effects	construction phase,	resulting in potential	Headington, which are	operational phase.	Headington, which are
	if further development	resulting in potential	negative effects for new	within Oxford City's	·	within Oxford City's
	occurs here.	significant negative	residents if further	administrative area,	There are AQMA's in	administrative area,
		effects if further	development occurs here.	resulting in potential	Barton and Headington,	resulting in potential
	Due to the relative	development occurs here.	·	negative effects if further	which are within Oxford	negative effects if further
	isolation of the site, it is		Sandford Brake electricity	development occurs here.	City's administrative area,	development occurs here.
	likely that a car based	Due to the scale of	substation is located to		resulting in potential	
	development will occur,	development noise	the north of the site, with	There are two areas of	negative effects if further	There are one area of
	resulting in potential	pollution will increase	very good compliance	historic landfill: Wick	development occurs here.	historic landfill: Wick
	negative effects if further	during the construction	rates.	Copse and Wick Farm.		Copse.
	development occurs here.	phase, which may			Mitigation:	
		continue for a number of	The sites is within a	There are no known	The negative effects	The north west boundary
	There is likely to be an	years, resulting in	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone,	mineral resources on the	identified above could	of the site is within a
	increase in car borne	potential negative effects	there is a very high	site.	be improved by the	mineral consultation zone,
	traffic locally, both during	if further development	chance of surface water		addition of mitigation,	resulting in potential
	the construction and	occurs here.	flooding, the addition of	The north east boundary	positive effects could	negative effects if further
	operational phase.		hard surfaces can	of the site is within an oil	also be enhanced.	development occurs here.
		Due to the relative	increase the risk of	buffer zone, resulting in		
	Mitigation/enhancement:	isolation of the site, it is	surface water runoff and	potential negative effects	A masterplan would need	Due to the scale of
	The negative effects	likely that a car based	pollution, resulting in	if further development	to be developed to	development noise
	identified above could	development will occur,	potential negative effects	occurs here.	encompass all mitigation	pollution will increase
	be improved by the	resulting in potential	if further development		recommendations.	during the construction
	addition of mitigation,	negative effects if further	occurs here.	D. a. (a. th. a. a. a. b. a. (M/ 1 31 0 (10 10 1	phase, which may
	positive effects could	development occurs here.	Due to the seals of	Due to the scale of	Work with Oxford City to	continue for a number of
	also be enhanced.	There is Blockets be an	Due to the scale of	development noise	ensure the air quality is	years.
	France phasing of	There is likely to be an	development noise	pollution will increase	monitored during both the	The weath cost become
	Ensure phasing of	increase in car borne	pollution will increase	during the construction	construction and	The north east boundary
	development occurs to	traffic locally, both during	during the construction	phase, which may	operational phases.	of the site is within an oil
	reduce impacts.	the construction and	phase, which may	continue for a number of	Engues abooing of	buffer zone, resulting in
		operational phase.	continue for a number of	years,	Ensure phasing of	potential negative effects
	Encourage the use of	Mitigation	years, resulting in	There is likely to be an	development occurs to	if further development
	permeable surfaces and	Mitigation: The negative effects	potential negative effects	There is likely to be an	reduce noise impacts.	occurs here.
	SuDS, to reduce surface	identified above could	if further development	increase in car borne	Encourage the use of	
	runoff.	be improved by the	occurs here.	traffic locally, both during the construction and	Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and	There is likely to be an
	Improve sustainable	addition of mitigation,	There is likely to be an	operational phase,	SuDS, to reduce surface	increase in car borne
	transport and accessibility	positive effects could	increase in car borne	resulting in potential	run off.	traffic locally, both during
	to reduce use of personal	also be enhanced.	traffic locally, both during	negative effects if further	Turi ori.	the construction and
	vehicles use.	A masterplan would need	the construction and	development occurs here.	Improve sustainable	operational phase,
	veriicies use.	to be developed to	operational phase.	development occurs here.	transport and accessibility	resulting in potential
	Ensure the Evaluation of	encompass all mitigation	operational phase.		to reduce use of personal	negative effects if further
	Transport Impact (ETI)	recommendations.	There are no known	Mitigation;	vehicle use.	development occurs here.
	results inform the decision	1000mmondations.	mineral resources on the	The negative effects	voriioio use.	acvolopinent occurs nere.
	making process.	Identify future utility	site.	identified above could	Ensure the ETI results	The site is extremely
	making process.	provision.	Mitigation:	be improved by the	inform the decision	large, it encompasses the
	Cumulative effects	Continued liaison with	The negative effects	addition of mitigation,	making process.	village of Elsfield, and the
		utility providers regarding	identified above could	addition of finingation,	making process.	boundary is as far north

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
	Without mitigation the cumulative and long term	the current on-site infrastructure and validate	be improved by the addition of mitigation,	positive effects could also be enhanced.	Consider how a level of tranquillity can be	as Woodeaton and south to the A40, therefore
	effects will be negative	historic strategic utility	positive effects could	also be emilanced.	maintained.	overall significant
	this may include, pollution	routes.	also be enhanced.	A masterplan would need	maintaineu.	negative effects are
	from surface run off and	Toutes.	also be elillariced.	to be developed to	Cumulative effects	noted due to the scale of
	air pollution from	Undertake a review of the	A masterplan would need	encompass all mitigation	Severe impacts will arise	development compared to
	transportation.	existing legal tenure	to be developed to	recommendations.	without mitigation, both in	the alternative option.
	Likelihood:	relating to the existing	encompass all mitigation	Toosiiiiioilaalioilo.	the short term and long	and anomative option.
	High	utilities infrastructure	recommendations.	Consider how	term, with regard to the	
	Scale:	within the site boundary		development may be	environment.	Mitigation;
	District wide	and any restrictions likely	Consider how	impacted by the existing		The negative effects
	Temp or perm:	to be imposed.	development may be	historic landfill located on	Likelihood:	identified above could
	Perm	, i	impacted by the existing	the site.	High	be improved by the
	Timing:	Carry out an EMF survey	historic landfill located on		Scale:	addition of mitigation,
	Short to long term	to determine actual	the site.	Work with Oxford City to	District wide	positive effects could
	Significance of	readings and advise on		ensure the air quality is	Temp or perm:	also be enhanced.
	effect:	any refinement of standoff	Work with Oxford City to	monitored during both the	Perm	
	Significant.	distances from the	ensure the air quality is	construction and	Timing:	A masterplan would need
		existing overhead power	monitored during both the	operational phases.	Short to long term	to be developed to
		lines.	construction and	Ensure phasing of	Significance of	encompass all mitigation
			operational phases.	development occurs to	effect:	recommendations.
		Continue liaison with		reduce noise impacts.	Significant.	
		Scottish & Southern and	Encourage the use of	_ ,,		Consider how
		National Grid to discuss	permeable surfaces and	Encourage the use of		development may be
		and agree no build	SuDS, to reduce surface	permeable surfaces and		impacted by the existing
		area/safety zones should their infrastructure remain	run off.	SuDS, to reduce surface		historic landfill located on
			Improve sustainable	run off.		the site.
		in situ. The potential to divert their apparatus will	transport and accessibility	Improve sustainable		Work with Oxford City to
		also be discussed.	to reduce use of personal	transport and accessibility		ensure the air quality is
		also be discussed.	vehicle use.	to reduce use of personal		monitored during both the
		An acoustic survey will be	vornoio deo.	vehicle use.		construction and
		required to identify current	Ensure the ETI results	vornois ass.		operational phases.
		and future noise levels of	inform the decision	Ensure the ETI results		Ensure phasing of
		the M40. Noise barriers	making process.	inform the decision		development occurs to
		and other mitigation		making process.		reduce noise impacts.
		measure may be required	An acoustic survey will be			·
		to be integrated into new	required to identify current	An acoustic survey will be		Encourage the use of
		housing.	and future noise levels of	required to identify current		permeable surfaces and
			the adjacent roads. Noise	and future noise levels of		SuDS, to reduce surface
		Encourage the use of	barriers and other	the adjacent roads. Noise		run off.
		permeable surfaces and	mitigation measure may	barriers and other		
		SuDS, to reduce surface	be required to be	mitigation measure may		Improve sustainable
		run off.	integrated into new	be required to be		transport and accessibility
		1	housing.	integrated into new		to reduce use of personal
		Improve sustainable		housing.		vehicle use.
		transport and accessibility				

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
SA Objectives	_	Junction 7 M40 to reduce use of personal vehicle use. Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Carry out further discussions with the EA with respect to developing the masterplan. Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the	Consider appropriate uses for the sites especially the sewage works the site would need to be remediated this may involve excavation and removal of contaminated land. Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment. Likelihood:	Wick Farm Consider the impacts of the oil buffer zone. Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:		Lower Elsfield Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. An acoustic survey will be required to identify current and future noise levels of the adjacent roads. Noise barriers and other mitigation measure may be required to be integrated into new housing. Consider the impacts of the oil buffer zone.
		environment. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
	XX	√ XX	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ XX
6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Chalgrove Airfield is a former Second World War airfield located directly north of the village of Chalgrove, north east of the B480, approximately 11 miles to the east of central Oxford, 19 miles from Reading and approximately 5 miles south of junction 7 of the	A new settlement would create a "new town" in an area with few services at the moment, this includes sustainable transport options. There is currently an infrequent bus service. The "Oxford Tube" coach service to London could be re-routed here —	The site is an edge of Oxford site, south of the city, within the administrative area of SODC. South of Grenoble Road is located close to the established and well-served settlements of Littlemore and Blackbird	The site is located to the north of the Northern Bypass, and is well connected to Oxford and employment areas in Headington. The area offers good proximity to the Headington area and to retail and leisure facilities, resulting in positive effects.	The site is located close to the eastern bypass, and is well connected to Oxford and employment areas in Headington. The area offers good proximity to the Headington area and to retail and leisure facilities, resulting in positive effects. However, proximity to	Elsfeld itself is approx. 5 miles from Oxford, easy access along the northern bypass by car, however the accessibility to others areas of the site depending which section of the site was developed would need some extensive infrastructure and accessibility

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	M40 motorway. There is	instead or additional to	Leys, and as such	However, proximity to	supermarkets and	improvement, therefore
	no train station at	Lewknor	benefits from numerous	supermarkets and	secondary schools needs	significant negative
	Chalgrove.		community facilities within	secondary schools needs	to be improved.	effects are noted without
		The scale of development	these areas, resulting in	to be improved.	·	mitigation.
	The site is relatively	would allow for	positive effects.	·	The wider Headington	
	isolated and does not	sustainable forms of	•	The wider Headington	area also provides a	The site is located to the
	have good accessibility to	transport to be	The site is located close to	area also provides a	range of employment	north of the Northern
	Chalgrove due to the sites	implemented.	areas of future	range of employment	opportunities linked to the	Bypass, and is well
	location on the east side	·	employment growth. This	opportunities linked to the	area's hospitals and	connected to Oxford and
	of the B480.	Development at this site	includes Oxford Business	area's hospitals and	Oxford Brookes University	employment areas in
		could relate well to the	park, Oxford Science Park	Oxford Brookes University	in particular, while	Headington. The area
	There are regular buses	strategic ambitions for	and	in particular, while	Headington is also well-	offers good proximity to
	to Oxford ever half an	linking the A34 to the M40	Harrow Road Industrial	Headington is also well-	connected to the city	the Headington area and
	hour with bus stops on the	and beyond.	Estate, as well as future	connected to the city	centre, where significant	to retail and leisure
	B480 or A4078 from	and boyona.	expansion by BMW,	centre, where significant	job creation is expected,	facilities, resulting in
	Chalgrove. Both routes	The promoter has advised	resulting in positive	job creation is expected,	resulting in positive	positive effects.
	take approx. 1hr and stop	that access will be	effects.	resulting in positive	effects.	However, proximity to
	at larger villages on route.	provided onto both the	enects.	effects.	effects.	supermarkets and
	at larger villages of foute.	A329 and A40 and these	The site is 4 miles direct	enects.	Headington offers good	secondary schools needs
	The buses to reading are			Sustainable and safe		_
	The buses to reading are	would be linked internally	along the A4144 to Oxford		connections by public	to be improved.
	half hourly and take	via an improved crossing	by bus. There are regular	forms of transport need to	transport to the city centre	The wide allocation store
	1.20hrs.	of the M40. M40 junction	services, however the	be improved through	and employment	The wider Headington
	B. and to Billion and	7 would be remodelled,	journey takes approx. 30-	access routes for	opportunities, with regular	area also provides a
	Buses to Didcot and	with roundabouts instead	40 minutes to Oxford City	residents of Barton to	bus services every 10	range of employment
	Milton Park provide limited	of the priority junctions,	Centre, resulting in	prevent negative effects.	minutes. Headington is	opportunities linked to the
	access, buses run approx.	providing direct access to	positive effects.		approx. 20 minutes' walk	area's hospitals and
	half hourly from the	the motorway. The M40		The area has potential to	away from the site,	Oxford Brookes University
	adjacent B480, journey	west-facing slip roads	South of Grenoble Road is	offer good connections by	resulting in positive	in particular, while
	time is 1.5hrs; compared	would be reinstated but	close to high frequency	public transport to the city	effects.	Headington is also well-
	to a car journey of	these may be reserved for	services operating in the	centre and employment		connected to the city
	30minutes.	public transport services	Blackbird Leys and	opportunities. There are	There is a P&R located	centre, where significant
		only. The interchange hub	Greater Leys areas, and	currently regular bus	adjacent to the north west	job creation is expected,
	Monument Park, business	would take direct access	presents a significant	services to Barton every	of the site, buses leave	resulting in positive
	park is located across the	from the remodelled M40	opportunity if it is possible	10 minutes, resulting in	every 12 minutes to	effects.
	road on Warpsgrove Lane	Junction 7.	to extend some services	positive effects.	Oxford, which is approx. 4	
	and would provide		through this area to the		miles away, resulting in	Sustainable and safe
	employment opportunities	It is unlikely that the full	new development;	During the construction	positive effects.	forms of transport need to
	for new residents.	extent of sustainable	however, these services	phase a large increase in		be improved through
		transport and strategic	are circular routes that	vehicle movement will	The P&R is also a stop for	access routes for
	Due to the relative	networks improvements	may make this more	occur, resulting in	the Oxford-London coach	residents of Barton to
	isolation of the site, it is	could be implemented	problematic. Journey	potential negative		prevent negative effects.
	likely that a car based	prior to the development,	times to Oxford city centre	effects.	During the construction	
	development will occur.	therefore there is likely to	are also significant		phase a large increase in	The area has potential to
	During the construction	be a short fall as the	because of the heavily	Mitigation:	vehicle movement will	offer good connections by
	phase a large increase in	developed was phased.	trafficked nature of the	The negative effects	occur, resulting in	public transport to the city
	vehicle movement will	This would result in further	Cowley Road and the	identified above could	potential negative	centre and employment
	occur.	vehicle use which could	number of passengers	be improved by the	effects.	opportunities. There are
	00001.	severely impact the M40	carried, resulting in	addition of mitigation,		currently regular bus
		Severely impact the M40	cameu, resulling in	addition of initigation,		currering regular bus

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
	The site has limited access as discussed	and other road networks around Oxford which are	potential negative	positive effects could	Mitigation:	services to Barton every
			effects.	also be enhanced.	The negative effects identified above could	10 minutes, resulting in
	above, leading to potential	already near capacity.	There are several evelo	Ensure the ETI results		positive effects, however
	significant negative	Due to the location of the	There are several cycle	inform the decision	be improved by the	access to bus stops would be determined by the
	effects if development occurs here, without		friendly routes to Oxford, approx. 20 minutes along		addition of mitigation,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	,	site, it is likely that a car based development will		making process.	positive effects could also be enhanced.	location of housing on this
	mitigation.	·	flat routes, resulting in positive effects.	Work with infrastructure	aiso de efficience.	large site.
	Mitigation:	occur.	positive effects.	providers to identify were	Ensure the ETI results	During the construction
	The negative effects	During the construction	During the construction	an increase in sustainable	inform the decision	During the construction
	identified above could		During the construction			phase a large increase in vehicle movement will
		phase a large increase in vehicle movement will	phase a large increase in vehicle movement will	modes of transport is	making process.	
	be improved by the			required. This should	Work with infrastructure	occur, resulting in
	addition of mitigation,	occur.	occur, resulting in	include, cycle ways,		potential negative
	positive effects could also be enhanced.	The cite has limited	potential negative	linking to green infrastructure.	providers to identify were an increase in sustainable	effects.
	also be enhanced.	The site has limited	effects.			Mitigation
	Francis the FTI requite	access as discussed	Baitimetiem.	Cumulative effects	modes of transport is	Mitigation:
	Ensure the ETI results	above, leading to potential	Mitigation:	Without mitigation	required. This should	The negative effects
	inform the decision	significant negative	The negative effects	congestion and the	include, cycle ways,	identified above could
	making process.	effects if development	identified above could	associated impacts will	linking to green	be improved by the
	E	occurs here, without	be improved by the	increase, this will have a	infrastructure.	addition of mitigation,
	Ensure good urban design	mitigation.	addition of mitigation,	detrimental impact over a	Occurs lating officers	positive effects could
	principles are		positive effects could	wider area.	Cumulative effects	also be enhanced.
	implemented within the		also be enhanced.	Likelihood:	Without mitigation	E 4 ET 16
	new settlement and to	Mitigation:	F d . FTI 16	High	congestion and the	Ensure the ETI results
	create good access to	The negative effects	Ensure the ETI results	Scale:	associated impacts will	inform the decision
	Chalgrove Village.	identified above could	inform the decision	Regional	increase, this will have a	making process.
	A	be improved by the	making process.	Temp or perm:	detrimental impact over a	Maria de Maria de Caracteria d
	Access to other locations	addition of mitigation,	Maria de la Carta	Perm	wider area.	Work with infrastructure
	where service provision	positive effects could	Work with infrastructure	Timing:	Likelihood:	providers to identify were
	and employment options	also be enhanced.	providers to identify were	Short to long term	High	an increase in sustainable
	exist, should be improved	Francis de a FTI na avilla	an increase in sustainable	Significance of	Scale:	modes of transport is
	by working with	Ensure the ETI results	modes of transport is	effect:	Regional	required. This should
	infrastructure providers to	inform the decision	required. This should	Significant.	Temp or perm:	include, cycle ways,
	identify where an increase	making process.	include, cycle ways,		Perm	linking to green
	in sustainable modes of	Mank with infinentiary	linking to green		Timing:	infrastructure.
	transport is required. This	Work with infrastructure	infrastructure.		Short to long term	Cumulative effects
	should include, cycle	providers to identify were	The area will be a afit from		Significance of	Without mitigation
	ways, linking to green	an increase in sustainable	The area will benefit from		effect:	congestion and the
	infrastructure.	modes of transport is	the highway		Significant.	associated impacts will
	Ourselation offers	required. This should	improvements carried out			increase, this will have a
	Cumulative effects	include, cycle ways,	at the Kennington and			detrimental impact over a
	Without mitigation	linking to green	Hinksey Hill interchanges			wider area.
	congestion and the	infrastructure.	and the proposed re-			Likelihood:
	associated impacts will	A accept to athem to action	opening of the Cowley			High
	increase, this will have a	Access to other locations	Line.			Scale:
	detrimental impact over a	were service provision	A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a			Regional
	wider area.	and employment options	Access to other locations			Temp or perm:
	Likelihood:	exist, should be provided.	were service provision			Perm

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Continue to work with the site promoter to ensure all mitigation is included in a masterplan. Cumulative effects Without mitigation congestion and the associated impacts will increase, this will have a detrimental impact over a wider area. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	and employment options exist, should be provided. Good urban design principles should be integrated into the design to improve accessibility. Cumulative effects Without mitigation congestion and the associated impacts will increase, this will have a detrimental impact over a wider area. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:			Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
7. To conserve and enhance	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
biodiversity	0 ?	XX	0 ?	? XX	? xx	? XX
	No known biodiversity constraints are identified, resulting in no impact to biodiversity constraints. 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		-	The following bird species are present in the area Grey Partridge, Yellow Wagtail and Lapwing. All are classified as Red List species. Sydlings Copse and Wicks copse are located within the site. Boasting ancient broadleaved woodland, limestone grasslands, reedbed, fen, a stream and rare Oxfordshire heathland, the reserve supports over 400 plant species. The site is also teeming with birds and insect life;		The following bird species are present in the area Grey Partridge, Yellow Wagtail and Lapwing. All are classified as Red List species. Sydlings Copse and Wicks copse are located next to the eastern boundary. Boasting ancient broadleaved woodland, limestone grasslands, reedbed, fen, a stream and rare Oxfordshire heathland, the reserve supports over 400 plant species. The site is also teeming with birds

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Additional development	significant negative	infrastructure, wildlife	butterflies include the	Any new development on	and insect life; butterflies
	can lead to increased	effects on the SSSI.	areas, buffer zones etc.	purple hairstreak, brown	this site may lead to	include the purple
	emissions from vehicle		,	hairstreak, common blue	significant negative	hairstreak, brown
	movement and put strain	The following European	The following European	and marbled white.	effects on the SSSI.	hairstreak, common blue
	on water resources, both	Sites need to be	Sites need to be	(BBOWT2015)		and marbled white
	can have detrimental	considered when	considered when	Changes in water supply	The site is adjacent to a	(BBOWT, 2015).
	effects on SAC's. A	identifying areas for	identifying areas for	and water quality have the	Nature Conservation	Changes in water supply
	Habitats Regulations	additional housing	additional housing	potential to result in harm	Target Area.	and water quality have the
	Assessment for South	development: Aston	development: Aston	to the SSSI	1 3.1 9 3.7 1.7 3.1	potential to result in harm
	Oxfordshire District	Rowant SAC, Chiltern	Rowant SAC, Chiltern	Any new development on		to the SSSI
	Council was prepared by	Beechwoods SAC, Cothill	Beechwoods SAC, Cothill	this site may lead to	The following European	Any new development on
	LUC January 2015' The	Fen SAC, Hartslock	Fen SAC, Hartslock	negative effects on the	Sites need to be	this site may lead to
	HRA Report considered	Woods SAC, Little	Woods SAC, Little	SSSI.	considered when	negative effects on the
	four potential growth	Wittenham SAC Oxford	Wittenham SAC Oxford	Any new development on	identifying areas for	SSSI.
	options. Further HRA	Meadows SAC. A	Meadows SAC. A Habitats	this site may lead to	additional housing	Any new development on
	Appropriate Assessment	Habitats Regulations	Regulations Assessment	significant negative	development: Aston	this site may lead to
	will be carried out at the	Assessment for South	for South Oxfordshire	effects on the SSSI.	Rowant SAC, Chiltern	
		Oxfordshire District	District Council was	effects of the 3331.	· ·	significant negative
	next stage of the Plan			The following European	Beechwoods SAC, Cothill	effects on the SSSI.
	making process.	Council was prepared by	prepared by LUC January	The following European	Fen SAC, Hartslock	Languaged and woodcaton
	Therefore current effects	LUC January 2015' The	2015' The HRA Report	Sites need to be	Woods SAC, Little	Longwood and woodeaton
	are uncertain.	HRA Report considered	considered four potential	considered when	Wittenham SAC Oxford	woodland are within the
		four potential growth	growth options. Further	identifying areas for	Meadows SAC. A	site boundary and are
	Additional development in	options. Further HRA	HRA Appropriate	additional housing	Habitats Regulations	local wildlife sites,
	this areas could assist	Appropriate Assessment	Assessment will be	development: Aston	Assessment for South	therefore development
	with funding for	will be carried out at the	carried out at the next	Rowant SAC, Chiltern	Oxfordshire District	may result in negative
	biodiversity enhancement	next stage of the Plan	stage of the Plan making	Beechwoods SAC, Cothill	Council was prepared by	effects.
	for example: green	making process.	process. Therefore current	Fen SAC, Hartslock	LUC January 2015' The	
	infrastructure, wildlife	Therefore current effects	effects are uncertain.	Woods SAC, Little	HRA Report considered	The following European
	areas, buffer zones etc.	are uncertain.		Wittenham SAC Oxford	four potential growth	Sites need to be
			Additional development	Meadows SAC. A Habitats		considered when
	Mitigation:	Additional development	can lead to increased	Regulations Assessment	Appropriate Assessment	identifying areas for
	The negative effects	can lead to increased	emissions from vehicle	for South Oxfordshire	will be carried out at the	additional housing
	identified above could	emissions from vehicle	movement and put strain	District Council was	next stage of the Plan	development: Aston
	be improved by the	movement and put strain	on water resources, both	prepared by LUC January	making process.	Rowant SAC, Chiltern
	addition of mitigation,	on water resources, both	can have detrimental	2015' The HRA Report	Therefore current effects	Beechwoods SAC, Cothill
	positive effects could	can have detrimental	effects on SAC's.	considered four potential	are uncertain.	Fen SAC, Hartslock
	also be enhanced.	effects on SAC's. Current		growth options. Further	Additional development	Woods SAC, Little
		impact is uncertain until a	Additional development in	HRA Appropriate	can lead to increased	Wittenham SAC Oxford
	Incorporate green	Habitats Regulation	this areas could assist	Assessment will be	emissions from vehicle	Meadows SAC. A Habitats
	infrastructure into the	Assessment Screening is	with funding for	carried out at the next	movement and put strain	Regulations Assessment
	design and biodiversity	undertaken.	biodiversity enhancement	stage of the Plan making	on water resources, both	for South Oxfordshire
	enhancement schemes.		for example: green	process. Therefore current	can have detrimental	District Council was
		Additional development in	infrastructure, wildlife	effects are uncertain.	effects on SAC's.	prepared by LUC January
	Carry out a BAP phase 1	this areas could assist	areas, buffer zones etc.			2015' The HRA Report
	survey.	with funding for	, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Additional development	Additional development in	considered four potential
	- ,	biodiversity enhancement	Mitigation:	can lead to increased	this areas could assist	growth options. Further
	Ensure further HRA	for example: green	The negative effects	emissions from vehicle	with funding for	Appropriate Assessment
	Appropriate Assessment		identified above could	movement and put strain	biodiversity enhancement	would need to be carried
	, appropriate / toocoonient		isolitilos abote codia	movement and put strain	Districtly officialisement	Trodia field to be darried

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	is carried out and all	infrastructure, wildlife	be improved by the	on water resources, both	for example: green	out at the next stage of
	recommendations are	areas, buffer zones etc.	addition of mitigation,	can have detrimental	infrastructure, wildlife	the Plan making process.
	included in the Local Plan		positive effects could	effects on SAC's.	areas, buffer zones etc.	Therefore current effects
	2032.	Mitigation:	also be enhanced.			are uncertain.
	Cumulative effects	The negative effects		Additional development in	Mitigation:	
	The cumulative effects of	identified above could	A phase 1 ecological	this areas could assist	The negative effects	Additional development
	all housing allocations	be improved by the	survey should be	with funding for	identified above could	can lead to increased
	within Oxfordshire, can	addition of mitigation,	undertaken.	biodiversity enhancement	be improved by the	emissions from vehicle
	lead to detrimental	positive effects could		for example: green	addition of mitigation,	movement and put strain
	impacts on SAC's from air	also be enhanced.	Avoid any detrimental	infrastructure, wildlife	positive effects could	on water resources, both
	quality and water use		impact to the local wildlife	areas, buffer zones etc.	also be enhanced.	can have detrimental
	resources and pollution.	An ecological survey and	site.	Mitigation:	An ecological survey and	effects on SAC's.
		mitigation		The negative effects	mitigation	
	Likelihood:	recommendations for any	Incorporate green	identified above could	recommendations for any	
	High	development needs to be	infrastructure into the	be improved by the	development needs to be	Additional development in
	Scale:	undertaken alongside	design and biodiversity	addition of mitigation,	undertaken alongside	this areas could assist
	Regional	consultation with Natural	enhancement schemes.	positive effects could	consultation with Natural	with funding for
	Temp or perm:	England to ensure		also be enhanced.	England to ensure	biodiversity enhancement
	Perm	protection of the water	Additional development		protection of the water	for example: green
	Timing:	course and the SSSI is	can lead to increased	An ecological survey and	course and the SSSI is	infrastructure, wildlife
	Short to long term	maintained.	emissions from vehicle	mitigation	maintained.	areas, buffer zones etc.
	Significance of		movement and put strain	recommendations for any		
	effect:	Detention ponds, green	on water resources, both	development needs to be	Detention ponds, green	Mitigation:
	Significant	roofs, swales and other	can have detrimental	undertaken alongside	roofs, swales and other	The negative effects
		infiltration techniques	effects on SAC's.	consultation with Natural	infiltration techniques	identified above could
		should be integrated into		England to ensure	should be integrated into	be improved by the
		the design and included	Cumulative effects	protection of the water	the design and included	addition of mitigation,
		within the masterplan.	Removal of greenfield	course and the SSSI is	within the masterplan.	positive effects could
			land can impact the	maintained.		also be enhanced.
		Incorporate green	enhancement of		Incorporate green	
		infrastructure into the	biodiversity.	Detention ponds, green	infrastructure into the	An ecological survey and
		design and biodiversity		roofs, swales and other	design and biodiversity	mitigation
		enhancement schemes.	Likelihood:	infiltration techniques	enhancement schemes.	recommendations for any
			High	should be integrated into		development needs to be
		Additional development	Scale:	the design and included	Ensure further HRA	undertaken alongside
		can lead to increased	Regional	within the masterplan.	Appropriate Assessment	consultation with Natural
		emissions from vehicle	Temp or perm:		is carried out and all	England to ensure
		movement and put strain	Perm	Incorporate green	recommendations are	protection of the water
		on water resources, both	Timing:	infrastructure into the	included in the Local Plan	course and the SSSI is
		can have detrimental	Short to long term	design and biodiversity	2032.	maintained.
		effects on SAC's.	Significance of	enhancement schemes.	Cumulative effects	
		Cumulative effects	effect:		The cumulative effects of	Detention ponds, green
		The cumulative effects of	Low Significant	Ensure further HRA	all housing allocations	roofs, swales and other
		all housing allocations		Appropriate Assessment	within Oxfordshire, can	infiltration techniques
		within Oxfordshire, can		is carried out and all	lead to detrimental	should be integrated into
		lead to detrimental		recommendations are	impacts on SAC's and	the design and included
		impacts on SAC's and		included in the Local Plan	SSSI's from air quality	within the masterplan.
		SSSI's from air quality		2032.		3.2.2.1

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
		and water resources use and pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant		Cumulative effects The cumulative effects of all housing allocations within Oxfordshire, can lead to detrimental impacts on SAC's and SSSI's from air quality and water resources use and pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	and water resources use and pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Ensure further HRA Appropriate Assessment is carried out and all recommendations are included in the Local Plan 2032. Cumulative effects The cumulative effects of all housing allocations within Oxfordshire, can lead to detrimental impacts on SAC's and SSSI's from air quality and water resources use and pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
O T :	X	X	XX	XX	XX	XX
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,	The site is an airfield which is partially previously developed land. There are no landscape designation constraints, the site is, however within open countryside and is relatively isolated. The site is not in the greenbelt and is not in an AONB. Areas of open landscape on elevated ground and on	The site is not within the Greenbeltor an AONB, it is greenfield land, and any removal of greenfield land can reduce the quality of the soil from surface runoff. The site is within an SSSI impact zone as discussed above, resulting in potential negative effects if development were to take place	The site is within the Oxford Greenbelt. Within the site boundary the majority of the land is greenfield land, with the exception of the historic landfill sites and the sewage works, which are brownfield land. A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been	The site is greenfield land within the Oxford Greenbelt. The Greenbelt function in this area is the contribution of the open countryside character of the higher ground to the green backdrop to Oxford. A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been	The site is greenfield land within the Oxford Greenbelt. A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been undertaken and suggests boundary changes which are within this boundary. Please see Local Green Belt Study for South Oxfordshire District Council Final Report Sept	The site is greenfield land within the Oxford Greenbelt. The Greenbelt function in this area is the contribution of the open countryside character of the higher ground to the green backdrop to Oxford. A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been undertaken and suggests that despite having views of the city, the rural, and

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
biodiversity and	the floor of the vale		undertaken and suggests	undertaken and suggests	2015 for further	largely unsettled characte
soil quality.	including the airfield site	There are no landscape	the following:	the following:	information.	of the parcel makes an
	are visually exposed and	designation constraints.				important contribution to
	new development would		The Sandford Sewage	The boundary could be	An update to the LCA	the perception that Oxford
	be highly prominent	There are no known	Works which lies within	revised in three potential	[Nov 2015] has been	has not spilled over north
	unless closely associated	mineral resources on the	the site boundary, is	areas (Areas 15, 16 and	carried out which states:	of the A40. The area doe
	with existing built form or	site.	suggested to be inset.	17) north of the Bayswater	Potential harm to the	not contribute to the
	well-integrated within new		This includes the areas	Brook. Please see the	setting of the parkland at	separation of towns,
	landscape frameworks.	The site is within a nitrate	containing structures and	Greenbeltreview for	Shotover, the rural	however it contributes in
		protection zone.	hard paving, including the	further details, Areas 15 &	approach to Oxford and	small way to the
	Due to the relative		access, all within a largely	16 & 17 have all be	the integrity of the open	separation of the small
	isolation of the site,	There is a risk of flooding	well-defined and treed	assessed as separate	landscape east of Oxford.	village of Elsfield with
	tranquillity is likely to be	from the watercourses	boundary.	sites also in the Greenbelt	resulting in potential	Oxford and the A40,
	reduced, resulting in	which can reduce soil		sites section of this report.	significant negative	though intervisibility is
	potential negative effects	quality.	Two potential areas to be	'	effects if development	limited. The Greenbelt
	if development were to	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	taken out of the Greenbelt	Area 17 is within the	were to take place	review (Sept 2015, does
	take place.	The River Thames is to	(Area 3 and 4) have been	assessment boundary	more to tame place	not suggest a change of
	tano piaso.	the north of the site,	identified adjacent to the	comprises 2 fields, with	There is no risk of flooding	boundary for any parcels
	There are no known	Latchford Brooke and	Southern edge of Oxford	built form to the south and	within the site, however,	of land within this
	mineral resources on the	Haseley Brooke surround	City and Sandford-on-	split by an access road to	any removal of greenfield	boundary. Resulting in
	site.	the site – the site contains	Thames.	a caravan park which	land can reduce the	potential significant
	Site.	areas of flood zone 3,	Please see Local	forms the north eastern	quality of the soil from	negative effects
	The site is located with a	(see Obj 11 for further	Greenbelt Study for South		surface run-off.	negative enects
		` -	Oxfordshire District	edge. Hedgerows and tree belts form the other	Surface full-off.	An LCA has not been
	nitrate protection zone,	information), resulting in			There are no known	undertaken for this
	resulting in potential	potential negative effects	Council Final Report Sept	boundaries.		
	negative effects if	if development were to	2015 for further	Diagon and Local Cross	mineral resources on the	specific site boundary,
	development were to take	take place	information.	Please see Local Green	site.	however the LCA
	place.	The 186 to 18 and 18 and 18	TI - 1 OA - 1 - 1	Belt Study for South	The 200 to 200 t	undertaken for Wick Farr
		The site is not agricultural	The LCA states:	Oxfordshire District	The site is not agricultural	and the adjacent area to
	There is a risk of flooding	land.		Council Final Report Sept	land.	the west which is partly
	from surface water, which		1) Potential for harm to	2015 for further	Mitigation/enhancement:	included within this site
	can reduce soil quality,	Tranquillity will be	the Greenbeltand the rural	information.	The negative effects	boundary states:
	resulting in potential	reduced for the	character south of Oxford.		identified above could	Potential to harm the rura
	negative effects if	surrounding villages with	However the site may	The LCA states:	be improved by the	setting of Oxford and
	development were to take	the development of a 'new	have some potential for	Potential to harm the rural	addition of mitigation,	extensive area of open
	place.	town', the open gap of	development subject to	setting of Oxford and	positive effects could	countryside on rising
		country-side between	landscape and visual	extensive area of open	also be enhanced.	ground; Potential harm to
	The site is not agricultural	villages and the M40 will	mitigation;	countryside on rising		northern approaches to
	land.	be closed, resulting in	2) Value as green	ground; Potential harm to	Consider mitigation	the city; resulting in
		potential negative effects	infrastructure;	northern approaches to	measures to reduce	potential significant
	Mitigation/enhancement:	if development were to	3) Part of this area may	the city; resulting in	impact on tranquillity.	negative effects if
	The negative effects	take place.	have potential for housing	potential significant	,,	development were to tak
	identified above could		subject to landscape and	negative effects if	Landscape mitigation to	place. Therefore it is
	be improved by the	Mitigation/enhancement:	visual mitigation;	development were to take	Thornhill Park and Ride is	currently assumed at this
	addition of mitigation,	The negative effects	4) This area is an	place.	needed, recommended by	time that the impact will l
	positive effects could	identified above could	important part of the open	The sites is within a	the LCA.	similar.
	also be enhanced.	be improved by the	landscape in retaining a	Groundwater Vulnerability	uie LOA.	Sirillar.
	aiso de cilialicea.			1		
		addition of mitigation,	rural approach to Oxford	Zone (GVA) and Surface		

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Consider mitigation	positive effects could	and maintain the rural	Water Safeguard Zone/	The LCA does not	The sites is within a
	measures to reduce	also be enhanced.	setting of Oxford and	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone.	recommend that the area	Groundwater Vulnerability
	impact on tranquillity.		nearby settlements but the	There is a risk of surface	to be taken forward to	Zone (GVA) and Surface
		Consider mitigation	most northerly area may	water flooding from the	LCA Phase 2	Water Safeguard Zone/
	A full detailed landscape	measures to reduce	have potential for housing	main rivers and brookes,	assessment.	Nitrate Vulnerability Zone.
	and visual impact	impact on tranquillity.	subject to landscape and	within the proposed site.		There is a risk of surface
	assessment will be		visual mitigation.	Resulting in potential	Care should be taken that	water flooding from the
	required to inform the final	A full detailed landscape	Potential significant	negative effects if	any suggested	main rivers and brooks,
	capacity of the site.	and visual impact	negative effects are	development were to take	development does not	within the proposed site.
		assessment will be	identified.	place.	have an adverse impact	Resulting in potential
	Ensure phasing of	required to inform the final			on the open character of	negative effects if
	development occurs to	capacity of the site.	There are no known	Any reduction in	the adjacent Green Belt.	development were to take
	reduce noise impacts.		mineral resources on the	greenfield land may result		place.
	Encourage the use of	Encourage the use of	site.	in pollution from surface	Encourage the use of	
	permeable surfaces and	permeable surfaces and		run-off.	permeable surfaces and	Any reduction in
	SuDS.	SuDS.	There is a very high risk of		SuDS.	greenfield land may result
			surface water flooding	There are no known		in pollution from surface
	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	which can reduce soil	mineral resources on the	Cumulative effects	run-off.
	Without mitigation the	Without mitigation the	quality.	site.	Without mitigation the	
	cumulative and long term	cumulative and long term	T 100		cumulative and long term	There are no known
	detrimental effects on	detrimental effects on	Tranquillity of the area	Mitigation/enhancement:	effects will have a	mineral resources on the
	landscape importance,	landscape importance,	with be reduced, resulting	The negative effects	negative effect on the	site.
	biodiversity and soil	biodiversity and soil	in potential negative	identified above could	Greenbelt and tranquillity.	
	quality.	quality.	effects if development	be improved by the	Likelihood:	Mitigation/enhancement:
	Likelihood:	Likelihood:	were to take place	addition of mitigation,	High	The negative effects
	High	High	Mitigation (on bon compat.	positive effects could	Scale:	identified above could
	Scale:	Scale:	Mitigation/enhancement:	also be enhanced.	District wide	be improved by the
	District wide	District wide	The negative effects	Consider mitiration	Temp or perm:	addition of mitigation,
	Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:	identified above could	Consider mitigation	Perm	positive effects could
	Perm	Perm	be improved by the	measures to reduce	Timing:	also be enhanced.
	Timing:	Timing:	addition of mitigation,	impact on tranquillity.	Short to long term	Camaidan maitimatian
	Short to long term	Short to long term	positive effects could	The LOA we come as an de	Significance of effect:	Consider mitigation
	Significance of	Significance of effect:	also be enhanced.	The LCA recommends	Significant	measures to reduce
	effect:	Significant	Consider with retion	that only a very small part		impact on tranquillity.
	Significant.		Consider mitigation	in the south-east of the		A full detailed lenderene
			measures to reduce	site may be suitable and		A full detailed landscape
			impact on tranquillity.	subject to a review of the		and visual impact
			The LCA received	site's contribution to the		assessment will be
			The LCA recommends	Green Belt. Care should		required to inform the final
			that a small part in the	be taken that any		capacity of the site.
			south-east of the site may	suggested development		Encourage the use of
			be suitable and subject to	does not have an adverse		permeable surfaces and
			a review of the site's	impact on the open		SuDS.
			contribution to the Green	character of the adjacent		On the office of the other
			Belt.	Green Belt.		Cumulative effects
			Core obould be tales that	A full datailed leads see		Without mitigation the
			Care should be taken that	A full detailed landscape		cumulative and long term
			any Suggested	and visual impact		detrimental effects on

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
			development does not have an adverse impact on the open character of the adjacent Green Belt. A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS. Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term detrimental effects on landscape importance, biodiversity and soil quality. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS. Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term detrimental effects on landscape importance, biodiversity and soil quality. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant		landscape importance, biodiversity and soil quality. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
9. To conserve and enhance	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality	Chalgrove Battlefield lies between the hamlet of Warpsgrove and the village of Chalgrove; therefore significant heritage constraints exist on the western edge of Chalgrove Airfields, resulting in significant	There are a number of historic settlements nearby: Great Haseley, Little Hasley, Tetworth and Ardwell are the closest. Bothy Great Haseley and Little Hasley have conservation areas	The site is within the Oxford Greenbelt. The Greenbelt is located within the setting of a large number of designated heritage assets. Although not within the district, the historic setting of Oxford	This part of the Greenbelt comprises agricultural land, which forms part of the setting of a number of listed buildings. The land to the west of Bayswater Road forms part of the historic	The site is greenfield land within the Oxford Greenbelt. Forest Hill Conservation Area lies to the North of the site.	This part of the Greenbelt comprises agricultural land, which forms part of the setting of a number of listed buildings. The land to the west of Bayswater Road forms part of the historic

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
design and	negative effects if	and these are very close	would need to be carefully	agricultural setting of Wick	There are known	agricultural setting of Wick
reinforces local	development where to	to the site.	considered.	Farm.	archaeological constraints	Farm, which is adjacent to
distinctiveness.	occur here without				within the site and	the site on the south east
	mitigation.	There are known	Any additional	The land to the east of	adjacent to the site	of the boundary.
		archaeological constraints	development would,	Bayswater Road makes	boundary.	
	The Council will ensure	within the site and	however, be located in an	less of a contribution		The land to the east of
	that all new development	adjacent to the site	area of landscape that	although further work is	The Council will ensure	Bayswater Road makes
	complies with the South	boundary, further	includes significant 20th	needed to determine the	that all new development	less of a contribution
	Oxfordshire Design	investigative works would	century residential	archaeological potential	complies with the South	although further work is
	manual. Which will require	need to be carried out to	development, electricity	associated with the	Oxfordshire Design	needed to determine the
	high quality design and	prevent potential	pylons and other	probable location of the	manual. Which will require	archaeological potential
	materials, sensitive	significant negative	structures and as such its	medieval settlement of	high quality design and	associated with the
	building heights and	effects.	contribution to the	Stowford and the water	materials, sensitive	probable location of the
	would have to preserve	51155151	significance of these	management system	building heights and	medieval settlement of
	and consider the impact	Latchford House is a	heritage assets has been	associated with Bayswater	would have to preserve	Stowford and the water
	on the historic	grade 2 listed building,	diminished.	Mill.	and consider the impact	management system
	environment.	located within the site and	diffillisfied.	IVIIII.	on the historic	associated with Bayswater
	environment.	there are a number of	Shakespeare's Way	There are a number of		Mill.
	Mitigation			conservation areas	environment.	IVIIII.
	Mitigation:	listed buildings, which	National Trail is adjacent		Mitigation	Elefield concernation area
	The negative effects	could be impacted by any	to the northern part of the	surrounding the site:	Mitigation:	Elsfield conservation area
	identified above could	development surrounding	site.	Elsfield, Stanton St John	The negative effects	is within the site boundary
	be improved by the	the site.	TI - T D - I I	and Beckley.	identified above could	and there are a number of
	addition of mitigation,		The Toot Baldon		be improved by the	conservation areas
	positive effects could	The Council will ensure	Conservation Area is	Therefore potential	addition of mitigation,	surrounding the site:
	also be enhanced.	that all new development	located to the south of the	significant negative	positive effects could	Stanton St John and
		complies with the South	site, there are a number of	effects may occur.	also be enhanced.	Beckley.
	A predetermination	Oxfordshire Design	archelogy constraints		A predetermination	
	archaeological desk-	manual. Which will require	within and adjacent to the	There are known	archaeological desk-	Therefore potential
	based assessment and	high quality design and	site.	archaeological constraints	based assessment and	significant negative
	evaluation should be	materials, sensitive		within the site boundary,	evaluation should be	effects may occur.
	undertaken to establish a	building heights and	The Council will ensure	therefore potential	undertaken to establish a	
	suitable and appropriate	would have to preserve	that all new development	significant negative	suitable and appropriate	There are known
	level of mitigation.	and consider the impact	complies with the South	effects may occur.	level of mitigation.	archaeological constraints
		on the historic	Oxfordshire Design	,		within the site boundary,
	Ensure the design manual	environment.	manual. Which will require	The Council will ensure	Ensure the design manual	therefore potential
	is implemented.		high quality design and	that all new development	is implemented.	significant negative
	'	Mitigation:	materials, sensitive	complies with the South	'	effects may occur.
		The negative effects	building heights and would	Oxfordshire Design	Cumulative effects	
	Cumulative effects	identified above could	have to preserve and	manual. Which will require	The district's historic	
	The district's historic	be improved by the	consider the impact on the	•	environment including	The Council will ensure
	environment including	addition of mitigation,	historic environment.	materials, sensitive	archaeological resources,	that all new development
	archaeological resources,	positive effects could	Thistoric criviloriment.	building heights and	could be impacted from	complies with the South
	be impacted from any	also be enhanced.	Mitigation:	would have to preserve	any development.	Oxfordshire Design
	,	aiso be cilialiced.	_	and consider the impact	Likelihood:	Manual. Which will require
	development.	A prodotormination	The negative effects	-		•
	Likelihood:	A predetermination	identified above could	on the historic	High	high quality design and
	High	archaeological desk-	be improved by the	environment.	Scale:	materials, sensitive
	Scale:	based assessment and	addition of mitigation,	Baiding diam	District	building heights and would
	District	evaluation should be		Mitigation:	Temp or perm:	have to preserve and

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. Ensure the design manual is implemented. Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, could be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	positive effects could also be enhanced. A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. Ensure the design manual is implemented. Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, could be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. Ensure the design manual is implemented. Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, could be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	consider the impact on the historic environment. Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. A predetermination archaeological deskbased assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation. Ensure the design manual is implemented. Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, could be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant
	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x
10. To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an	A new town will require considerable resource use both during construction and operation. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress.

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
	Chalgrove Airfield	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
practices which	Additional dwellings will	resulting potential	put pressure on resource	Additional dwellings will	Additional dwellings will	put pressure on resource
conserve	put pressure on resource	positive effects.	use including: energy,	put pressure on resource	put pressure on resource	use including: energy,
energy, water	use including: energy,		water capacity and	use including: energy,	use including: energy,	water capacity and
resources and	water capacity and	South Oxfordshire is in an	sewage capacity, resulting	water capacity and	water capacity and	sewage capacity, resulting
materials;	sewage capacity, resulting	area of water stress.	in potential negative	sewage capacity, resulting	sewage capacity, resulting	in potential negative
b) protecting,	in potential negative	Additional dwellings will	effects. It is however	in potential negative	in potential negative	effects. It is however
enhancing and	effects. It is however	put pressure on resource	assumed that sustainable	effects. It is however	effects. It is however	assumed that sustainable
improving our	assumed that sustainable	use including: energy,	design principles will be	assumed that sustainable	assumed that sustainable	design principles will be
water supply	design principles will be	water capacity and	implemented.	design principles will be	design principles will be	implemented.
where possible	implemented.	sewage capacity, resulting		implemented.	implemented.	
c) maximizing the		in potential negative	Mitigation:			Mitigation:
proportion of	Mitigation:	effects. It is however	The negative effects	Mitigation:	Mitigation:	The negative effects
energy	The negative effects	assumed that sustainable	identified above could	The negative effects	The negative effects	identified above could
generated from	identified above could	design principles will be	be improved by the	identified above could	identified above could	be improved by the
renewable	be improved by the	implemented.	addition of mitigation,	be improved by the	be improved by the	addition of mitigation,
sources; and	addition of mitigation,	,	positive effects could	addition of mitigation,	addition of mitigation,	positive effects could
d) ensuring that	positive effects could		also be enhanced.	positive effects could	positive effects could	also be enhanced.
the design and	also be enhanced.	Mitigation:		also be enhanced.	also be enhanced.	
location of new		The negative effects	Include SuDS in all	aloo bo officialioodi	alco bo officialista.	Include SuDS in all
development is	Include SuDS in all	identified above could	designs.	Include SuDS in all	Include SuDS in all	designs.
resilient to the	designs.	be improved by the	designs.	designs.	designs.	designs.
effects of	designs.	addition of mitigation,	Promote sustainable	designs.	designs.	Promote sustainable
climate change	Promote sustainable	positive effects could	building practices which	Promote sustainable	Promote sustainable	building practices which
ciiriate criarige		-	.			, .
	building practices which	also be enhanced.	conserve energy, water	building practices which	building practices which	conserve energy, water
	conserve energy, water	Include CuDC in all	resources and materials.	conserve energy, water	conserve energy, water	resources and materials.
	resources and materials.	Include SuDS in all		resources and materials.	resources and materials.	
		designs.	Consider implementing			Consider implementing
	Consider implementing	D	decentralised energy. For	Consider implementing	Consider implementing	decentralised energy. For
	decentralised energy. For	Promote sustainable	example: CHP	decentralised energy. For	decentralised energy. For	example: CHP
	example: CHP	building practices which		example: CHP	example: CHP	
		conserve energy, water	Continue to work with			Continue to work with
	Continue to work with	resources and materials.	Thames water to ensure	Continue to work with	Continue to work with	Thames water to ensure
	Thames water to ensure		water and sewage	Thames water to ensure	Thames water to ensure	water and sewage
	water and sewage	Consider implementing	capacity is maintained.	water and sewage	water and sewage	capacity is maintained.
	capacity is maintained.	decentralised energy. For	Cumulative effects	capacity is maintained.	capacity is maintained.	Cumulative effects
	Cumulative effects	example: CHP	Development will not be	Cumulative effects	Cumulative effects	Development will not be
	Development will not be		sustainable in the long	Development will not be	Development will not be	sustainable in the long
	sustainable in the long	Continue to work with	term as resource use	sustainable in the long	sustainable in the long	term as resource use
	term as resource use	Thames water to ensure	continues.	term as resource use	term as resource use	continues.
	continues.	that water and sewage	Lack of appropriate	continues.	continues.	Lack of appropriate
	Lack of appropriate	capacity is maintained	sewage capacity will result	Lack of appropriate	Lack of appropriate	sewage capacity will result
	sewage capacity will result	and that future needs can	in pollution.	sewage capacity will result	sewage capacity will	in pollution.
	in pollution.	be met.	Likelihood:	in pollution.	result in pollution.	Likelihood:
	Likelihood:		High	Likelihood:	Likelihood:	High
	High	Cumulative effects	Scale:	High	High	Scale:
	Scale:	Development will not be	District	Scale:	Scale:	District
	District	sustainable in the long	Temp or perm:	District	District	Temp or perm:
	Temp or perm:		Perm	Temp or perm:	Temp or perm:	Perm
	i simp or porm.	l	1 3 1111	i comp or porm.	i comp or porm.	1 5 1111

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	term as resource use continues. Lack of appropriate sewage capacity will result in pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
	0 x	XX	0 x	Y	0 x	XX
11.To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	Site is not within a floodplain and is previously developed land, however further development here is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.	The site is greenfield land, any removal of greenfield land will increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding. Potential significant negative effects have been identified due to the following: Part of the site is within flood zone 2 & 3. Flood data obtained from the Environment Agency (EA) indicates that water levels associated with a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)* flood event will break banks and extend into land designated as functional floodplain. This subsequently forms a constraint to developable areas and will require consideration as the masterplan develops. Any proposed works that will impact on flood storage capacity must be minimised to ensure that	Site is not within a floodplain, however the site is greenfield land, any removal of greenfield land will increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding. The site is within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone.	The site is greenfield land, any removal of greenfield land will increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding. The sites is within a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone (GVA) and Surface Water Safeguard Zone/ Nitrate Vulnerability Zone. There is a risk of surface water flooding from the main rivers and brooks, within the proposed site. Part of the site is within flood zone 2 & 3	Site is not within a floodplain, however the site is greenfield land, any removal of greenfield land will increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.	A large section of the western boundary is within flood zone 2 & 3, resulting in significant negative effects if development were to occur. The site is greenfield land, any removal of greenfield land will increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding. The sites is within a Groundwater Vulnerability Zone (GVA) and Surface Water Safeguard Zone/Nitrate Vulnerability Zone. There is a risk of surface water flooding from the main rivers and brooks, within the proposed site.

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield				
		the EA are satisfied with the proposed								
		development. As the EA								
		usually require level for								
	Mitigation:	level flood compensation.								
	The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.									
	No development should take place within the flood zones 2 & 3 on the site.									
	A Sequential Test should be carried out. 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.								
	Cumulative effects	atain abla in the level town if th		t to floor divine and alimenta also						
	Likelihood:	stainable in the long term if tr	ne development is not resilien	t to flood risk and climate cha	ange.					
	High									
	Scale:									
	District Temp or perm:									
	Perm									
	Timing:	Timing:								
	Short to long term Significance of									
	effect:									
	High Significant.									
2.To seek to minimise waste	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm & Barton	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield				
generation and	X	X X	X X	X	X	X				
oncourage the	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.									
encourage the	•	ousing, will lead to construction	on and demolition waste being	g produced.						
reuse of waste	Mitigation:	-			a regulatory requirement in F	England SWMPs are still				
——————————————————————————————————————	Mitigation:	ent Plans Regulations (2008)	were repealed on 1 Decembe		a regulatory requirement in E	England, SWMPs are still				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practional cumulative effects	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of constr	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice		er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practional cumulative effects	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practional constructions of constructions. Likelihood: High Scale:	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practional constructions of constructions. Likelihood: High Scale:	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing:	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practive effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing:	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a		_				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practice. Cumulative effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice uction and demolition waste,	were repealed on 1 Decembers this waste will continue to be	er 2013. Although no longer a	as long term negative impact	s on land and resource				
reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy	Mitigation: The Site Waste Manageme considered to be good practions of Cumulative effects Without the reuse of construse. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	ent Plans Regulations (2008) etice	were repealed on 1 Decembe	er 2013. Although no longer a						

SA Ohiectives	Ontion 1	Ontion 2	Ontion 3	Ontion 4	Ontion 5	Ontion 6
OA Objectives	•	Junction 7 M40	Grenoble Road	Wick Farm	Thornhill	Lower Elsfield
e) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; f) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; g) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and h) thriving economies in market towns and villages	Chalgrove Airfield Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages especially Chalgrove, resulting in potential positive effects. Monument Park, business park is located across the road on Warpsgrove Lane would provide employment opportunities for new residents, resulting in potential positive effects. Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, however access is limited. Buses run approx. half hourly from the adjacent B480, journey time is 1.5hrs; compared to a car journey of 30 minutes, resulting in potential negative effects. The airfield is primarily used by the Martin-Baker company for testing ejector seats, the company would need to be relocated. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct	Option 2 Junction 7 M40 The north western part of the district is an area where there is significant economic investment and employment centred around Oxford. This site is located adjacent to the M40 and is 13 miles from Oxford, resulting in potential positive effects. This is a large sites comprising of 500Ha, there is opportunity to develop a mix use development with additional employment opportunities, resulting in potential positive effects. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.	The site is located 4 miles from Oxford. To the south of the site are a number of villages that may benefit from development nearby, resulting in potential positive effects. The site is located close to areas of future employment growth. This includes Oxford Business park, Oxford Science Park and Harrow Road Industrial Estate, as well as future expansion by BMW, resulting in potential positive effects. This is a large site comprising of 300Ha, there is opportunity to develop a mix use development with additional employment opportunities, resulting in potential positive effects. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.	The site is located 3miles from Oxford. The wider Headington area also provides a range of employment opportunities linked to the area's hospitals and Oxford Brookes University in particular, while Headington is also well-connected to the city centre, where significant job creation is expected, resulting in potential positive effects. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.	The site is located 3miles from Oxford. The wider Headington area also provides a range of employment opportunities linked to the area's hospitals and Oxford Brookes University in particular, while Headington is also well-connected to the city centre, where significant job creation is expected, resulting in potential positive effects. The site is well connected to Oxford and for road links to London. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.	Option 6 Lower Elsfield The site is located 5 miles from Oxford. The wider Headington area also provides a range of employment opportunities linked to the area's hospitals and Oxford Brookes University in particular, while Headington is also well-connected to the city centre, where significant job creation is expected, resulting in potential positive effects. This is a large site comprising of 625 Ha, there is opportunity to develop a mix use development with additional employment opportunities, resulting in potential positive effects. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
	economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.					
	Mitigation: The negative effects identife Encourage local work force as Encourage green and ecoted Work with service providers to Any loss of business as a residual to the Encourage green and ecoted Work with service providers to Any loss of business as a residual to the Encourage green and ecoted Work with service providers to Any loss of business as a residual to the Encourage green and ecoted to the Encourag	nd on the job skill training the chnologies, this will lead to a consure a fast and reliable ult of housing development	hrough-out the development an increase in skills locally ar access to the internet and m	of new housing. nd assist in developing new b obile phone communications	ousinesses.	district.
14. To support the	0	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	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact

SA Objectives	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
across the Science Vale area.	3					
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	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact
work. 16. To encourage	0	0	0	0	0	0
the 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
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 and the community. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community. The proximity of the site to Oxford would require community involvement from Oxford City residents as well as South Oxfordshire residents. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.		The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community. The proximity of the site to Oxford would require community involvement from Oxford City residents as well as South Oxfordshire residents. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community. The proximity of the site to Oxford would require community involvement from Oxford City residents as well as South Oxfordshire residents. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A Table 8 Oxford Brookes University (former) Campus

Sustainability Appraisal matrix for Oxford Brookes University (former) Campus Key:

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

SA Objectives	Oxford Brookes University (former) Campus
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	

Wheatley Campus (former) has been submitted to the Council's consideration as a site for new homes. Oxford Brookes University have indicated that they will soon vacate the campus north of Wheatley in Holton parish. The Green Belt Study (Sept 2015) suggests that the site could be inset from the green belt.

Wheatley which is one of the larger villages in South Oxfordshire, with a population of around 3,900 people. Located approx. 8 miles from Oxford city centre in the north west of the district.

There are around 1,700 homes in Wheatley. Three quarters of these are owner occupied, with less than 10% of the village's housing stock being leased through a Registered Social Landlord. This is lower than the district average.

There is a higher proportion of one bedroom homes in Wheatley than the rest of South Oxfordshire.

45 new homes were built between 2001 and 2012 – this is around 1.5% of all new homes across South Oxfordshire.

A significant number of new homes could be accommodated on the site, which will result in **significant positive effect** in terms of providing housing.

Mitigation/ Enhancement:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

A full detailed Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites.

Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development and is integrated with the village.

Work with service providers to ensure this is implemented in a timely fashion. Affordable housing and a variety of house sizes should be provided.

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.

Ensure affordable housing is provided.

Cumulative effects

If infrastructure is phased through-out, then the positive effects will be enhanced however if development is not supported by appropriate infrastructure, in the long term and combined with the existing housing allocations this could lead to significant negative effects.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

Large scale

Temp or perm:

Perm

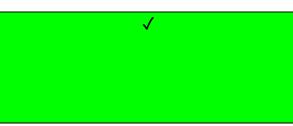
Timing:

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 and reduce crime and the fear of crime.



The area does not suffer from a high crime rate compared to the national average.

New development could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour. Thames Valley police have suggested that extra homes, may require extra policing.

Mitigation:

Ensure good quality urban design is implemented and work with the local community.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

Localised

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Not significant.

3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.



Wheatley is one of the larger villages in South Oxfordshire, with a population of around 3,900 people. It is located near Oxford in the north west of the district, and

enjoys good travel connections to Thame and Oxford City. The village is completely surrounded by the Oxford Green Belt.

17.9% of the population are aged between 0-15 yrs which is slightly lower than the Oxfordshire average of 19.5%

There are around 1,700 homes in Wheatley. Three quarters of these are owner occupied, with less than 10% of the village's housing stock being leased through a Registered Social Landlord. This is lower than the district average.

There is a higher proportion of one bedroom homes in Wheatley than the rest of South Oxfordshire. 45 new homes were built between 2001 and 2012 – this is around 1.5% of all new homes across South Oxfordshire.

Wheatley is one of the least deprived areas in the District, the population has a high level of education, a high standard of living and low employment compared to National statistics.

Wheatley has a post office, a branch of Barclays bank, an Asda supermarket, a Co-Op pharmacy, several shops in the High Street, and numerous village societies, including the Wheatley Society and a Village Produce Association which holds an annual show and a number of public houses. There are a number of preschool groups, a nursery school, a primary school, and a school for pupils with learning disabilities, and a secondary school.

The County Council believes there is capacity of the primary school to accommodate new development.

Wheatley offers a wide range of services with the ability to act as a local centre as part of the network of settlements in the north west of the district, resulting in **positive effects** in terms of new housing development.

Releasing some land from the Green Belt for housing and required services will support the village in the long term, however further residential development would increase capacity of current services, resulting in **negative effects** without the implementation of mitigation.

Development would have to provide health, education, recreation, community etc facilities as part of the scheme through CIL requirements and the IDP, to prevent negative effects.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.

Cumulative effects

If improvements to service provision are not provided, negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

District wide

Temp or perm:

Perm

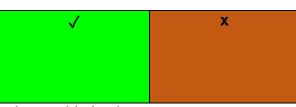
Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant.

4. To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.



Not allocating land for new homes at Wheatley could also lessen or stagnate population growth in the village, reducing social cohesion.

Wheatley has a post office, a branch of Barclays bank, an Asda supermarket, a Co-op, a pharmacy and several shops in the High Street.

There are numerous village societies, including the Wheatley Society and a Village Produce Association which holds an annual show and a number of public houses. There are a number of pre-school groups, a nursery school, a primary school, and a school for pupils with learning disabilities, and a secondary school. There is a doctor's surgery and dentist.

Social cohesion is an important aspect of any future residential development within the area. Additional development may put pressure on existing communities, potentially reducing community cohesion resulting in **negative effects**.

Development would have to provide health, education, recreation, community etc facilities as part of the scheme through CIL requirements and the IDP.

Wheatley offers a wide range of services with the ability to act as a local centre as part of the network of settlements in the north west of the district.

The County Council believes there is capacity of the primary school to accommodate new development.

Releasing some land from the Green Belt for housing and required services will support the village in the long term, however further residential development would increase capacity of current services.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required to ensure that social cohesion is promoted.

Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases.

Ensure the PRoW and bridle paths are protected.

Cumulative effects

Negative effects will occur this may lead to a break down in social cohesion developing long term problems within the area.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

Local

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of

effect:

5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.

X

The site is a brownfield site within the greenbelt, currently owned by Oxford Brookes University.

The site is adjacent to the A40, there may be noise implications for future residents, resulting in **negative effects**.

All the sites lie within a nitrate vulnerability zone.

The site is not within a mineral consultation zone.

In the short term noise and dust pollution may also increase during the construction phase.

There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and operational phase.

The closest AQMA to the Site is the Oxford City AQMA, declared by Oxford City Council, however this is located approximately 3.2km west of Wheatley; further development may lead to the increase in personal vehicles which will lead to **negative effects.**

There is no known contaminated land.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Work with Oxford City to ensure the air quality is monitored during both the construction and operational phases.

Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS, to reduce surface run off. Improve sustainable transport and accessibility to reduce use of personal vehicle use.

Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.

Good phasing of development will be required.

Consider how noise impacts could be mitigated.

Cumulative effects

Development will not be sustainable in the long term if the development is not resilient to flood risk and climate change.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

District

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of

effect:

High Significant.

6. To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration

√

All sites assessed are within or adjacent to Wheatley which is one of the larger villages in South Oxfordshire, with a population of around 3,900 people, located approx. 8 miles from Oxford city centre in the north west of the district. Wheatley is adjacent to the A40, which also links to the M40 providing good road access to the north of the country.

Buses to Oxford City buses run every 30 minutes, journey time approx. 40 minutes. There are services that run towards High Wycombe, Denton, Little Milton and Great Milton, these services are less frequent and do not run at weekends. Buses stop outside of the Oxford Brooks Campus.

National Cycle Route 57 passes through Wheatley and utilises Church Road to the south of the site. The route links Oxford with Thame (and beyond). In the vicinity of Wheatley the route is mostly on-road, though a length of the route from Horspath towards Oxford is traffic free. A local traffic free cycle route also begins in the vicinity of Wheatley Park School and provides access into the north of Oxford following the route of the A40.

The London Road Industrial Estate lies to the east of Wheatley, where there are employment opportunities.

The **positive effects** have been identified above.

There is no train station at Wheatley.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.

Ensure good urban design principles are implemented within the new settlement and to create good access to surrounding villages and towns where employment and other amenities are located.

Access to other locations where service provision and employment options exist, should be improved.

Work with infrastructure providers to identify where an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.

Cumulative effects

Without mitigation congestion and the associated impacts will increase, this will have a detrimental impact over a wider area.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

Regional

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant.

7. To conserve and enhance	Х	?
biodiversity		

The Oxford Brooks Wheatley Campus has various mature trees, grassland areas and vegetation surrounding and within the site.

No identified statutory conservation designations are located within or adjacent to the site.

The nearest statutory nature conservation designations to the site are Littleworth Brick Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Lyehill Quarry SSSI, located approximately 0.85km south west and 0.95km north west of Wheatley, respectively. Littleworth Brick Pit SSSI and Lyehill Quarry SSSI are both designated for geological interest.

Holton Wood SSSI, is located approximately 1.5miles north west of the Wheatley. Holton Wood SSSI comprises largely ancient and semi-natural woodland, along with a small area of ancient replanted woodland, a number of woodland rides and a small stream. These habitats provide opportunities for breeding birds and a range of invertebrates. All sites lie within the SSSI impact zone. Development could result in **negative effects**.

Corn Bunting inhabit the area. Its dramatic population decline in the UK makes it a Red List species, development could result in **negative effects**.

Wheatley has a large Conservation Target Area to the west, any further 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.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment for South Oxfordshire District Council was prepared by LUC January 2015' and considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment would need to be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are **uncertain**.

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/enhancement:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Key landscape characteristics contributing to adjacent Green Belt: boundary tree lines, hedgerows in all cases contribute to the wider Green Belt and should be retained, this is beneficial to biodiversity.

Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes.

Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey, mitigate were necessary.

Ensure further HRA Appropriate Assessment is carried out and all recommendations are included in the Local Plan 2032.

Consult with Natural England on any future development proposals.

Safeguard and enhance the landscape character of the hedgerow network, and tree-lined watercourses.

Ensure that all priority habitats are in favourable condition and management.

Cumulative effects

The cumulative effects of all housing allocations within Oxfordshire can lead to detrimental impacts on SAC's from air quality and water use resources and pollution.

Likelihood:		

High

Scale:

Regional

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant

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 a brownfield site within the greenbelt, currently owned by Oxford Brookes University. The Green Belt Study (Sept 2015) suggests that the Wheatley Campus could be inset form the Green Belt.

No identified statutory conservation designations are located within or adjacent to the sites. The nearest statutory nature conservation designations to the site are Littleworth Brick Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Lyehill Quarry SSSI, located approximately 0.85km south west and 0.95km north west of Wheatley, respectively. Littleworth Brick Pit SSSI and Lyehill Quarry SSSI are both designated for geological interest.

The site lies within the Holton Wood SSSI impact zone.

The sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone.

The sites is not within a mineral consultation zone.

Development could lead to potential **negative effects** without mitigation. **Mitigation:**

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

The Green Belt Study (Sept 2015) suggests that the Wheatley Campus could be inset from the Green Belt and that the boundary could be revised as discussed above. Care should be taken that any suggested development does not have an adverse impact on the open character of the adjacent Green Belt.

A full detailed LVIA will be required to inform the final capacity of the sites. Any development would require substantial woodland planting along the northern, western and eastern edge to contain the settlement edge.

Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.

Cumulative effects

Without mitigation the cumulative and long term effects will be negative towards this objectives landscape importance and soil quality.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

District wide

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of

9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high

A medieval moated site lies adjacent to the western boundary of Wheatley Campus.

quality design and reinforces

local distinctiveness

The sites in question have no known archaeological constraints, however further investigation work may be required. Prehistoric remains are known in the wider study area, in the form of isolated finds, therefore a predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to reduce the **uncertainties** identified.

The Roman evidence within the area is more indicative of settlement activity during this period, than during the Prehistoric periods.

Wheatley Conservation Area is located within the main street of Wheatley and contains at least 40 listed buildings.

There are a number of small villages separated from Wheatley by the greenbelt for example, Littlemore and Holton, development may result in loss of green infrastructure and lead to the merging of urban areas, and this will result in loss of local distinctiveness, resulting in **negative effects**.

The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide that will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would consider the impact on the historic environment.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.

Ensure local distinctiveness is preserved.

Cumulative effects

Without mitigation, the district's historic environment including archaeological resources, may be impacted from any development.

l ikelihood:	_		_				_
I IKAIINAAA.		:1,	_	: 1	_		ı .
		ıĸ	ΔI	ın		nr	•

High

Scale:

District

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant.

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.

New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting in potential positive effects.

South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress. Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in negative effects, it is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

Include SuDS in all designs.

Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.

Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP

Continue to work with Thames Water to ensu	re water and sewage capacity is
maintained. Cumulative effects	
Development will not be sustainable in the lor	ng term as resource use continues
Lack of appropriate sewage capacity will resu	•
Likelihood:	in ponduon.
High	
Scale:	
District	
Temp or perm:	
Perm	
Timing:	
Short to long term	
Significance of effect:	
Significant	
AA To no duos the wish of and	
11.To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	0
The site lies within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zon	e (NI\/7)
The site lies within a rythate value ability 2011	C (14 <i>VZ)</i> .
The site is not in a flood zone.	
Mitigation:	
Encourage green infrastructure and biodivers	- -
beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to	o climate change.
Include CLIDS in all decigns	
Include SUDS in all designs.	
Cumulative effects	
Development will not be sustainable in the lor	ng term if the development is not
resilient to flood risk and climate change.	ig tom in the development is not
The same of the sa	
Likelihood:	
High	
Scale:	
District	
Temp or perm:	
Perm	
Timing:	
Short to long term	
Significance of effect:	
Low Significant 12. To seek to minimise waste	Y
	X
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 negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

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

Cumulative effects

Without the reuse of construction and demolition waste, this waste will continue to be disposed of at landfill, this has long term negative impacts on land and resource use.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

District

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant.

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, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages, resulting in **positive** effects.

Wheatley Business Park is south of the A40, North of Wheatley Village. There are significant levels of dissatisfaction and frustration with current broadband provision in South Oxfordshire. The lack of adequate broadband

services has a direct impact on local businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.

Mitigation:

The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.

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.

Work with service providers to ensure a fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications is provided through-out the district.

Any re-development of Wheatley Campus should be mixed use.

Cumulative effects

Long term positive effects towards employment if mitigation is applied.

Likelihood:

High

Scale:

District

Temp or perm:

Perm

Timing:

Short to long term

Significance of effect:

Significant.

- 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.

0

No Direct Impact

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	0
No Direc	ct Impact
16.To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0
No Direct Impact	
17. Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions	✓
The Council has involved the community is community are currently producing a NDF Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community is community in the local community in the local community is community in the local community in the local community in the local community is community in the local community in the local community in the local community is community in the local comm	D

Appendix A Table 9 Culham Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Alternative Options

The following Alternatives Options have been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal, any development proposals on land not covered by this SA will be considered in future assessments.

- 1. Option 1 Culham No 1 site
- 2. Option 2 Culham No 1 site + the additional area in the north (A)
- 3. Option 3 Culham No 1 site, including the area to the north (A) and west of the railway (B)
- 4. Option 4 Culham No 1 site, including the area to the north (A), west of the railway (B) and extended area northwest of the railway (C)

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

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	
1 To help to provide existing	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	
and future residents with the opportunity to live in a	The area is situated 2.5	miles away from Culham	Village and 1.4 miles from	n Clifton Hampden.	
decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate	Approximately 7.5 miles south of the edge of Oxford, 3.5 miles east of Abingdon-on-Thames and 6 miles north of Didcot. Location of the site results in significant positive effects				
levels of infrastructure	.Development of this area will result in major positive effects in terms of providing housing. Significant positive effects are identified in terms of providing housing.				
	The sites have been pro currently in use.	moted through consultation	on although the Culham r	number 1 site is	

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4				
	Mitigation:			-				
		entified above could be	e improved by the addit	ion of mitigation.				
		The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.						
		A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.						
	•							
	Ensure infrastructure is p	hased alongside new ho	ousing development and	is integrated with the				
	village of Culham and Cli	•	•	3				
	Affordable homes should							
	Work with service provide			ion.				
	A masterplan would need							
	Cumulative effects	·	, ,					
	If infrastructure is phased	through-out, then the p	ositive effects will be enh	nanced however if				
	development is not suppo	•						
	the existing housing alloc							
	Enhancement:		3					
	The positive effect of prov	iding new homes could	be enhanced by ensuring	g that new homes are				
	built to high standards of							
	Likelihood:	9	,, , , , ,					
	High							
	Scale:							
	Large scale							
	Temp or perm:							
	Perm							
	Timing:							
	Short to long term Significance of effect:							
	Significant.							

SA Objectives	С	1	C	2	C	3	С	: 4
2 To help to create safe		<u>.</u>			,	/		/
places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	The area does not suffer from a high crime rate, new development could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour. Thames Valley police have suggested that extra homes may require extra policing. Mitigation: Ensure good quality urban design is implemented and work with the local community. Likelihood: High Scale: Localised Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.							
3 To improve accessibility	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X
for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	Science Valor currently ard The sites are both villages The sites are 6 miles north positive effective currently ard currently are consisted as a consisted are currently	e UK, CSC sound 2,000 jo e situated 2. s are small we e approximan of Didcot. (ects have b	specialises in obs on the Co 5 miles awa vith limited so tely 7.5 mile Oxford, Abin een identifie	n fusion research fusion research fusion research fusion Culha ervices. Is south of the goon and Did due to local	arch and hos m Village an e edge of Ox dcot are large tion of the si	ence Centre sts related en d 1.4 miles fr ford, 3.5 mile e towns with tes and acce liate location	terprises. The com Clifton Hes east of Ab many facilities to nearby	ere are ampden, ingdon and es. Some facilities,

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4				
SA Objectives	Policy CSEM3 in the Cointensification of Culham supported. Proposals for 1,000 new jobs will be somasterplan that facilitated. Due to the location of the demands of the resident. Staff Restaurant Staff Restaurant Staff Restaurant Conference Center Lecture Theatre Sports Facilities Coffee Shop Cash Machine Publications, prince Culham is located 2.5 m services: a pub, a prima The Parish of Clifton Happrox. 1.5 miles from Company towns, resulting in negative.	ore Strategy states: 'Con Science Centre for restricted to the set of the set	ulham Science Centre The search and science based in intensification of uses with proactively with Culham to acilities have been establish. The following amenities are classified as a smaller village. Villages of Clifton Hampden gery, a shop/post office, a cexisting services, with neighbor.	redevelopment and businesses will be the creation of about develop an agreed ed in order to meet the re available: e with the following and Burcot, Located church and a pub. hbouring villages and				
	Development could provide the opportunity to improve services in through the CiL requirements and the IDP.							
	Mitigation:							

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4				
	The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.							
	I •		ensurate with any increas	es in nonulation				
	Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Phasing of development to help ensure required infrastructure could be properly planned for.							
		provide new homes and i		- p				
	Work with the Masterplan developers and the local community to ensure integration with existing							
		s, and provide for facilities	•					
	•	syment land is replaced in	n sustainable locations					
	Cumulative effects	amilean and facilities is no	at provided peactive offe	ata many annum				
	Likelihood:	ervices and facilities is no	or provided, negative elle	cts may occur.				
	High							
	Scale:							
	District wide							
	Temp or perm:							
	Perm							
	Timing: Short to long term							
	Significance of							
	effect:							
	Significant.							
4 To maintain and improve	C1	C2	C3	C4				
people's health, well-being,	✓ X	✓ X	√ X	✓ X				
and community cohesion and support voluntary,		m at the census 2011 was	s 453, the population has	only increased by				
community, and faith	approx. 30 residents since the census in 2001.							
groups.	31.6% are aged 0-19 yrs which is above average in the district. Unemployment rate is low							
	at 2.8%.							
		e from black or minority e	thnic groups, which is hig	h compared to South				
	Oxfordshire's ave	•						
	Culham has no so	ocial housing and 70% re	sidents own their own ho	mes.				

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	 The numbers of persons with above average high level qualifications is 41%. There are however, 18.4% of lone parents which is above the average for South Oxon and England. 3.8% people in Culham are providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care, which is above district and national averages The Culham Village Organisation states that there is no shop, no community centre, and limited use of the church for residents, not enough street lighting, no allotments, the location of playing field is too secluded and traffic calming is required. The Parish of Clifton Hampden contains the villages of Clifton Hampden and Burcot, Located approx. 1.5 miles from CSC. The Parish of Clifton Hampden has a population of 660 with an above average population of people over 65 yrs at 27.80%. There is a GP surgery, a shop/post offfice, a church and a pub. Weekly household earnings are above district and National average and benefits claimants are well below district and National average. People with highest qualification: Level 4 (degree level qualifications) is above average at 46.5% compared to National average of 27.4%. 78.8% of residents own their own home. The additional of new residential development will put pressure on existing services, with neighbouring villages and towns, resulting in negative effects. Development solely of housing at the C1 could result in loss of employment land and not provide enough land sufficient for facilities required for new residents, resulting in significant negative effects. 			
	Development could provand the IDP.	vide the opportunity to imp	prove services in through	the CiL requirements

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	Mitigation Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required to ensure that social cohesion is promoted. Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases. Work with the Masterplan developers and the local community to ensure integration with existing residents and employees, and provide for facilities as required. Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative effects may occur leading to a break down in social cohesion for communities living in the area. Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:			
5 To reduce harm to the	Significant.	C2	C3	C4
environment by seeking to	X	X	X	X
minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	The site is previously development land within the greenbelt. There is a sewage works to the south of CSC, any increase in housing could lead to	Part of the site is brownfield land and the northern section is greenfield land, both within the greenbelt.	This site includes C1 & C2 as well as the area west of Culham station which includes greenfield land	This site includes C1 & C2, C3 and the extended area to the northwest (see map) which includes greenfield land.

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	over capacity at the	Any development on	Any development on	Any development on
	sewage works, the	greenfield land would	greenfield land would	greenfield land would
	area is within in an	increase hard	increase hard	increase hard
	area with high chance	surfaces, which can	surfaces, which can	surfaces, which can
	of flooding from	increase the risk of	increase the risk of	increase the risk of
	surface water, the area also lies within a	surface water flooding.	surface water flooding.	surface water flooding.
	nitrate vulnerability	The site is not within a	The site is not within a	This option includes
	zone and groundwater /water protection zone.	flood zone 2 or 3.	flood zone 2 or 3.	the development of more greenfield land
	Therefore potential	There is a sewage	Electricity pylons cross	than the other options.
	negative effects have	works to the south of	the site to the west of	·
	been identified.	CSC, any increase in	Culham station.	The norther edge of
	1	housing could lead to		the extended area
	In the short term noise	over capacity at the	There is a sewage	northwest of the
	pollution may increase	sewage works, the	works to the south of	railway (C) is within
	during the construction	area is within in an	CSC, any increase in	flood zone 3.
	phase.	area with high chance	housing could lead to	Electricity pylons cross
	1	of flooding from	over capacity at the	the site to the west of
	The eastern edge of	surface water, the	sewage works, the	Culham station.
	the site is adjacent to	area also lies within a	area is within in an	There is a sewage
	the train line and	nitrate vulnerability	area with high chance	works to the south of
	Culham station, there	zone and groundwater	of flooding from	CSC, any increase in
	is a potential for noise	/water protection zone.	surface water, the	housing could lead to
	pollution for new	Therefore potential	area also lies within a	over capacity at the
	residents. Therefore	negative effects have	nitrate vulnerability	sewage works, the
	potential negative	been identified.	zone and groundwater	area is within in an
	effects have been		/water protection zone.	area with high chance
	identified.	The train line passes		of flooding from
		alongside both parcels	The train line passes	surface water, the
		of land and Culham	alongside two parcels	area also lies within a

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	There is likely to be an	station is adjacent	of land (within this	nitrate vulnerability
	increase in car borne	there is a potential for	option) and Culham	zone and groundwater
	traffic locally, both	noise pollution for new	station is adjacent	/water protection zone.
	during the construction	residents.	there is a potential for	Therefore potential
	and operational phase.	Therefore potential	noise pollution for new	negative effects have
		negative effects have	residents. Therefore	been identified.
		been identified.	potential negative	
			effects have been	The train line passes
		In the short term noise	identified.	alongside two parcels
		pollution may increase		of land (within this
		during the construction		option) and Culham
		phase.	In the short term noise	station is adjacent
		There is libertate to a sec	pollution may increase	there is a potential for
		There is likely to be an	during the construction	noise pollution for new
		increase in car borne	phase.	residents. Therefore
		traffic locally, both	There is likely to be an	potential negative effects have been
		during the construction and operational phase.	increase in car borne	identified.
		Therefore potential	traffic locally, both	identified.
		negative effects have	during the construction	
		been identified.	and operational phase.	Two sections of land
		been identified.	and operational phase.	within this option are
				located adjacent to the
				sewage works, this
				could lead to potential
				problems with smell
				for new residents
				and/or pollution from
				surface water flooding.
				Therefore potential

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
				negative effects have
				been identified.
				In the short term noise
				pollution may increase
				during the construction phase.
				There is likely to be an
				increase in car borne
				traffic locally, both during the construction
				and operational phase.
				Therefore potential
				negative effects have been identified.
	Mitigation:			
	The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. A Sequential Test should be carried out. Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs. Work with Thames Water to discuss sewage capacity. Work with electricity providers to discuss implications of electric pylons on the site west of Culham station. Consider noise barriers for the adjacent train line. No development should occur in floodzone2 or 3.			
				nese are beneficial to
	Cumulative effects	austainable in the lang to	orm if the development is	not reciliant to flood risk
		sustainable in the long to lution incidents may incre	•	not resilient to nood fisk

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
SA Objectives			c 3 rimental to human health.	
6 To improve travel choice	C1	C2	C3	C4
and accessibility, reduce the	11	11	11	11
need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	All the sites assessed are located adjacent to the Culham Science Centre (CSC) which is part of Science Vale UK, CSC specialises in fusion research and hosts related enterprises. There are currently around 2,000 jobs on the CSC site. The sites are situated 2.5 miles away from Culham Village and 1.4 miles from Clifton Hampden. Approximately 7.5 miles south of the edge of Oxford, 3.5 miles east of Abingdon and 6 miles north of Didcot. Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot are large towns with many facilities. Didcot and Milton Park provide access to employment, Milton Park is approx. 4 miles away, buses run every 30 minutes and taken approx. 40 minutes each way. Didcot is 5 miles away, direct trains take 7 minutes but the service is infrequent. Wallingford is large town, approx. 8 miles away offers a range of employment opportunities and links with the concentration of environmental science organisations at nearby Crowmarsh Gifford; and Hithercroft Industrial Estate, the town's main employment area, resulting in potential positive effects. There regular trains to Reading and Oxford, resulting in significant positive effects due to access to sustainable transport.			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4			
	All sites are adjacent to Culham train station, there regular trains to Reading and Oxford, resulting in significant positive effects due to access to sustainable transport.						
	Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.						
	Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented within the new settlement and to create good access to nearby 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.						
		d the associated impacts	development chosen for may increase, this will ha				
	High Scale:						
	Regional Temp or perm:						
	Perm Timing:						
	Short to long term Significance of effect:						
	Significant.						

SA Objectives	C1 C2 C3 C4						
7 To conserve and enhance	C1	C2	C3	C4			
biodiversity	X	X	X	X			
	All sites are within the co		CTA), and are within Culhaive effects.	am Brake SSSI impact			
		r Natural England's Stew	gnificant ecological impor ardship Scheme. Therefo				
			hese water meadows proverefore development may				
	development.		red when identifying area				
	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.						
	A Habitats Regulations Assessment for South Oxfordshire District Council was prepared by LUC in January 2015 and considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment would need to be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain .						
	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.						

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4			
	There are pockets of	The north west corner	The north west corner	The coppice & Furze			
	broadleaf deciduous	of C2 is within Culham	of C2 and C3 is within	Brake are located to			
	woodland within C1	Brake SSSI impact	Culham Brake SSSI	the north and there			
		zone.	impact zone.	are pockets of			
				broadleaf deciduous			
				woodland to the south of CSC.			
	Mitigation/enhanceme	ent: dentified above could be	e improved by the addit	ion of mitigation			
	positive effects could		e improved by the additi	ion or mitigation,			
	•	structure into the design a	and biodiversity enhancer	nent schemes.			
	Carry out a BAP phase	•	,,,				
	,	propriaté Assessment is d	carried out and all recomn	nendations are included			
	in the Local Plan 2032.	•					
	Cumulative effects						
	·	ithin or adjacent to nature					
		The cumulative effects of all housing allocations within Oxfordshire, can lead to detrimental impacts on SAC's from air quality and water use resources and pollution.					
	Likelihood:						
	High						
	Scale:						
	Regional						
	Temp or perm:						
	Perm						
	Timing:						
	Short to long term						
	Significance of effect:						
	enect.						

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4			
8 To improve efficiency in							
land use and to conserve		X	✓ X	XX			
and enhance the district's	All sites are currently within the greenbelt. The local greenbelt study Sept 2014 has been						
open spaces and	undertaken and the reco	ommendations include:					
countryside in particular, those areas designated for	000 in about or of the o	Ilaana Na 4 Oita ia avenua at	tad ta ba inaat Tha inc	and become down the called a second			
their landscape importance,		Iham No.1 Site is suggest					
minerals, biodiversity and		densely developed core, a nantly defined by roads a		, ,			
soil quality.				sitive effects. Please see			
, ,				oort Sept 2015' for further			
	information.		'	·			
		the CSC beyond the railwa	•	, .			
				ed field boundaries means			
		rception of encroachment Expansion into this field w					
				ception of the settlements			
		otential negative effects i					
		.	'				
	The surrounding land contributes to the separation of nearby settlements particularly of Clifton						
	Hampden,	Λ -					
	Burcot and the CSC. (C4) The semi enclosed farmland of the valley is a particular feature of the						
	countryside of the area and is vulnerable to encroachment. Resulting in significant negative effects. (C4)						
	effects. (O4)						
	Culham Station						
		vel resources in this area	that may be covered t	by the mineral			
	safeguarding policy in th	ne emerging new Minerals					
	policy M8).						
		er/recycling facility at Culha					
	the Cuinam JET site whi	ich are both proposed to b	be sareguarded for wa	ste management use by			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4			
		the waste management site safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy W11)					
	Mitigation/enhancemer The negative effects ide positive effects could a	entified above could be	improved by the addit	ion of mitigation,			
	Boundary trees and hede	gerows contribute to the	wider Green Belt and sho	ould be retained.			
	Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity and It is important to avoid the perception of the settlements merging.						
	Carry out a Landscape Capacity Assessment, followed by a full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment to inform the final capacity of the sites.						
	Ensure phasing of devel	opment occurs to reduce	noise impacts.				
	Encourage the use of pe	ermeable surfaces and Su	ıDS.				
	Consult with Oxfordshire	e County Council, referen	ce waste and minerals sa	afeguarding policies.			
	Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term effects will be negative towards this objective landscape importance.						
	Likelihood: High Scale:						
	District wide Temp or perm:						

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.			
9 To conserve and enhance	C1	C2	C3	C4
the district's historic	0 ?	0 ?	0 ?	0 ?
environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	contributes to the characteffects. if development of the council will ensure Guide. Which will require consider the impact on the consideration architecture.	cter of the setting of historic were to occur (C4) nam station over bridge a site is Grade 11 listed. The site is Grade 11 listed at all new development in the high quality design and the historic environment. eological constraints. A protion would reduce the unconstraints are the constraints and the site of the constraints are the constraints.	e improved by the additi	e Lane Bridge at the otected to prevent Oxfordshire Designing heights and would ogical desk-based on of mitigation,

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	
	The district's historic envergence from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	vironment including archa	aeological resources	may be lost or damaged	
10 To seek to address the	C1	C2 C3		C4	
causes and effects of	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	
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	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, which will result in positive effects. South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress. Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in potential negative effects, however it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. Include SUDS in all designs.				
d) ensuring that the design and location of new	Promote sustainable buil	lding practices which cor	nserve energy, water	resources and materials.	
development is resilient to	Consider implementing of	decentralised energy. For	r example: CHP		

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4				
the effects of climate change.	Continue to work with T	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage canacity is maintained						
Change.	Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained. Cumulative effects Development will not be sustainable in the long term as resource use continues. Lack of appropriate sewage capacity will result in pollution. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.							
11 To reduce the risk of, and	C1	C2	C3	C4				
damage from, flooding.	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X				
	The site is previously development land The site is not within a flood zone. There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability	Part of the site is brownfield land and the northern section is greenfield land Any removal of greenfield land is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.	The site is not within a flood zone 2 or 3 There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone.	Any removal of greenfield land is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding. This option includes the removal of more greenfield land, than the other 3 options.				

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	
	zone and groundwater /water protection zone.	The site is not within a flood zone. There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone.		The northern edge of the extended area northwest of the railway (C) is within flood zone 3. There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone.	
	Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. No development should occur in floodzone2 or 3. A Sequential Test should be carried out. Encourage green infrastructure schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SUDS in all designs. Cumulative effects				

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	
	and climate change. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	sustainable in the long te	erm if the development is	not resilient to flood risk	
12 To seek to minimise	Low Significant.	C2	C3	C4	
waste generation and	X	X	X	X	
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 Cumulative effects Without the reuse of construction and demolition waste, this waste will continue to be disposed of at landfill, this has long term negative impacts on land and resource use. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing:				

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2		C 3	С	4
	Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.					
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 in supporting and enhancin Village and 1.4 miles from 3.5 miles east of Abingd towns with many facilities. All the sites assessed and Science Vale UK, CSC is currently around 2,000 jule effects. Didcot and Milton Park purn every 30 minutes and take 7 minutes but the salar range of employment organisations at nearby employment area, result Oxford, resulting in sign. There are significant leves South Oxfordshire. The businesses and the economic and mobile phone comments.	ng the larger villages m Clifton Hampden. on and 6 miles north is. Location of the set of located adjacent to specialises in fusion obs on the CSC site or	. The sites ar Approximate of Didcot. On the results in so the Culham research and Location of the Culham research and Fire effects. The cultary of the Culham research and Fire effects. The cultary of the Culham research and frustration and f	re situated 2.5 mily 7.5 miles south xford, Abingdon a significant posit. Science Centre I hosts related entre in the site results in site approaches a large town, approached to the site regular transcess to sustain a ces has a direct site.	les away from h of the edge and Didcot and Didcot and ive effects. (CSC) which oterprises. The significant process and miles away, arox. 8 miles and and ins to Reading the transport roadband process and process and process and process and process around the process and	m Culham of Oxford, re large is part of here are positive way, buses direct trains away offers science s main ng and covision in cal
	Mitigation:					

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation positive effects could also be enhanced.			on of mitigation,
	Ensure any loss of empl	Ensure any loss of employment land is replaced or integrated within the residential development.		
	Encourage local work for provided.	Encourage local work force and on the job skill training and ensure access and infrastructure is provided.		
	Encourage green and ed developing new business	O .	ead to an increase in skill	ls locally and assist in
	Work with service providers to ensure a fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications is provided through-out the district.			
	Cumulative effects Long term positive effect Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:	ts towards employment if	mitigation is applied.	
44 To give no et the	Significant.	C2	C 3	C4
14 To support the development of Science	C1 X	√ X	/ X	√ X
Vale as an internationally	All the sites assessed ar	e located adjacent to the	Culham Science Centre arch and hosts related en	(CSC) which is part of

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
recognised innovation and		obs on the CSC site. The		•
enterprise zone by:	Village and 1.4 miles from Clifton Hampden. Approximately 7.5 miles south of the edge of Oxford,			
a) attracting new high value	3.5 miles east of Abingdon and 6 miles north of Didcot. Oxford, Abingdon and Didcot are large			
businesses;	towns with many facilitie	s. Location of the site res	sults in significant positi	ve effects.
b) supporting innovation and	Ballian COEMO : a than Co		The second section of the section of	
enterprise;		ore Strategy states: 'Culf		•
c) delivering new jobs;d) supporting and		n Science Centre for rese r redevelopment and the		
accelerating the delivery of		upported. We will work pr		
new homes; and	masterplan that facilitate		Oactivery with Cumani to	develop all agreed
e) developing and improving	Thattorplan that raomiate	o uno growan.		
infrastructure across the	Due to the location of th	e CSC, many on-site facil	lities have been establish	ed in order to meet the
Science Vale area.		workforce and visitors. T		
	 Staff Restaurant 			
	 2 Site Shops 	2 Site Shops		
	Children's Day Nursery			
	 Conference Cent 	re		
	 Lecture Theatre 			
	 Sports Facilities 			
	 Coffee Shop 			
	 Cash Machine 			
	 Publications, prin 	ting and and reprographic	c services	
	All the ontions require th	ne use of Culham No. 1 si	te for housing which will	result in the loss of
	All the options require the use of Culham No. 1 site for housing, which will result in the loss of employment land. Resulting in negative effects.			
		<u> </u>		
		els of dissatisfaction and		•
	South Oxfordshire. The	lack of adequate broadba	and services has a direct i	mpact on local

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
		businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.		
	See also the information above	See also the information above in objective 13.		
	Mitigation: The negative effects identified positive effects could also be		improved by the addit	ion of mitigation,
	Development at Culham No.1 s within the residential development		s of employment land is	replaced or integrated
	Encourage local work force and provided.	on the job skill tra	aining and ensure access	s and infrastructure is
	Encourage green and eco techrideveloping new businesses.	nologies, this will le	ead to an increase in skil	lls locally and assist in
	Work with service providers to e communications is provided three			ernet and mobile phone
	Cumulative effects Long term positive effects toward Likelihood:	ds employment if	mitigation is applied.	
	High Scale:			
	District			
	Temp or perm: Perm			
	Timing:			
	Short to long term			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	Significance of effect: Significant.			
15 To assist in the	0	0	0	0
development of a skilled	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact
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
development of a buoyant,	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact
sustainable tourism sector.				
17 Support community		-	/	/
involvement in decisions	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has	The Council has
affecting them and enable communities to provide local	involved the	involved the	involved the	involved the
services and solutions.	community in the	community in the	community in the	community in the
services and solutions.	decision making	decision making	decision making	decision making
	process and the	process and the	process and the	process and the
	community.	community.	community.	community.
	Mitigation:	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

Consultation responses to the Refined Options Sustainability Appraisal Report 2015.

We embrace the concept of localism and believe local communities should direct where development is located. Therefore, with the exception of the proposed 'brownfield land' allocations at Oxford Brookes University Wheatley and Culham no.1 Site, and the proposed strategic allocation, all other housing land allocations should be made through neighbourhood development plans or neighbourhood development orders, wherever this is possible.

A number of potential sites for larger villages were included within the Refined Options SA Report 2015. Where appropriate, consultation responses for these sites will now be passed forward to neighbourhood planning groups.

Consultee	Comment	Response
Oxfordshire	Table 5 SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution	The following mitigation recommendations are
C.C	options: A – H	included within the SA report :
	The section for SA in this table highlights that all options have	
	potential to have a minor negative effect with regard the	A predetermination archaeological desk-based
	district's historic environment. This is not correct however as	assessment and evaluation should be
	many of the options have the potential to contain archaeological	undertaken to establish a suitable and
	sites of national importance and as such would require physical	appropriate level of mitigation if required.
	preservation as set out in the NPPF.	
	An archaeological evaluation will be required on such sites in	
	order that the significance of such sites can be assessed.	
	Where this evaluation records sites of demonstrably equivalent	
	significance to a designated site then these sites would need to	
	be considered subject to the policies within the NPPF for	
	designated sites (NPPF para 139) and substantial harm to such	
	sites should be wholly exceptional (NPPF para 132).	

	Development of such sites could therefore be a major negative effect.	
	This assumption is repeated for tables 6 and 7. The impact of development of any sites shown to contain archaeological remains could therefore range from a minor negative effect to a major negative effect depending on the significance of the archaeological deposits identified. This should be reflected in the sustainability appraisal.	
Oxfordshire C.C	The following matters were not included in our strategic comments on the Refined Options. However, please ensure that when assessing site options you consider the safeguarding policies in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.	These comments have been included in the SA Report June 2016 Culham Sustainability Appraisal.
	Culham Station There are sand and gravel resources in this area that may be covered by the mineral safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy M8).	
	There is a waste transfer/recycling facility at Culham No. 1 site and a radioactive waste facility at the Culham JET site which are both proposed to be safeguarded for waste management use by the waste management site safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy W11)	
Oxford City	The City Council has a particular objection to the assessment against Objective 8 of Option F (focus development next to major urban areas).	It is necessary to assess a number of alternative options. Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA

		process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	It is therefore erroneous to conclude that Option F would result in major negative effects against this objective, whilst Options B, C and D would have major positive effects on the basis that these options "do take account of existing policy designations such as Green Belt and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty." This analysis fundamentally misunderstands the purposes of the Green Belt, in confusing this with a landscape constraint, and exposes a significant flaw in the SA assessment. (This comment also applies to Appendix A Table 1.)	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	89. The City Council does not agree with the analysis in Table 5 that against Objective 6 (to improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys) all options would perform equally with the exception of Options E (Dispersal) and Option G (Raising densities). As evidenced earlier in this response (see Table 1), there are clear and undeniable benefits to Option F (Next to major urban areas) which would point to this option scoring higher than other options, given the shorter average journey lengths for people travelling to Oxford, and high levels of walking, cycling and public transport use, seen already in Oxford. Conversely Option D (All growth in a single new settlement) would be very likely to further encourage car use and longer journeys given such a settlement would primarily function as a satellite town. These conclusions should be adjusted to accord with the evidence on travel patterns in Oxfordshire. (This comment also applies to Appendix A Table 1.)	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	90. Pages 58 and 59 refer to assessing options for the unmet Oxford housing need. It states in paragraph 59 that "there may be a number of options developed from this work and as they	Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016

	are developed they will be subject to the SA process, this information will be included in any future SA Reports." The City Council notes that this is in spite of spatial options for allocating the Oxford unmet need have been set out on page 43 of the Refined Options Document, together with a stated (albeit too low) working assumption of planning for 3,000 homes to contribute to Oxford's unmet need.	
Oxford City	91. The City Council suggested in its response on the Scope and Options consultation that, for the purposes of the SA, quanta of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 should be tested. An independently audited Oxford SHLAA estimates an Oxford capacity for housing over the period for around 10,200 homes assuming some Green Belt release within the City (albeit some Councils are challenging this figure). This is compared with an OAN for Oxford of 24,000-32,000 homes. Even though a set number hasn't been agreed upon, this does not prevent different levels of growth being tested (as has been done for South Oxfordshire's own housing need). The Refined Options document identifies a 'working assumption' for Oxford's needs, clearly indicating that work has been done on scenarios for the Oxford unmet need.	Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	 92. The Refined Options document identifies some approaches for meeting the Oxford unmet need which are suggested as: Extension to Oxford in the Green Belt (Grenoble Road and Wick Farm) A new settlement at Junction 7 of the M40, and Extensions to new settlements. 	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016
Oxford City	93. There is no clear reason given as to why these spatial options have not been assessed against the SA objectives. This is disappointing, given the City Council had been led to believe that a specific spatial option for an urban extension for Oxford would be SA'd.	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016.

Oxford City	94. These are significant and unnecessary omissions which disregard the importance of contributing to Oxford's unmet housing need as an integral part of the strategy. The City Council therefore requests that work is now done to undertake sustainability appraisal of Oxford unmet need options, and that this is done collaboratively with the City Council under the auspices of the Duty to Cooperate.	Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA process. Unmet need has been addressed. Please see SA Report Preferred Options June 2016	
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Appendix A Table 11 Analysis of relevant plans, policies and programmes

- 1. This appendix sets out the list of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the production of the local plan 2031. In previous iterations of this scoping report we have provided a table containing all the plans, policies and programmes from the international level down to the local level. This updated scoping report takes a similar approach by listing all the plans at a macro level before descending into more detailed plans, policies and programmes with more locally specific targets.
- 2. Relevant international and national plans have been listed in tables 1 and 2 followed by a summary of their implications on the production of the local plan. Plans that are established at a regional, county, or local level have specific targets for spatial areas in South Oxfordshire. These plans have therefore been examined in more detail, relating each plan to specific sustainability objectives and how the local plan can help to meet their targets or visions. This was not done at an international or national level as the objectives contained within these plans are often repeated at lower steps alongside more detailed objectives and visions relevant to South Oxfordshire. This has avoided the repetition of work.

Table 1 List of International Plans, Polices and Programmes

List of International Plans, Polices and Programmes

Convention on the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)

Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)

European Directive Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)

European Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (The Birds Directive)

Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development 1992

European Biodiversity Strategy 1998

List of International Plans, Polices and Programmes

European Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (91/676/EEC)

European Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 1996

European Directive Air Quality Framework (96/62/EC)

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)

European Directive Urban Waste Water Treatment (91/271/EEC)

European Directive Water Framework (2000/60/EC)

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) 1992

European Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)

European Directive Bathing Water Quality (76/160/EEC)

European Spatial Development Perspective 1999

European Noise Directive 2000

Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent 2000

European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development 2001 (updated 2009)

European Directive: The Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (2001/42/EC)

European Sixth Action Plan 2010: Our Future, Our Choice 2002

World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002

European Commission Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection 2006

European Directive on Waste 2008

European Directive Air Quality 2008

United National Conference on Sustainable Development: The Future We Want 2012

Implications for Sustainability Appraisal Framework of International Plans

3. The international plans, policies and programmes above are the most relevant to the local plan. Collectively, the plans listed above have influenced every sustainability objective in one way or another since they cover the broad three themes of sustainable development: economy, environment, and social. The

most pertinent objectives, aspirations and targets derived from international plans are:

- Addressing threats to public health
- Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Conserving and enhancing wild flora, fauna, wetlands and all natural habitats
- Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing population
- Economic and social cohesion
- Improving the relationship between town and countryside
- Improving the transport system and land use
- Increasing the use and efficiency of renewable energy and more sustainable use of traditional energy resources
- Limiting climate change
- Maintaining good air quality or improve in other cases
- Mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts
- Preventing and reducing the production of waste and its impacts
- Preventing the degradation of soil and preserving its functions
- Promoting balanced accessibility
- Protecting and managing natural resources
- Protecting cultural and archaeological heritage
- Reducing UK Carbon emissions by 12.5% between 1990 and 2008 / 2012
- Prevention and reduction of air, water, and land pollution
- Producing noise plans to address noise where necessary
- Special conservation measures in Special Areas of Conservations
- Subjecting plans to Strategic Environmental Assessments
- Sustainable use of water
- Tackling global development issues such as poverty and hunger
- The introduction of River Basin Management Plans by 2009
- The promotion of inclusive and equitable economic growth
- The protection of wild birds

Summary of issues arising from international plans, policies, and programmes

4. There is substantial overlap between international plans, policies and programmes. The majority focus on issues of protecting the environment, however some try to promote healthy and sustainable communities through reducing poverty and hunger. International agreements and European Directives are often aspirational and beyond the scope of the local plan to deal with in isolation. Nevertheless, the local plan can contribute to achieving the objectives of these plans through enacting relatively small-scale change at the local level. The objectives of these plans are often expanded upon and

manifested in national policies and legislation which provide a more detailed and relatable framework for local planning authorities to reflect in the production of local plans.

Table 2 List of Relevant National Plans, Polices and Programmes

National Plans, Polices and Programmes

Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)

Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011)

Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystems Services 2011 (DEFRA)

Circular 06/05: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and their Impact within the Planning System

Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006)

Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010

DEFRA Flood and Water Management Act 2010

DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils A Strategy for England (April 2011)

DEFRA Water for Life. White Paper 2011

Department for Transport (2004) The Future of Transport a network for 2030. White Paper

DETR (2000) Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England

DETR (2000) Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance

DETR (2000) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air (2000)

English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015

Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

Environment Agency GP3 Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice 2013

Environment Agency (2001) Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for England and Wales

Foresight Report: Future Flooding

Green Space Strategies. A Good Practice Guide. CABE SPACE 2004

Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013

National Plans, Polices and Programmes

Infrastructure Act 2015

Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England 2011

Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009

Localism Act 2011

Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion. Social Exclusion Unit (2003)

Microgeneration Strategy (Jun 2011)

National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014)

National Planning Policy Framework (Mar 2012)

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Jul 2011)

National Policy Statement for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN-2) (Jul 2011)

National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) Volume 1 of 2 (Jul 2011)

National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) (Jul 2011)

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Jul 2013)

National Policy Statement – Housing Standard Review Package (March 2015)

National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012)

National Planning Practice Guidance (2013)

National Policy Planning Act 2008

National Policy Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (Mar 2012)

National Policy Planning Practice Guidance (2015)

National Policy Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)

Natural Environment & Communities Act 2006: Priority Habitats & Species 2006

Natural Environment White Paper (2011)

Offshore Wind Industrial Strategy Business and Government Action (Aug 2013)

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Jul 2011)

Plan for Growth Department of Business Innovation and Skills 2011

Unlocking Growth in Cities White Paper 2011

National Plans, Polices and Programmes

The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000

The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Jun 2011)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

UK Bioenergy Strategy (Apr 2012)

UK Solar PV Strategy Part 1: Roadmap to a Brighter Future (Oct 2013)

UK Solar PV Strategy Part 2: Delivering a Brighter Future (Apr 2014)

UK Small Business 2004 – Lifting the barriers

UK Carbon Transition plan 2009

Implications for Sustainability Appraisal Framework of national plans, policies or programmes

5. There are a number of national plans, policies and programmes that have implications for the Sustainability Framework; the ones above are the most relevant to the local plan 2031. Collectively, the plans listed above have influenced every sustainability objective in one way or another since they cover the broad three themes of sustainable development: economy, environment, and social. The most relevant spatial objectives, aspirations and targets derived from national plans are:

Table 3 Economic Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes

Objective	Plan, Policy or Programme
Plan positively for growth with a	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Growth and Infrastructure Act, A Housing Strategy for
presumption in favour of sustainable	England, National Adaptation Programme, Plan for Growth BIS, , Lifting the Barriers to
development	Growth in UK Small Businesses, Unlocking Growth in Cities White Paper, Local Growth
	White Paper, National Policy Statements.
Reduce bureaucracy	Localism Act, Plan for Growth, Lifting the Barriers to Growth in UK Small Businesses

Table 4 Environmental Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes

Objective	Plan, Policy or Programme
A low carbon future	NPPF, NPPGs, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate
	Change Programme, UK Carbon Transition Plan, National Policy Statements.
Adapting to, and mitigating the impacts	NPPF, NPPGs, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate
of, climate change	Change Programme, UK Carbon Transition Plan, Flood and Water Management Act,
	National Policy Statements.
Conserve and enhance areas that have	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Natural Environment
been designated for their significant	White Paper
contribution to the natural environment	
Conserving and enhancing biodiversity	NPPF, NPPGs, Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife & Ecosystems
	Services 2011 (DEFRA), Natural Environment and Communities Act, National Policy
	Statements.
Conserving built heritage sites	NPPF, NPPGs, English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015

Objective	Plan, Policy or Programme
Encourage a modal shift to public	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, UK Carbon Transition Plan, UK
transport, walking, and cycling	Climate Change Programme, National Adaption Programme
Good management of water	Environment Agency Water Resources for the Future, Flood and Water Management
	Act, NPPF, NPPGs, National Policy Statements.
High-quality design of the built	NPPF, A Housing Strategy for England, English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015, Planning
environment	for Town Centres
Prioritising the use of previously	NPPF, NPPGs, Biodiversity 2020.
developed land	
Protection of groundwater	Environment Agency GP3 Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice, Environment
	Agency Water Resources for the Future, National Policy Statements, Biodiversity 2020.
Protection of natural resources	National Policy Statements.
Reducing pollution of all kinds	NPPF, NPPGs, UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Climate Change
	Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate Change Programme, Air Quality
	(Standards) Regulations
Sustainable agricultural practices	UK Climate Change Programme, National Policy Statements, Safeguarding our Soils: A
	Strategy for England.

Table 5 Social Objectives of national plans, policies or programmes

Objective	Plan, Policy, or Programme
Improving access to facilities and	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning for Town Centres, National Policy Statements.
services, social and cultural wellbeing,	
and health.	
Increased local control over, and input	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, , Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Unlocking Growth in
to, decisions, finances, and services	Cities White Paper, Local Growth Paper, National Policy Statements.
Meeting the housing need	NPPF, NPPGs, Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, Lifetime
	Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods, National Policy Statements.
Meeting the needs of an ageing	National Policy Statements.
population	

Meeting the needs of Gypsies,	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites.
Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople	

Summary of issues arising from national plans, policies, and programmes

- 6. Since 2010 the Government has placed a presumption in favour of sustainable development at the heart of the planning system. The Government sees the planning system as a tool for unlocking economic growth, specifically in the construction sector, through the removal of regulations and by supporting schemes that are unviable through funding and devolved powers to local authorities and partnerships. The local plan will need to demonstrate a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that the policies and plans contained within it plan positively for growth. Although there are no specific targets for South Oxfordshire at a national level, the Enterprise Zone at Science Vale and the Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal show that the area is capable of delivering economic growth.
- 7. The analysis of national environmental objectives shows that these are generally in line with the aspirations set out at an international level, but make reference to UK specific designations such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Green Belts. Again, there are no specific targets for South Oxfordshire as these are generally created at a regional, county, or district level, but small scale change at the local level can help contribute towards achieving national aspirations.
- 8. The Localism Act requires decentralisation of Government decision making to local communities. This has led to new initiatives such as Neighbourhood Planning, Community Right to Build, and Community Right to Bid where local communities are given the power to shape the development of their area. In South Oxfordshire there are currently seven neighbourhood plans in production, and one adopted at Thame. The devolution of responsibilities also abolished Regional Spatial Strategies that have in part been replaced by Local Enterprise Partnerships. The LEP for Oxfordshire is responsible for producing a Strategic Economic Plan and has also been involved in joint spatial planning discussions across the county.
- 9. The objectively assessed housing need for South Oxfordshire is set through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and the housing requirement for the district will be set in the local plan.
- 10. Accessibility to services in South Oxfordshire is generally lower than the average for Oxfordshire (see Appendix 2). One of the challenges for the local plan in a predominantly rural area will be to ensure that new and existing residents have access to good facilities without being reliant on the private car to meet their day-to-day needs.

Table 6: Relevant regional plans, policies and programmes

The following Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes, were initially reviewed during the preparation of the Local Plan 2031 - Issues and Scope Consultation Report 2014. Since the Issues and Options Scoping Report, the Local Plan Refined Options Report was produced July 2015.

The next stage of the plan making process is the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016). Due to the 2 year gap between the Scoping Report and the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016) a review of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes has been undertaken. The table 6 below has been updated, however the previous Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes remain in the table so that it is easy to identify how the SA objectives were determined. All new Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes have been reviewed but no alterations to the SA objectives have been identified following the review. Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes highlighted in blue have been reviewed and updated where appropriate. Superseded Plans, Policies and Programmes are greyed out

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
Water Resources for the Future - A Strategy for the Thames Region Environment Agency 2004	 Reduce water abstraction by 100-350 million litres per day across the Thames Region Consider new strategic water resources if actions to manage demand and control leaks are not addressed Increase public water supplies by 600 million litres a day (above 2004 levels) Increase efficiency in water use 	10
Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan 2016 – Water for Life and Livelihoods	 The environmental objectives of the WFD are: to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater the cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters 	10, 5

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	 progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants Drinking water protected areas: The objectives for drinking water protected areas are to ensure that: under the water treatment regime applied, the drinking water produced meets the standards of the Drinking Water Directive plus any UK requirements to make sure that drinking water is safe to drink the necessary protection to prevent deterioration in the water quality Recreational waters (bathing waters) Bathing waters are designated waters and beaches that large numbers of bathers use. The objective for bathing waters: is to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and to protect human health by meeting the 'sufficient' water quality standards of the Bathing Waters Directive and to take such realistic and proportionate measures considered appropriate with a view to increasing the number of bathing waters classified as 'excellent' or 'good'. Nutrient sensitive areas (Nitrate vulnerable zones) The objective of the Nitrates Directive is to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent further such pollution occurring. Nutrient sensitive areas (Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive) The objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive is: to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges Natura 2000 sites: Water dependent Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas The overall objective of the Habitats Directive is: to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community importance. The network of protected areas established under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives is known as Natura 2000. Site conservation objectives are designed to maintain or restore Natura 2000 sites to favourable conservation status.<	objective (s)

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	dependent habitats and species on sites that combine wet and dry features. The objective is to protect and, where necessary improve the water environment to achieve favourable conservation status for the water dependent features for which the site was designated as set out in the site's conservation objectives. Progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater Hazardous substances must be prevented from entry into groundwater and the entry into groundwater of all other pollutants must be limited to prevent pollution. Hazardous substances means substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.	
River Basin Management Plan for the Thames Region 2009	 Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters Achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015; where this is not achievable and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027 Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas Promote the sustainable use of water Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water Reduce and phase out water pollutants Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 	5
The Thame and South Chilterns, and Vale of White Horse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies Environment Agency 2014 (updated)	The CAMS contain an assessment of available water resources and govern the granting of abstraction licenses issued by the Environment Agency in these areas. The CAMs indicate that water resources are under pressure in both areas and as a result will be strictly controlled.	10

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
Thames Water - Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040 (updated)	 In the Water Resource Zone Swindon and Oxfordshire the report predicts a deficit on dry years growing from -0.14 millilitres / day (MI/d) in 2020 to -32.7 MI/d in 2040. This deficit is driven primarily by the impact of climate change on groundwater sources. The plan proposes that demand management actions are implemented including: progressive metering, water efficiency, and leakage control. 	10
Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2008-2013 Draft plan published for 2014-2019, final plan will be published in Spring 2014	 2008-2013 plan identifies four cross cutting themes: climate change, social inclusion, health and wellbeing, lifelong learning. The proposed draft plan contains 125 actions across the following themes: a) Conserving and enhancing natural beauty b) Landscape c) Farming, forestry and other land management d) Biodiversity e) Water environment f) Historic environment g) Development 	7/8/9/10/ 11/13/15/ 18/19
The Chilterns AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019	Cross-cutting themes of the Management Plan A number of important themes, which will have a significant influence on the management of the AONB over the next five years, cut across all the chapters of the Plan. • They are: • climate change • social inclusion • health and well-being • lifelong learning • ecosystem services • environmental sustainability Many of these themes are integrated in the concept of green infrastructure (GI), which aims to provide a high quality environment which contributes to the well-being of local communities.	7/8/9/10/ 11/13/15/ 18/19

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	 The plan has the following aspirations: A place where current and future residents can meet their needs A high quality environment is linked closely to economic activity A strong local economy supporting the environment Preservation of biodiversity, habitats and landscape corridors Preservation of cultural heritage Preservation of soil and water quality Low impact affordable development Well integrated transportation A tranquil place Vibrant communities with local pride and positive contribution to the landscape A nationally recognised centre for tourism. 	7/8/9/10/ 11/13/15/ 18/19
North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2014 - 2019	 The Management Plan 2014-19 will: seek to support a viable rural economy, so as to provide resources for those who manage the area's landscapes; outline the principles of our response to development that may affect the beauty and tranquillity of the North Wessex Downs; identify priorities for resources, including staff and money, that will maximise conservation and minimise damage; and inform people about the unique landscapes of the area and how best to enjoy these beautiful landscapes and support their conservation. 	7/8/9/10/ 11/13/15/ 18/19

Summary of issues arising from regional plans, policies, and programmes

11. The government revoked the regional spatial strategy for the South East (South East Plan) in March 2013. The South East Plan contained a spatial vision for all of the South East, including policies effecting South Oxfordshire but this now been removed. However there are other regional strategies relating to the use of water and the maintenance of nationally designated areas of outstanding natural beauty. Where these have helped to inform the SA Framework it has been noted on the column on the right hand side of the table.

12. The next stage of the plan making process is the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016). Due to the 2 year gap between the Scoping Report and the Preferred Options Local Plan 2032 (2016) a review of Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes has been undertaken. The table 7 below has been updated, however the previous Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes remain in the table so that it is easy to identify how the SA objectives were determined. All new Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes have been reviewed but no alterations to the SA objectives have been identified following the review. Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes are highlighted in blue have been reviewed and updated where appropriate. Superseded Plans, Policies and Programmes are greyed out

Table 7: Relevant county plans, policies and programmes

Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership	Related SA objective (s)
 Aims to unleash a new wave of innovation-led growth by: invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small bus including Harwell Innovation Hub, and the UK Atomic Energy Agency Culham Advanced Manufacturi Hub; invest in Growth Hubs to help small and medium enterprises; accelerate the delivery of 7,500 homes across the county; enable new transport schemes to support developments at the enterprise zone, the northern gateway (Oxford) and the first phase of "Science Transit" public transport scheme; deliver 500 new apprenticeships for young people; 	iness ing
 provide £95m public and £550m housing provider investment; lever in close to £600m of private sector investment through site development, transport infrastructur skills schemes, and innovation centres; and create 18,600 new jobs. 	re,

Implications for the local plan

The City Deal bid will affect the local plan significantly. The council has committed to supporting the above objectives that will also inform the Strategic Economic Plan for Oxfordshire (being produced by the Local Enterprise Partnership). The Local Growth White Paper (2010) sets out that Local Enterprise Partnerships will be responsible for setting out investment priorities (such as transport infrastructure). The local plan will therefore need to reflect the aspirations of the Local Enterprise Partnership set out in

Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal	Related SA
Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership	objective (s)

the Strategic Economic Plan and the Oxford an Oxfordshire City Deal. Delivery will be supported by S106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy and will be recorded in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership	Related SA Objective (s)
The Local Enterprise Partnership is currently producing the Strategic Economic Plan.	None (currently)

Implications for the local plan

The Local Growth White Paper (2010) sets out that Local Enterprise Partnerships will be responsible for setting out investment priorities (such as transport infrastructure). The local plan will therefore need to reflect the aspirations of the Local Enterprise Partnership set out in the Strategic Economic Plan. There are however timing issues as the local plan will need to be produced expediently and may not be able to wait for the completion of the Strategic Economic Plan.

Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy Oxfordshire Partnership	Related SA Objective (s)
The main objectives are split across four themes	

Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy Oxfordshire Partnership		Related SA Objective (s)
 A world class economy Collaboration across public, business, and voluntary sectors Creating the conditions for everyone to have access to jobs Achieving a sustainable balance between jobs, housing, and the environment. Tackling traffic congestion Reducing the gap between the best and worst off 	 Protecting the environment Reducing carbon emissions and improving energy and water efficiency Reducing waste and increasing re-use and recycling Minimising the effects and risk of flooding Ensuring new development is built to high environmental standards Supporting responses to climate change Keeping Oxfordshire clean and green Protecting and enhancing biodiversity 	All objectives
 Safer communities Working with local people including the voluntary, community and faith organisations, and the military Working to prevent all forms of extremism Supporting the achievement of a healthy and positive old age Ensuring every child has the opportunity for a good start in life Improving and support opportunities for independent living Promoting healthy living Defending access to local services 	Reducing inequality Reducing the gap between the best and worst off Increasing educational attainment and skill level Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour Regenerating deprived local communities	

Oxfordshire 2030 Community Strategy	Related SA
Oxfordshire Partnership	Objective
	(s)

The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by:

- Collaboration and engagement across sectors in the plan making stages
- Planning for new housing and jobs
- Helping to tackle traffic congestion
- Reducing the gap between the best and worst off through planning for affordable housing, jobs, and accessible services and transport
- Minimising the effects and risk of flooding
- Protecting and enhancing the environment and biodiversity

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA Objective (s)
Mineral resources will be conserved for the benefit of future generations. Developments that would sterilize or make the extraction of a mineral significantly more difficult will not be permitted unless it can be shown that the need for the development outweighs the economic and sustainability considerations relating to the mineral resource.	5/10/12/

Implications for the local plan

The local plan should not seek to make allocations where any Minerals and Waste Plan produced by Oxfordshire County Council safeguards land for mineral extraction. The local plan should also reflect policies and aspirations contained within any plan for the management of waste.

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated	Related SA
from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Objective(s)
Minerals Planning Objectives	5 / 10 / 12/
	13

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA Objective(s)
The Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the minerals strategy and policies in this plan:	
i. Facilitate the efficient use of Oxfordshire's mineral resources by encouraging the maximum practical recovery of aggregate from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates.	
ii. Make provision for a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock over the plan period to meet the planned economic growth and social needs of Oxfordshire.	
iii. Make an appropriate contribution to meeting wider needs for aggregate minerals, having regard to the strategic importance of Oxfordshire's mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel.	
iv. Enable a continued local supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures, and of clay to meet local needs for engineering and restoration material.	
v. Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and has regard to existing and planned infrastructure.	
vi. Minimise the flood risk associated with minerals development and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including through restoration schemes which provide habitat creation as a mechanism for addressing climate change adaptation and additional flood storage capacity in the floodplain where possible.	
vii. Minimise the transport impact of mineral development on local communities, the environment and climate change by minimising the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encouraging where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways.	
viii. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of mineral development (including traffic).	

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA Objective(s)
ix. Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration and aftercare of mineral workings at the earliest opportunity, in particular by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity, providing opportunities for local recreation and providing benefit to the local economy.	
x. Implement a biodiversity-led restoration strategy that delivers a net gain in biodiversity, and contributes to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat.	
xi. Safeguard important known resources of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and fuller's earth to ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised and remain potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions.	
xii. Safeguard important facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, railhead sites for the bulk movement of aggregate into Oxfordshire by rail and other infrastructure to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire.	
Waste Planning Objectives	
The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the waste strategy and policies in this plan:	
i. Make provision for waste management (including residual waste disposal) capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own needs for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste.	
ii. Make provision for facilities for the management of agricultural waste, waste water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire, recognising that specialist facilities for hazardous and radioactive wastes often require provision at a sub-national or national level.	
iii. Support initiatives that help reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste	

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA Objective(s)
hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining waste.	
iv. Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other areas to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to:	
 minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road; reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste. 	
v. Provide for a broad distribution of waste management facilities to meet local needs across Oxfordshire and make more specific provision for larger facilities that are needed to serve the whole or more substantial parts of the county or a wider area.	
vi. Seek to ensure that the waste management facilities required in Oxfordshire are provided as an integral part of the infrastructure of the county and where possible are located to enable local employment and local use of energy (heat and power) recovered from waste.	
vii. Seek to maintain opportunity for necessary disposal of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites.	
viii. Avoid the unnecessary loss of green field land when making provision for sites for waste management facilities, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land.	
ix. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of waste management development (including traffic).	
x. Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.	

	e Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated Related SA Objective(s)	Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local P from draft Plan Feb 2014)
The plan identifies the following areas of search for minerals in South Oxfordshire: a) North east of Caversham b) Thames Vale (Oxford to Goring Gap) - the area is fragmented and adjoins the following key areas: Didcot, Culham, Dorchester, Berinsfield, Benson, Wallingford, Brightwell, and Cholsey.	minerals in South Oxfordshire: ea is fragmented and adjoins the following key areas: Didcot,	The plan identifies the following areas of sea) a) North east of Caversham b) Thames Vale (Oxford to Goring Gap

The local plan should not seek to make allocations where any Minerals and Waste Plan produced by Oxfordshire County Council safeguards land for mineral extraction. The local plan should also reflect policies and aspirations contained within any plan for the management of waste.

Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA Objective (s)
Improve the condition of local roads, footways, and cycleways, including resilience to climate change.	4/5/6/14
Reduce congestion	
Reduce causalities and the dangers associated with travel	
Improve accessibility to work, education and services	
Secure infrastructure and services to support development	
Reduce carbon emissions from transport	
 Improve air quality, reduce other environmental impacts and enhance the street environment, 	
 Develop and increase the use of high quality, welcoming public transport 	
 Develop and increase cycling and walking for local journeys, recreation and health. 	

Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011	Related SA
Oxfordshire County Council	Objective
	(s)

The local plan should ensure that allocations are made close to existing public transport connections or local facilities, or ensure that sufficient developer contributions are sought to provide or improve nearby services to allocated development sites. The local plan can also contain policies that discourage windfall development in areas where public transport and local facilities are weak or non-existent, and where developer contributions cannot provide such connections and facilities.

Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2013 Oxfordshire Waste Partnership 2013	Related SA Objective (s)
Policies relevant to spatial planning:	5/10/12/
 Help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste in order to ensure zero growth or better of municipal waste per person per annum Recycle or compost at least 65% of household waste by 31 March 2020 	13
Recycle or compost at least 70% of household waste by 31 March 2025	
Ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents	
 Encourage businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle by providing good quality recycling services, information and advice. 	
 Minimise waste to landfill and recover energy from non-recyclable waste through the operation of the Ardley Energy from Waste facility. Seek to landfill no more than 5% of non-recyclable household waste. 	
 Ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. 	
 Work together with local communities, and with service providers to reduce the environmental and financial costs of waste management. 	

Implications for the local plan

The local plan should contain policies that aim to place development near existing recycling and reuse facilities, or vice-versa, to encourage new residents to participate in these schemes. Furthermore, the local plan can aim to ensure new development provides sufficient developer contributions for the provision of waste and recycling facilities on site on larger schemes, and that ample storage space is provided for wheelie bins and other householder waste storage.

Oxfordshire Biodiversity Plan 2015, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum	Related SA Objectives(s)
The plan contains specific Conservation Target Area objectives for each CTA in Oxfordshire. For South Oxfordshire these are: Bernwood Blewbury Downs South East Chilterns Dipslope and Plateau Chilterns Escarpment North, Central, South Central, and South Oxford Heights East and West Shotover Thame Park Thames and Cherwell at Oxford Thames Clifton to Shillingford Thames Radley to Abingdon Thames Wallingford to Goring	4/7/8/11/
The overall objectives for Oxfordshire for UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats are: • Lowland Calcareous Grassland: Restore 80ha / Create 100ha • Lowland Dry Acidic Grassland: tbc • Lowland Meadows: Restore 270ha / Create 175ha • Lowland Fens: Restore 28ha • Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh: Restore 170ha / Create 715ha • Reedbeds: Create 100ha • Woodland - Planted Ancient Woodland Sites: Restore 600ha • Native Woodland - all: Create 1,685ha • Wood-Pasture and Parkland: Restore 102ha (3 sites) / 29ha (1 site)	

The local plan can contain policies that safeguard existing sites for their special biodiversity value, but this will not be enough to satisfy the creation of additional habitats. The local plan should be proactive in helping to create new habitats through allocating

Oxfordshire Biodiversity Plan 2015, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum Related SA Objectives(s)

land for this purpose. When development takes place that impacts on biodiversity the local plan can ensure that developers contribute to the mitigation of its effects.

Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA Objective (s)
 Objectives: Bring together information on past and future flooding and its consequences to understand where there have been, and may be, significant harmful consequences Use the information as evidence to determine if there are any Flood Risk Areas in Oxfordshire that meet the national thresholds set by Defra (2011) and review the indicative Flood Risk Areas provided by the Environment Agency Develop the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment in such a way that it contributes to the preparation of the Local Flood Risk Management Plans and can be used in future as an evidence base to inform Surface 	11
Water Management Plans that might be necessary.	

Implications for the local plan

The local plan can take the results of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan into account when it is produced (if it is produced before the local plan). The council currently has a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment that was last updated in 2013. This will help inform where development should take place in relation to flooding issues. The sequential test will be applied where sites need to be allocated in areas liable to flooding.

Oxfordshire Draft Rights of Way Management Plan 2014-2024 Oxfordshire County Council 2014	Related SA Objective (s)
Vision	6/8/18
To record and maintain the existing public rights of way and countryside access network for all users and would-	
be users, and where possible improve the extent, facilities, use and understanding of the network, so that public	
rights of way fulfil their role as a vital part of life in the County.	

Aims

- Public rights of way are recorded, protected, maintained and promoted
- A public rights of way and countryside access network that adapts to balance the current and future needs of communities and users, famers and landowners and the natural environment.
- A public rights of way and countryside access network which is as accessible as reasonably possible to those with limited mobility, vision or understanding.
- Countryside access contributes to a thriving local economy and communities are able to be actively involved in caring for a promoting responsible walking and riding in their area.

Implications for the local plan

The local plan can contain policies that protect, enhance or provide public rights of way and seek developer contributions to enhance them.

Summary of issues arising from countywide plans, policies, and programmes

13. Countywide plans, policies, and programmes contain relevant targets that the local plan can assist in obtaining. These have been summarised above. It is important to recognise that the local plan is not the only tool that can be used to achieve these aims and will sometimes only be able to indirectly influence them.

Table 8: Relevant local plans, policies and programmes

South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 South Oxfordshire District Council (adopted 2006)	Related SA Objective (s)
 The local plan 2011 was partially replaced when the core strategy was adopted in 2012. The plan still contains a number of development management policies and relevant objectives: protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment; encouraging sustainable and high quality development; meeting the social needs of the rural and urban communities; supporting the local economy; supporting the vitality and viability of town centres; and promoting a sustainable transport strategy. 	All objectives
Implications for the local plan	

The local plan will need to consider whether the objectives for the local plan 2011 are still appropriate and if they should be carried through into the new plan.

South Oxfordshire Core Strategy South Oxfordshire District Council (adopted 2012)	Related SA Objective (s)
 Transform Didcot into a lively thriving town through regeneration of the central area an construction of greenfield neighbourhoods. Improve poor quality housing estates and other run down areas. Provide for a range of housing development across the district that respects the scale of existing settlements and caters for residents' needs. Ensure a significant proportion of new housing falls within the 'affordable' definition. 	All objectives

Implications for the local plan

The local plan will need to consider whether the objectives for the core strategy are still appropriate and if they should be carried through into the new plan. As the core strategy was adopted recently there may also be scope for carrying across evidence studies and policies into the new local plan.

South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 200	9 - 2026	Related SA Objective (s)
South Oxfordshire's Community Strategy is part of the Oxford The partnership's vision is that 'South Oxfordshire should be where people chose to live, work and visit. It should be a pla and a strong sense of community'. The aims of the strategy	an attractive, successful, vibrant, and safe place ace where everyone can enjoy a good quality of life are split across three themes:	All objectives
 Create and support vibrant and thriving economies in market towns and villages Achieve sustainable balance of business growth, new and more locally-based jobs and environmental protection 	 Protect and enhance the quality of our built and natural environment Protect and improve the quality of our public open spaces Reduce waste 	

South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 200	9 - 2026	Related SA Objective (s)
 Increase inward investment Develop a skilled and motivated workforce matched to local business needs and opportunities 	 Conserve resources and reduce energy consumption Prepare for and respond to the effects of climate change 	
 Thriving communities Reduce crime and the fear of crime Meet people's housing needs in South Oxfordshire Balance housing development with protecting and end Improve the support service for voluntary, community Support local people to develop inclusive plans for the Promote and support opportunities for people of all againclusive and cohesive communities Promote access to services Improve people's health and well-being by providing opartnership to prevent ill health 	, and faith groups eir area ges to get involved in community life and support	

The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by:

- Creating and supporting vibrant economies in market towns and villages through allocations of additional housing, jobs, and retail uses to support existing communities
- Ensuring that allocations are made close to existing public transport connections or local facilities, or ensure that sufficient developer contributions are sought to provide or improve nearby services to allocated development sites. The local plan can also contain policies that discourage windfall development in areas where public transport and local facilities are weak or non-existent, and where developer contributions cannot provide such connections and facilities. Contain policies that plan for a balance between business growth, local growth, and environmental protection
- Containing policies that protect and enhance the built and natural environment, and open spaces
- Ensuring development is built to high standards to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption
- Ensuring that the community and key stakeholders are engaged in the production of the local plan

South Oxfordshire District Council Corporate Plan 2012-2016	Relevant SA Objective (s)
Compare our year on year performance	All objectives
Compare our performance against national benchmarks	
 Take into account the views of residents, service users, and other key stakeholders on the quality of services and customer experience 	
Effective management of resources	
Meeting housing need	
Building the local economy	
Support for communities	

The local plan will be important in meeting the housing needs, building the local economy, and will also be able to take into account the views of residents, service users, and other key stakeholders during its preparation.

South Oxfordshire Housing Strategy 2008-2011 South Oxfordshire District Council	Relevant SA Objective (s)
Increase the overall supply of housing, especially affordable housing	1/2/3/4/
Improve the quality of the existing housing stock	6
Prevent homelessness and improve housing options	
Develop sustainable communities	
 Meet the housing need of vulnerable groups, including older people and younger people leaving care 	
Implications for the local plan	

The local plan will be important in planning for the housing need for the district and contain policies that set affordable housing requirements. The local plan will also be able to contain policies for developing sustainable communities (see plans above).

	Relevant SA Objective
	(s)

The partnership's annual rolling plan	2/3/4/17
Following the successful delivery of its 2014/15 plan, the CSP has refreshed its objectives for	
2015/16. We are focussing our work on the objectives in the refreshed PCC's Police and Crime	
Plan 2013-17:	
1. cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and reduce reoffending	
2. protecting vulnerable people	
. work with partner agencies to put witnesses and victims at the heart of the Criminal Justice	
System	
4. ensure police and partners are visible, act with integrity and foster the trust and confidence	
of communities	
5. communicate with the public to learn of their concerns, help to prevent crime and reduce	
their fear of crime	
6. protect the public from serious organised crime, terrorism and internet based crime	
Implications for the local plan	
The local plan can contain policies that ensure development doesn't encourage crime (for example through	
planning for well-lit, open areas). Thames Valley Police will be consulted as proposals emerge in the local plan.	

South Oxfordshire Corporate Strategy 2012-2016

South Oxfordshire District Council

- Excellent delivery of key services
- Effective management of resources
- Meeting housing need
- Build the local economy
- Support for communities

Implications for the local plan

The local plan will play a vital role in meeting the housing need through strategic policies and site allocations. It will also support building the local economy through allocating land for employment, and identifying key supporting infrastructure such as schools, roads, sewage, internet etc that needs to accompany new development.

Wallingford Town Centre The Future: Vision Strategy and Action Plan 2006 Civic Trust, Wallingford Town Council, and South Oxfordshire District Council	Relevant SA Objective (s)
This plan examines the key social, economic, and environmental strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced by Wallingford Town Centre. The plan contains six programmes that need to be acted upon to secure a sound future for the centre. These include improvements to parking and accessibility generally, creating new investment in and around the former Waitrose store, strengthening the role of the Market Place as the heart and hub of the town centre, realising the potential of Wallingford's historic assets, raising the standard of the environment and setting up a town centre management partnership.	2/3/4/6/ 9/14/15
Implications for the local plan The local plan can take the plan into account when making allocations and policies for Wallingford.	

Neighbourhood Plans	Relevant SA Objective (s)
 The Thame Neighbourhood Plan is the only adopted Neighbourhood Plan in South Oxfordshire. It makes an allocation of 775 homes in the town and sets Thame-specific requirements for housing mix. The Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan was formally made part of the council's development plan by South Oxfordshire District Council on 15 May 2014. The Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan identifies and allocates sites for 76 new homes to be built in the village by 2027. The following town and parish councils are also producing neighbourhood plans: Berinsfield, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell Chalgrove, Dorchester, Henley-on-Thames with Harpsden, Sonning Common, Watlington. 	1/2/3/4/ 6/7/8/9/ 14/15
Implications for the local plan Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the development plan for the district, however, in producin plan the council take into consideration the views of residents as expressed through existing neighbourhood plans.	

Community Led Plans	Relevant SA Objective (s)
 There are 37 Community Led Plans in place in South Oxfordshire. These do not set policies but reflect the aspirations of their communities. A common theme emerging from these documents is a lack of affordable housing for local people. However, some CLPs do not recognise a demand for new housing 	1/2/3/4/ 6/7/8/9/ 14/15
Implications for the local plan Community led plans do not set policies, however, in producing the local plan the council take into consideration the views of residents as expressed through community led plans.	