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

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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:

✓✓	✓	x x	x	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

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 existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point at Didcot. With further housing development allocated to the other towns of Henley, Thame and Wallingford and the larger villages. This would help provide residents with the		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 would help provide residents with the opportunity to live in		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	A new settlement could create the opportunity to live in a decent home but it is unlikely to meet delivery targets because infrastructure would need to be in place prior to housing development and the level of development would not be enough to sustain a new settlement.	Dispersing all additional housing to all settlements would provide some residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home but the dispersal would make it more difficult for those with limited access to public transport. Enhancement: The positive effect of providing new homes	Concentrating development next to neighbouring major urban areas would provide people with a decent home to live in Oxfordshire. Mitigation /Enhancement: The positive effect of providing new homes could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to	Raising future and existing housing densities will provide the opportunity to live in a decent home, Mitigation /Enhancement: The positive effect of providing new homes could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design	This option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide decent homes and the infrastructure required. Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired

	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
	<p>opportunity to live in a decent home in a choice of locations. However in the long term, this could create housing market saturation in Didcot (that in turn could lead to 5 year supply problems in Didcot). Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing.</p> <p>Mitigation: Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>a decent home in a choice of locations. However in the long term, this could create housing market saturation in Didcot (that in turn could lead to 5 year supply problems in Didcot). Some of the smaller settlements might miss out on some desired growth for local affordable housing.</p> <p>Mitigation: Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>Mitigation: This option would require significant infrastructure development.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design.</p> <p>Mitigation: This option would require significant improvement to public transport in rural areas.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>high standards of sustainable design and supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.</p> <p>Likelihood: Low</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>and supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.</p> <p>Likelihood: Low</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>growth for local affordable housing.</p> <p>Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	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 and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x
	<p>Focussing development in established town centres should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment and be conducive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated.</p> <p>Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Likelihood: Medium – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p>	<p>Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area and 'sustainable settlements' should 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. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs</p>	<p>Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area should be conducive to business operation and development and should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business.</p> <p>Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs</p>	<p>A new settlement could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure good quality urban design is implemented and access to services, facilities locally.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Localised</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Not significant.</p>	<p>Dispersal of development may not create a sufficient opportunity to create safe environment, with good urban design principles.</p> <p>Likelihood: low – people will commute to employment sites</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Not significant.</p>	<p>Focussing development next to neighbouring major urban areas should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment and be conducive to business operation and development. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows.</p> <p>Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Likelihood: Medium – this is also dependent upon the design of individual developments</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Not significant.</p>	<p>Raising densities may increase anti-social behaviour in areas that are already struggling with over capacity issues.</p> <p>Mitigation: Good urban design principles should be used to ensure design aims to reduce crime.</p> <p>Likelihood: Medium - high</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>This option would require significant amounts of housing to achieve the benefits sought. Unlikely to provide benefits to all areas in need.</p> <p>Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy		Option B Science Vale focus plus ‘sustainable settlements’		Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects	
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: 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: Significant.		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 accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	xx	✓	x	x	x
	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 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 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	
	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 improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups..	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	xx	✓	x	x	✓	x
	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 Timing:		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	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 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	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 population growth	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 population in areas already struggling with over capacity issues; this may result in loss of community cohesion and reduce the well-being 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. Likelihood:	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. Likelihood:	

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	and increased frequency of buses. 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		Short to long term Significance of 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 to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	xx	✓	x	✓	x	x	?
	Allocation of additional housing sites adjacent to market towns ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. The location of homes in		Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. This will support local		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 support local services and 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 facilities, thus increasing the need	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 emission.		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 means of travel reducing pollution		Increasing densities may lead to an increase in environmental pollution for example: air and noise; however land use will be reduced. Mitigation: Do not increase densities in areas	This option is location specific. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in

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	<p>larger villages is intended to support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in a village. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>	<p>services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p>	<p>reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes.</p> <p>However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements.</p> <p>Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p>	<p>to travel and increasing vehicle emissions.</p> <p>Mitigation: Mitigation of this effect would only be achieved through an alternative option.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth. Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>	<p>from vehicle emissions.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>	<p>with high population densities. Ensure that appropriate pollution prevention control is implemented.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>

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

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	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 enhance biodiversity	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x		
	The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		All additional growth in one settlement may result in loss of greenfield land and green infrastructure and have a detrimental effect on biodiversity; however it would also offer the opportunity to create good linkage to existing green infrastructure and could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc within the conservation target areas. The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.		The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity		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.		
		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 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 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 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 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 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 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.			

	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
	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
8 To improve 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.	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	x	xx	✓ x	x
	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
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	x	x	x	?	x	?	x	x
	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

	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	
	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 effect: Significant		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 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
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.	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population size may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>.Development sites would be smaller and would not be able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
	Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.					Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.		
11 To reduce the risk of, 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.	✓ x There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. Focusing all additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk. Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of 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.	✓ x 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: Temp or perm: Timing: 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: 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 non-permeable 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.	✓ x There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones. This option may limit the opportunities for developing outside of a flood zone Development will take place only on flood zone 1 land and SUDS will be incorporated into all new developments, this will be beneficial to climate change adaptation. Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy 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: Significant.	✓ Focussing all additional housing in Science Vale will not contribute to enhancing the rural economy. Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	x 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.	✓ x 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 Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	✓ x 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.	x 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.
	✓	✓ x	✓	x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	x

	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
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.	Providing new required housing: 55% of homes at Didcot, of the remainder 60% to market towns and 40% to the larger villages many of which are within the Science Vale area will provide opportunities for people to live and work close to the Science Vale area. Development not within the Science Vale area will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Mitigation/Enhancement: Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point within Science Vale. With further housing development allocated to the other 'sustainable settlements'. This option would support the Science Vale AAP; however in the long term, this could create housing market saturation. Mitigation/Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth point within Science Vale. This option would support the Science Vale AAP; however in the long term, this could create housing market saturation. Mitigation/Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant	A new settlement will require significant infrastructure, and will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Mitigation: Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Dispersing the allocation of additional homes would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy as these industries like to cluster, therefore people would need to travel to employment. However, this approach may enhance the rural economy. This approach will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	The major urban areas are within easy access of Science Vale, however developing these areas will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm	Increasing densities is unlikely to add overall significant benefit to Science Vale area, however increasing densities can increase pressure on access and junctions. Enhancement: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	This option is unlikely to add overall significant benefit to Science Vale area. Mitigation: There is little scope to improve this option. Likelihood: High Scale: Large scale Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Option A Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option C All in Science Vale	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Option E Make land allocations for new homes at all towns, larger and smaller villages	Option F Next to neighbouring major urban areas	Option G Raising densities	Option H Locating development in particular settlements where it could help fund projects
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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 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:

✓✓	✓	x x	x	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 existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓✓
	This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth		This approach is likely to deliver houses through the concentration of housing on the growth		A new settlement could create the opportunity to live in a decent home but it is	The combination of options A, B,& D will ensure the provision of

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

	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
	<p>This effect could be enhanced by ensuring that new homes are built to high standards of sustainable design and ensuring affordable housing is provided.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>to high standards of sustainable design and ensuring affordable housing is provided. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements would be required.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>
	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

	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: Not significant.		development needs 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: Significant.			to services, facilities locally. Ensure any dispersal of new developments are properly regulated and monitored. 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 accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓✓	x
	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		Concentration of additional housing development within Science Vale and 'sustainable settlements' will improve accessibility to services for some		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 of options A, B,& D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone and increases the number of positive impacts.	

	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
	<p>including walking and cycling. The positive impacts maybe reduced by growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated.</p> <p>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 and increased frequency of buses.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>residents, but not for those in other areas. Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may still occur. Accessibility to services in rural areas may still be limited resulting in negative impacts towards the most vulnerable people and increases the potential of inequality and social exclusion. A new settlement or an extension to an existing settlement would not be solely dependent on providing all new homes and could be developed over time in line with infrastructure development.</p> <p>Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth. Likelihood:</p>

	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, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓✓	x
	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		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:		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 of this effect would only be achieved through an alternative option. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short term	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. 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 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
	<p>network and increased frequency of buses. Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>villages in the rural areas. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth. A fresh approach to assessing the sustainability of settlements could be required. Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements. .Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	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	
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	✓	x	✓	x	xx	✓	x
	<p>Allocation of additional housing sites adjacent to market towns ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. The location of homes in larger villages is intended to support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in a village. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p>		<p>Allocation of additional housing sites within Science Vale 'sustainable settlements' ensures that residents will have good access to services and facilities reducing pollution from travel. This will support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes. However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements. Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The issues raised in the assessments of options A, B, & D are still relevant, when combining the three options together. By widening the approach to housing delivery, the growth pressure to all locations will be reduced. Transport impacts and the associated congestion and air pollution are still likely to lead to negative impacts, if mitigation is not implemented.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>	

	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
	<p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>	<p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p>		<p>Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	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	
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	✓✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	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		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		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.		The issues raised in the assessments of options A, B, & D are still relevant, when combining the three options together. By widening the approach to housing delivery, the growth pressure to all locations will be reduced, transport impacts and the associated congestion and air pollution are still likely to lead to negative impacts, if mitigation is not implemented. Mitigation Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.	

	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	
	<p>schemes, to reduce the need for these journeys to be made by private car.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Positive effect is significant, negative effect is not significant.</p>		<p>withstand further allocations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>				<p>Ensure the new settlement can be linked by appropriate infrastructure, including public rights of way and cycle lanes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	The increase in housing numbers may result in a		The increase in housing numbers may result in a		All additional growth in one settlement may result in loss of greenfield		The issues raised in the assessments of options A, B, & D are still	

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

	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
	<p>movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	

	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
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.	x 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 strategy	Option B Science Vale focus plus 'sustainable settlements'	Option D All growth in a single new settlement	Preferred Option	
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	x	x	?	✓	x
	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: Identification of sustainable settlements should include the protection of historic environment and archaeological resources</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: Identification of a news settlements should include the protection of historic environment and archaeological resources</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

	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	
	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 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	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓✓	x
	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.	A combination of options A, B, & D reduces the number of potential issues identified when considering each option alone.	
	Increasing population size may result in putting		Increasing population may result in putting		Although a new settlement will require the	Allowing development in a variety of locations will provide the opportunity to ensure that development	

	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
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.	<p>further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:</p>	<p>further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices and maximise the proportion of energy from decentralised and renewable.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of</p>	<p>occurs within the most suitable areas across the district, and the positive impacts will be enhanced.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet good practice standards of design in line with SODC's new Design Manual, including proposals for renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>

	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.		effect: Significant	
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High</p>	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation/ Enhancement: Identification of sustainable settlements should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Although a new settlement will require the use of greenfield land; it would provide opportunities to secure innovative sustainable building practices.</p> <p>Enhancement: Use sequential test approach. Likelihood:</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>EnhancementUse sequential test approach. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:</p>

	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.	0	0	0	0	
	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	✓✓	✓	x	✓	x
	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 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-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.	<p>However the impacts may not be as beneficial depending on the identification of sustainable settlements.</p> 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.	<p>provided to enhance the rural economy.</p> Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.	<p>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.</p> 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.

	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
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.	✓ Providing new required housing: 55% of homes at Didcot, of the remainder 60% to market towns and 40% to the larger villages many of which are within the Science Vale area will provide opportunities for people to live and work close to the Science Vale area. Development not within the Science Vale area will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area. Mitigation/Enhancement: Ensure adequate infrastructure provision is available through other sources. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm:	✓	x 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	x 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 saturation 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 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	0	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0	0	0
	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.

✓✓	✓	xx	x	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

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

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
			Mitigation Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development.	Enhancement 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 only be in line with lower end of the OAN. Positive effects may be reduced if not supported by appropriate infrastructure, which in the long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	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 long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	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 long term and combined with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.	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 with the existing housing allocations could lead to negative effects.
2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	New development 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.

SA Objectives	A		B		C		D
	Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual.		Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual.		Enhancement Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime, in line with SODC's Design Manual.		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.		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.		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.		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.
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	✓	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

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
				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 improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	✓	✓	✓	xx
	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		B		C		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.		<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation It may not be possible to mitigate the negative effects.</p>
	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	?	x	?	x	?	x	x
	<p>Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect.</p> <p>Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact.</p>		<p>Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect.</p> <p>Providing less housing is likely to result in less impact.</p>		<p>Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect. This option is likely to be more negative compared to options A and B</p>		<p>Any additional housing on top of the Local Plan 2011 may have a negative effect. This option is likely to have more significant negative effect compared to the other three options.</p>

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

SA Objectives	A		B		C		D
	should be limited negative effects.		should be limited negative effects.		should be limited negative effects.		<p>negative effects when combined with the impacts of the existing Local Plan 2011.</p> <p>This option could impact a wider area if mitigation cannot be implemented for example air pollution may increase and the cumulative effects maybe greater.</p>
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	?	x	?	x	?	xx	xx
	<p>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.</p> <p>Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>This option is for the highest amount of additional housing and therefore the negative effects will be greater</p> <p>Providing for the full affordable need may not</p>

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
	<p>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.</p> <p>New housing should be located in accessible locations.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>New housing should be located in accessible locations.</p>	<p>good access to towns and villages.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>New housing should be located in accessible locations.</p>	<p>be economically viable and could result in funding for necessary infrastructure being reduced, resulting in an overall negative impact.</p> <p>Mitigation It may not be possible to mitigate the full impact of the negative effects, although the below should be considered.</p> <p>Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages. 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.</p> <p>New housing should be located in accessible locations.</p>

SA Objectives	A		B		C		D	
	Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there should be limited negative effects.		Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there should be limited negative effects.		Cumulative effects If mitigation is implemented through-out the development and operational phases there should be limited negative effects.		Cumulative effects It may not be possible to mitigate the negative effects, in the long term. The higher housing figures combined with the existing 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 enhance biodiversity	?	x	?	x	?	x	?	xx
	It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. 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		It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing less housing is likely to result in less impact. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. 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		It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity. 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.		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. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. This option is likely to result in further reduction of greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off and reduce biodiversity. . The following European Sites need to be	

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
	<p>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.</p> <p>Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc, however if the full affordable need is met along with the required infrastructure funding may not be available for biodiversity enhancement schemes also.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
				<p>In may not be possible to fully mitigate the effects with this option, although the below should be considered.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

SA Objectives	A		B		C		D
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.	?	x	?	x	?	x	xx
	<p>The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on designated sites, biodiversity and soil quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Seek to make the most effective use of any greenfield land. Ensure a high quality of design to minimise impact on the landscape. Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.</p>		<p>The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on designated sites, biodiversity and soil quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Seek to make the most effective use of any greenfield land. Ensure a high quality of design to minimise impact on the landscape. Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.</p>		<p>The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective.</p> <p>Mitigation Seek to make the most effective use of any greenfield land. Ensure a high quality of design to minimise impact on the landscape. Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.</p>		<p>This option provides housing to meet the full affordable need, therefore the loss of greenfield land is inevitable, due to the numbers for new housing with this option development within the AONB may be necessary if there are no other suitable sites available.</p> <p>This option may result in significant negative effects.</p> <p>Mitigation It may not be possible to fully minimise the negative effects.</p>
	<p>Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.</p>		<p>Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.</p>		<p>Cumulative effects The implementation of mitigation will reduce negative impacts.</p>		<p>Cumulative effects If mitigation is not implemented, then there are likely to be landscape impacts and possible extensive loss of greenfield land, soil quality</p>

SA Objectives	A		B		C		D	
							will be reduced and accessibility to valuable minerals may also reduce.	
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	?	x	?	x	?	x	?	xx
	<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.</p>		<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.</p>		<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.</p>		<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective.</p> <p>This option provides housing to meet the full affordable need, therefore the impacts on the district's historic environment including archaeological resources could result in significant negative effects, and it may not be possible to locate housing in appropriate locations.</p> <p>Mitigation It may not be possible to fully minimise the negative effects, although the below should be considered.</p> <p>Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination</p>	

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D	
				archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.	
	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 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 renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
	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. Enhancement: Include SUDS in all designs.	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. Enhancement: Include SUDS in all designs.	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. Enhancement: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are	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. This option does raise a number of uncertainties, housing may need to be located in less suitable locations and it may not	

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
resilient to the effects of climate change.	<p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p>	<p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p>	<p>beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p>	<p>be economically viable to design new development to be resilient to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Mitigation: Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p>
	<p>Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.</p>	<p>Cumulative effects Adherence to good design principles will reduce negative impacts.</p>	<p>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.</p>

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	0	0	0	0
	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.</p> <p>Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Include SUDS in all designs</p>	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.</p> <p>Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Include SUDS in all designs</p>	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.</p> <p>Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Include SUDS in all designs</p>	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Identification of development sites should include constraints with regard to all types of flooding.</p> <p>Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Include SUDS in all designs</p>

SA Objectives	A	B	C	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 waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	x	x	x	x
	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice.
	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.

SA Objectives	A	B	C	D
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	✓	✓	✓	✓
	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 accessibility 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 accessible 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 accessible to employment sites.
	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: a) attracting new high value businesses; b) supporting innovation and enterprise;	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure. Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure. Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure. Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.	All options would help support the delivery of new homes and could help to fund infrastructure. Mitigation: Work with infrastructure providers to ensure delivery.

SA Objectives	A	B	C	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 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 direct impact	0 No direct impact	0 No direct impact	0 No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0 No direct impact	0 No direct impact	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.	✓✓ The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.	✓✓ The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.

Appendix A Table 4 Oxford City unmet housing need

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

✓✓	✓	xx	x	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral / No direct effect	Uncertain effect

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3
1 To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	x	✓	?	xx
	<p>This option would result in negative effects, provision of housing for future residents would not be met within the County.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire D.C would be assisting with Oxford City Council's unmet housing need, providing homes for future residents, resulting in positive effects. The location of new homes would need to be determined to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place, to reduce any uncertainties.</p> <p>Enhancement Ensure infrastructure is phased alongside new housing development.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>
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.	0	✓		xx
	No direct impact	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and		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, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	0	✓	?	xx
	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 community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	0	?	x	xx
	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 environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	0	?	x	xx
	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. 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.		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

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	0	?	x	xx
	No direct impact	<p>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.</p> <p>Funding from additional homes could be provided for sustainable/ green transport networks to be improved.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to towns and villages.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>New housing should be located in accessible locations.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	0	?	x	xx
	No direct impact	<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon biodiversity, however, providing</p>		<p>The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing</p>

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
		<p>less housing is likely to result in less impact.</p> <p>There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>Additional development could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3
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.	0	?	x	xx
	No direct impact	<p>The building of new homes will inevitably result in the loss of some existing greenfield land. It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on designated sites, biodiversity and soil quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Seek to make the most effective use of any greenfield land. Ensure a high quality of design to minimise impact on the landscape. Avoid development in locations that will impact the AONB.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	0	?	x	xx
	No direct impact	<p>It is the distribution and location of new housing that will determine the impact upon this objective, however less additional housing will have less impact on the historic environment including archaeological resources.</p> <p>Mitigation Ensure no impact on the conservation area and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and</p>		<p>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,</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	
		appropriate level of mitigation.		
	0	✓	xx	?
<p>10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p>	<p>The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need would result in significant negative effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Consider an alternative option</p>	
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	0	0	xx	?
	No direct impact	<p>There are a number of flood zones through-out the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The provision of 15,000 new dwellings on top of South Oxfordshire's determined housing need may result in significant negative effects.</p> <p>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</p>	

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.	0	x	x
	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	x	✓	xx
	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
<p>high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities;</p> <p>c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and</p> <p>d) thriving economies in market towns and villages.</p>	<p>City's unmet housing need.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Consider an alternative option</p>	<p>Ensure affordable housing is available.</p>	<p>Mitigation</p> <p>Consider an alternative option</p>
<p>14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:</p> <p>a) attracting new high value businesses;</p> <p>b) supporting innovation and enterprise;</p> <p>c) delivering new jobs;</p> <p>d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and</p> <p>e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.</p>	0	✓	xx
	As above	As above	As above
<p>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.</p>	0	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
<p>16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.</p>	0	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
17 Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local services and solutions.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
	<p>The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.</p> <p>Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.</p>	<p>The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.</p> <p>Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.</p>	<p>The Council has involved the community in the decision making process.</p> <p>Enhancement: Continue to work with the local community.</p>

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

✓✓	✓	x x	x	0	?
Major 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 with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	x 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.	✓	x 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.

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
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.	✓ Focussing all additional housing developments in the Science Vale area should be conducive to business operation and development and should provide the opportunity to create a safe environment. Greater concentration of development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows; however the positive impact may be hindered by growth pressure in places where housing is already allocated. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business. Enhancement: Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. Phasing of development needs 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.	✓ Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages may create a sufficient opportunity to create a safe environment, with good urban design principles. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business. Likelihood: low Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.	✓ Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may create a sufficient opportunity to create a safe environment, with good urban design principles. In the short term whilst development is taking place and infrastructure is being developed may result in a negative impact on local business. Likelihood: low Scale: District wide 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.	x 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:	✓x Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would ensure that some facilities already that already exist can be maintained, 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	x Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Likelihood: High Scale:

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	<p>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</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>improvements to services commensurate to population growth</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups..	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth</p> <p>This effect could be enhanced through improvements to the foot and cycle path network and increased frequency of buses and good quality urban design.</p> <p>Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: Choose locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>

	Option A All in Science Vale		Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	✓	x	✓	x	xx
	<p>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 support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes.</p> <p>However it is not possible to provide all facilities in all settlements.</p> <p>Therefore a certain degree of longer distance travel will be required for occasional services.</p> <p>Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p>		<p>Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would ensure that some facilities already existed. This will support local services and will reduce the need to travel long distances for certain purposes.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>Mitigation: Choose only locations showing spare capacity in service provision and/or ensure improvements to services commensurate to population growth Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process. Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>Allocating all additional housing to smaller villages may place development in some settlements where no or few services exist. This would increase the need to travel, increases pollution from vehicles and noise.</p> <p>Too much additional development in rural areas may result in pollution incidences and reduce tranquillity.</p> <p>Mitigation: Further site allocations work may be required to ensure that further appropriate sites are available and appropriate</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	✓	x	✓	x	x
	<p>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</p>		<p>Allocating all additional housing to towns and larger villages would reduce the critical mass of demand for public transport in some areas; it would however support existing services in the towns and larger villages where transport options already exist. The towns and larger villages have a good range of services and amenities so the need to travel by car would be reduced.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>

	Option A All in Science Vale		Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
	<p>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.</p> <p>Science Vale has a number of existing housing allocations and the current infrastructure may not be able to withstand further allocations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>The increase in housing numbers may result in a detrimental effect on the biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.</p>	

	Option A All in Science Vale	Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages	Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages
	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>
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.	<p>✓✓</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term</p>	<p>x</p> <p>The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations.</p> <p>Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of</p>	<p>x</p> <p>The provision of additional homes will require the use of greenfield land. This option does not automatically take account of designations.</p> <p>Mitigation: A landscape Capacity Assessment should be carried out to inform the site selection process</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of</p>

	Option A All in Science Vale		Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
	Significance of effect: Significant		effect: Significant		effect: Significant	
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	x		x		x	
	<p>Focusing the additional housing within Science Vale may have a detrimental impact the on historic environment and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Mitigation: The historic and archaeological environment constraints should be identified during the site selection process.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>		<p>Focusing all additional housing at all towns and larger villages may have a detrimental impact on the historic environment and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Henley, Thame and Wallingford and many of the larger villages have constraints with regard to the historic environment and archaeological resources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant</p>	
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.	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>Mitigation / Enhancement: New development to meet prescribed standards of design e.g. Code for Sustainable</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Increasing population may result in putting further pressure on resources for example, water capacity and sewage capacity.</p> <p>Development sites would be smaller and would be less able to benefit from district heating / renewable energy generation.</p>	

	Option A All in Science Vale		Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
	Homes / BREEAM and renewable energy generation. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant		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		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	
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>There are a number of flood zones throughout the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones.</p> <p>Focusing all additional housing within the Science Vale area it may not be possible to mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Use sequential test approach Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>There are a number of flood zones throughout the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Use sequential test approach.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale:</p>		<p>There are a number of flood zones throughout the district, although land is available outside of the flood zones; although there is less certainty through this approach.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement: Use sequential test approach.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale:</p>	

	Option A All in Science Vale		Option B Allocating sites in the towns and larger villages		Option C Allocating sites in the smaller villages	
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	0 No direct Impact		0 No direct Impact		0 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 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	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>This approach may enhance the rural economy.</p> <p>Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement / Mitigation: Ensure good sustainable transport links are provided to enhance the rural economy.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	
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.	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation/ Enhancement: Continue to monitor future housing numbers.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing:</p>		<p>Focussing all additional housing in towns and larger villages would not benefit the development of the knowledge based economy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect.</p> <p>Likelihood:</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>This approach will not support improvement to the infrastructure required across the Science Vale area.</p> <p>Enhancement / Mitigation: There is little scope to enhance/mitigate this effect.</p> <p>Likelihood:</p>	

	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 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	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0	0
	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: 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 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

✓✓	✓	x x	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 residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	<p>x</p> <p>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 required infrastructure may not be in place to support further development.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>Allowing no further growth at Didcot on top of the existing allocations; significant positive effects have been noted.</p> <p>Our strategy provides for around 6,500 homes to be built at Didcot to 2027. A number of growth and infrastructure projects are in place to accommodate the growth. No further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion.</p> <p>Enhancement:</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
		<p>The positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements.</p> <p>Ensure infrastructure is phased through-out.</p> <p>Continue to monitor housing allocations as set out in the C.S</p>
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.	<p>x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>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.</p> <p>New development could provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour, resulting in potential positive effects.</p> <p>Enhancement: Thames Valley police have suggested that extra homes, may require extra</p>

	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.	<p>x</p> <p>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 phases whilst infrastructure is not in place. Capacity of services would be stretched therefore accessibility to services would deteriorate.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>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 timely fashion.</p> <p>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.</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	x As above	✓✓ As above
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	x 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 run-off. 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 accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	x 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
	<p>development phrases whilst infrastructure is not in place.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>further growth will allow these projects to continue in a timely fashion.</p> <p>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</p>
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	<p style="text-align: center;">x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓✓</p> <p>Mitigation is in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity, through-out the development of the existing allocations. Therefore significant positive effects are noted.</p> <p>Enhancement: Continue to monitor biodiversity as set out in the C.S.</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
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.	<p>x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.</p>
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	<p>x</p> <p>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</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>Mitigation is in place conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources. Therefore significant positive effects are noted.</p> <p>Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
	<p>the mitigation and to continue to monitor progress.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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.	<p>x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>Mitigation is in place to address the causes and effects of climate change. Therefore significant positive effects are noted.</p> <p>Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.</p>
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	<p>x</p> <p>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</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>Mitigation is in place to reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding. Therefore significant positive effects are noted.</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Enhancement Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.</p>
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	<p>x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>✓✓</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Continue to monitor the situation as set out in the C.S.</p>

	Option 1	Option 2
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	x 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 through-out. Continue to monitor housing allocations as set out in the C.S
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;	x 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.	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0
	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: 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.

✓✓	✓	xx	x	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

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	
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	✓✓	xx	✓✓	xx	✓✓	xx	✓✓	xx	✓✓	xx	✓✓	xx
	Chalgrove Airfield is a partially previously developed site adjacent to the B480 comprising 130 Ha. At a nominal density of 30dph, 3,900 dwellings might be accommodated on the site, 3,500 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period. The site is in single ownership, having been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to the Homes and Community Agency (HCA). Single ownership can provide a greater certainty of delivery, which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. Significant negative effects have been identified due to the relative isolation of the		This greenfield site comprises 500 Ha, at a density 30dph 15,000, might be accommodated on the site, 3,500 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period; which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. The site is approx. 13 miles from Oxford. The site is made up of four land ownerships. These owners are promoting their combined land for residential development. This development would create a 'new town' rather than an extension to an existing settlement and would therefore provide		The site would form an urban extension to Oxford. It comprises 300 Ha, at a density 30dph 9000 dwellings might be accommodated on the site, 3,500 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period; which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. The site is 4 miles direct along the A4144 to Oxford city centre by bus. The area falls within four different landownerships, it is considered available. Existing Sewage treatment works are within the site boundary, these are not compatible with good living environment (smell), and mitigation		The site would form an urban extension to Oxford. It comprises of 128ha. 1,400 dwellings might be accommodated on the site within this plan period, which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. The site is 3 miles direct along the A420 to Oxford city centre by bus or 6.8 miles along the eastern bypass, in a private vehicle. The land ownership suggests development is likely to be deliverable. (1,400 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period) Proximity to Oxford with existing infrastructure and		The site comprises of 40.5ha 1,000 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. The site would form an urban extension to Oxford and is located to the west of Risinghurst which is an outlying residential area of Oxford, just outside the Eastern Bypass Road which forms part of the Oxford ring road. It is about 1 mile (1.6 km) east of the centre of Headington and 3 miles (4.8 km) east of Oxford city centre. The site is available from the land owner.		The site comprises of 675ha 3,500 – 4,000 dwellings are being considered within this Plan period on the site, which will result in significant positive effects in terms of providing housing. The site is extremely large, it encompasses the village of Elsfield, and the boundary is as far north as Woodeaton and south to the A40. Elsfield 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	

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.					
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.	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
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	A new settlement / urban extension would provide the opportunity to design a safe environment which could reduce and prevent antisocial behaviour, resulting in positive effects . Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. Ensure good quality urban design is implemented and work with the local community. Work with Thames Valley police. Likelihood: High Scale: Localised Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Not significant.					
	xx	xx	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services	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 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 have good accessibility to Chalgrove due to the sites	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 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.	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. 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 community facilities within these areas. The area is	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. 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 has some local scale retail, a community	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. 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 effects are identified.	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. 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. 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
	<p>location on the east side of the B480, resulting in significant negative effects towards access to services.</p> <p>Development could provide the opportunity to improve services in Chalgrove, through the CiL requirements and the IDP.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population.</p> <p>Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Continue to work with the agents GVA to ensure a masterplan is produced with all mitigation recommendations incorporated.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects across the district.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>	<p>Development would have to provide health, education, recreation, community etc facilities as part of the scheme through CiL requirements and the IDP.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Integration with the villages and towns nearby would be essential, however the identity of these places should be protected.</p> <p>A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations.</p> <p>Loss of identity of the surrounded villages will be detriment and the impacts are unlikely to be reverted.</p> <p>Likelihood:</p>	<p>served by several schools, healthcare facilities, and 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. Therefore Positive effects are identified,</p> <p>Services and facilities are available, there is a primary and secondary school, community centre and allocated employment sites. The capacity of existing schools would not be able to cope with an adjacent new settlement so new schools, as well as other services, would need to be provided as part of the development, to prevent negative effects.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Integration with Littlemore and Blackbird Leys would be essential.</p>	<p>centre and school. Barton Park is a planned 800+ residential development adjacent to Wick Farm that will also provide health, education and community services. Therefore Positive effects are identified.</p> <p>There are a number of PRow that cross the sites.</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Integration with Barton is essential to avoid segregation. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Mix use development with a range of housing tenure is required.</p> <p>Protect access to PRow.</p> <p>A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided,</p>	<p>There is a ProW to the left of the site boundary.</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Integration with Risinghurst is essential to avoid segregation. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Mix use development with a range of housing tenure is required.</p> <p>Protect access to PRow.</p> <p>A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision is not provided, negative effects will occur especially when combined with the existing housing allocations.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term</p>	<p>scale retail, a community centre and school. Barton Park is a planned 800+ residential development adjacent to Wick Farm that will also provide health, education and community services. Therefore Positive effects are identified.</p> <p>There are a number of PRow that cross the sites and the Oxford Greenbelt way borders the western boundary.</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Integration with Barton is essential to avoid segregation. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>Mix use development with a range of housing tenure is required, to improve the availability of larger dwellings.</p> <p>Protect access to PRow.</p> <p>A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations.</p>

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 people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	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
	xx	xx	xx	x	x	x
	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
	<p>The site is relatively isolated and does not have good accessibility to Chalgrove due the sites location on the east side of the B480.</p> <p>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. Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases, pedestrian access should be improved across the B480.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative effects will occur this may lead to a break down in social cohesion developing long term problems within the area.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect:</p>	<p>Overhead power line, the high pressure gas mains and floodplain which will restrict development in part of the site.</p> <p>Therefore development could propose a risk to human health and well-being both during construction and operational phases.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the M40, noise and air quality could result in negative health impacts. Any further development would increase noise and reduce air quality.</p> <p>There are a number of small villages and hamlets surrounding the site These places will be impacted by a settlement being developed nearby, this may result in a breakdown of community and social cohesion.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Undertake a review of the existing legal tenure relating to the existing utilities infrastructure within the site boundary and any restrictions likely to be imposed.</p>	<p>The ethnic diversity of the population has increased markedly over the last decade. In 2011 29% of residents were from an ethnic group other than White British, compared to 12% in 2001</p> <p>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 community facilities within these areas. The area is served by several schools, healthcare facilities, and 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.</p> <p>The villages of Toot Baldon, Marsh Baldon and Nuneham Courtney are located to the south of the site.</p> <p>Social cohesion is an important aspect of any future residential development within the area. Additional development may put pressure on existing communities, reducing community cohesion resulting in negative effects.</p>	<p>Additional development may put pressure on existing communities, reducing community cohesion resulting in negative effects.</p> <p>Wick Copse is within the proposed development site and is an area of accessible countryside.</p> <p>There are AQMA's in Barton and Headington, which are within Oxford City's administrative area.</p> <p>There are a number of PRoW that cross the sites.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Good urban design principles should be implanted to ensure social cohesion occurs, access to community and faith groups should be integrated into the development, through the masterplan process.</p> <p>Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is</p>	<p>and is an area of accessible country side.</p> <p>There are AQMA within in Barton and Headington, which are within Oxford City's administrative area.</p> <p>There is a PRoW to the left of the site.</p> <p>Additional development may put pressure on existing communities, reducing community cohesion resulting in negative effects.</p> <p>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. Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases, pedestrian access should be improved, to Headington and Shotover Country Park.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative effects will occur this may</p>	<p>Additional development may put pressure on existing communities, reducing community cohesion resulting in negative effects.</p> <p>The boundary of the site crosses Wick Copse to the east, which is an area of accessible countryside</p> <p>The proposed development site and is an area of accessible countryside.</p> <p>There are AQMA's in Barton and Headington, which are within Oxford City's administrative area.</p> <p>There are a number of PRoW that cross the sites.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Good urban design principles should be implanted to ensure social cohesion occurs, access to community and faith groups should be integrated into the</p>

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.	<p>Carry out an EMF survey to determine actual readings and advise on any refinement of standoff distances from the existing overhead power lines.</p> <p>Continue liaison with Scottish & Southern and National Grid to discuss and agree no build area/safety zones should their infrastructure remain insitu. The potential to divert their apparatus will also be discussed.</p> <p>An acoustic survey may be required to identify current and future noise levels of the M40. Noise barriers and other mitigation measure may be required to be integrated into new housing.</p> <p>Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Good phasing of development will be required.</p> <p>A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations from detailed site assessments.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Severe health impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Good urban design principles should be implanted to ensure social cohesion occurs, access to community and faith groups should be integrated into the development, through the masterplan process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the sewage works remains a buffer zone would need to be implemented. A good and informative method of consultation should be undertaken with the residents of surrounding areas.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative</p>	<p>promoted throughout the development phases, pedestrian access should be improved across the A40.</p> <p>A good and informative method of consultation should be undertaken with the residents of both Barton and Headington.</p> <p>Ensure Wick Copse remains accessible.</p> <p>Ensure PRoW are protected.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative effects will occur this may lead to a break down in social cohesion developing long term problems within the area. Some areas of Barton have high levels of deprivation and existing issues will not improve and are likely to escalate.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>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: Significant.</p>	<p>development, through the masterplan process.</p> <p>Good urban design principles will be required that ensure accessibility is promoted throughout the development phases, pedestrian access should be improved across the A40.</p> <p>A good and informative method of consultation should be undertaken with the residents of both Barton and Headington.</p> <p>Ensure Wick Copse remains accessible.</p> <p>Ensure PRoW are protected.</p> <p>Cumulative effects If improvements to service provision and accessibility is not provided, negative effects will occur this may lead to a break down in social cohesion developing long term problems within the area. Some areas of Barton have high levels of deprivation and existing issues will not improve and are likely to escalate.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of</p>

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
		<p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Local Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>			<p>effect: Significant.</p>
5. To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	<p>x</p> <p>The site is an airfield which is partially previously developed land.</p> <p>There are no known mineral resources on the site.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction</p>	<p>xx</p> <p>The site is greenfield land any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are a number of Hazardous Installations within and surrounding this site, therefore development proposes a risk to human health</p>	<p>x</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off, resulting in potential negative effects.</p> <p>There are 2 historic landfills within the north west of the site boundary.</p> <p>The sites includes a sewage works, development may result in pollution to soil and water. The sewage works</p>	<p>x</p> <p>The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and operational phase. There</p>	<p>x</p> <p>The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during</p>	<p>xx</p> <p>The site is greenfield land, within the Oxford Greenbelt. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally, both during the construction and operational phase. There</p>

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

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

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	
		<p>to reduce use of personal vehicle use.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>Carry out further discussions with the EA with respect to developing the masterplan.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>		<p>Consider the impacts of the oil buffer zone.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>				<p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Consider the impacts of the oil buffer zone.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Severe impacts will arise without mitigation, both in the short term and long term, with regard to the environment.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant.</p>	
	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	<p>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.</p> <p>The “Oxford Tube” coach service to London could be re-routed here –</p>		<p>The site is an edge of Oxford site, south of the city, within the administrative area of SODC.</p> <p>South of Grenoble Road is located close to the established and well-served settlements of Littlemore and Blackbird</p>		<p>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.</p>		<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	

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

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	<p>The site has limited access as discussed above, leading to potential significant negative effects if development occurs here, without mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>Ensure good urban design principles are implemented within the new settlement and to create good access to Chalgrove Village.</p> <p>Access to other locations where service provision and employment options exist, should be improved by working with infrastructure providers to identify where an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Without mitigation congestion and the associated impacts will increase, this will have a detrimental impact over a wider area. Likelihood:</p>	<p>and other road networks around Oxford which are already near capacity.</p> <p>Due to the location of the site, it is likely that a car based development will occur.</p> <p>During the construction phase a large increase in vehicle movement will occur.</p> <p>The site has limited access as discussed above, leading to potential significant negative effects if development occurs here, without mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Access to other locations where service provision and employment options exist, should be provided.</p>	<p>potential negative effects.</p> <p>There are several cycle friendly routes to Oxford, approx. 20 minutes along flat routes, resulting in positive effects.</p> <p>During the construction phase a large increase in vehicle movement will occur, resulting in potential negative effects.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The area will benefit from the highway improvements carried out at the Kennington and Hinksey Hill interchanges and the proposed re-opening of the Cowley Line.</p> <p>Access to other locations where service provision</p>	<p>positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>services to Barton every 10 minutes, resulting in positive effects, however access to bus stops would be determined by the location of housing on this large site.</p> <p>During the construction phase a large increase in vehicle movement will occur, resulting in potential negative effects.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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 biodiversity	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield		Option 2 Junction 7 M40		Option 3 Grenoble Road		Option 4 Wick Farm		Option 5 Thornhill		Option 6 Lower Elsfield	
	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 site is within an SSSI impact zone. Spartum Fen SSSI is one of a group of important fen sites found in Oxfordshire and lies to the south western boundary of the site. Spartum Fen supports a rich invertebrate fauna including over forty species of nationally uncommon and rare insects. Changes in water supply and water quality have the potential to result in harm to the SSSI. Any new development on this site may lead to		Sandford Brake electricity substation is located to the north of the site within an area of woodland. The woodland is a local wildlife site. No further biodiversity constraints have been identified, resulting in no impact to biodiversity constraints. Additional development in this areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green		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;		Shotover Country Park is located to the south of the proposed site. The country park covers most of the 100ha of land between Shotover Plain and the Eastern Bypass and falls into two main parts, the southern slopes of Shotover Hill and the flat predominantly wooded land near the bypass. Brasenose Woodland and Shotover Hill within Shotover Country park are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).		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	

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	<p>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 January 2015' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment will be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development in this areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes.</p> <p>Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey.</p> <p>Ensure further HRA Appropriate Assessment</p>	<p>significant negative effects on the SSSI.</p> <p>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' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment will be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Current impact is uncertain until a Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken.</p> <p>Additional development in this areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green</p>	<p>infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>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' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment will be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>Additional development in this areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could</p>	<p>butterflies include the purple hairstreak, brown hairstreak, common blue and marbled white. (BBOWT2015) Changes in water supply and water quality have the potential to result in harm to the SSSI Any new development on this site may lead to negative effects on the SSSI. Any new development on this site may lead to significant negative effects on the SSSI.</p> <p>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' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment will be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain</p>	<p>Any new development on this site may lead to significant negative effects on the SSSI.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to a Nature Conservation Target Area.</p> <p>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' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further HRA Appropriate Assessment will be carried out at the next stage of the Plan making process. Therefore current effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>Additional development in this areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement</p>	<p>and insect life; butterflies include the purple hairstreak, brown hairstreak, common blue and marbled white (BBOWT, 2015). Changes in water supply and water quality have the potential to result in harm to the SSSI Any new development on this site may lead to negative effects on the SSSI. Any new development on this site may lead to significant negative effects on the SSSI.</p> <p>Longwood and woodeaton woodland are within the site boundary and are local wildlife sites, therefore development may result in negative effects.</p> <p>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' The HRA Report considered four potential growth options. Further Appropriate Assessment would need to be carried</p>

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

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
		<p>and water resources use and pollution.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>and water resources use and pollution.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: Regional Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>
	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,	<p>The site is an airfield which is partially previously developed land.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The site is not within the Greenbelt or an AONB, it is greenfield land, and any removal of greenfield land can reduce the quality of the soil from surface run-off.</p> <p>The site is within an SSSI impact zone as discussed above, resulting in potential negative effects if development were to take place</p>	<p>The site is within the Oxford Greenbelt.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been</p>	<p>The site is greenfield land within the Oxford Greenbelt.</p> <p>The Greenbelt function in this area is the contribution of the open countryside character of the higher ground to the green backdrop to Oxford.</p> <p>A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Please see Local Green Belt Study for South Oxfordshire District Council Final Report Sept</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A Greenbelt review (Sept 2015) has been undertaken and suggests that despite having views of the city, the rural, and</p>

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

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
	<p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity.</p> <p>A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.</p> <p>Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity.</p> <p>A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.</p> <p>Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>and maintain the rural setting of Oxford and nearby settlements but the most northerly area may have potential for housing subject to landscape and visual mitigation. Potential significant negative effects are identified.</p> <p>There are no known mineral resources on the site.</p> <p>There is a very high risk of surface water flooding which can reduce soil quality.</p> <p>Tranquillity of the area with be reduced, resulting in potential negative effects if development were to take place</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity.</p> <p>The LCA recommends that a small part in the south-east of the site may be suitable and subject to a review of the site's contribution to the Green Belt.</p> <p>Care should be taken that any Suggested</p>	<p>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 if development were to take place.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>There are no known mineral resources on the site.</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity.</p> <p>The LCA recommends that only a very small part in the south-east of the site may be suitable and subject to a review of the site's contribution to the Green Belt. Care should be taken that any suggested development does not have an adverse impact on the open character of the adjacent Green Belt.</p> <p>A full detailed landscape and visual impact</p>	<p>The LCA does not recommend that the area to be taken forward to LCA Phase 2 assessment.</p> <p>Care should be taken that any suggested development does not have an adverse impact on the open character of the adjacent Green Belt.</p> <p>Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term effects will have a negative effect on the Greenbelt and tranquillity. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	<p>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. Resulting in potential negative effects if development were to take place.</p> <p>Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off.</p> <p>There are no known mineral resources on the site.</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity.</p> <p>A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term detrimental effects on</p>

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	
					<p>development does not have an adverse impact on the open character of the adjacent Green Belt.</p> <p>A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.</p> <p>Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>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</p>				<p>landscape importance, biodiversity and soil quality. Likelihood: High Scale: District wide Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Significant</p>	
9. To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality	Option 1 Chalgrove Airfield		Option 2 Junction 7 M40		Option 3 Grenoble Road		Option 4 Wick Farm		Option 5 Thornhill		Option 6 Lower Elsfield	
	✓	xx	✓	xx	✓	x	✓	xx	✓	x	✓	xx
	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 Chalgrove Airfield	Option 2 Junction 7 M40	Option 3 Grenoble Road	Option 4 Wick Farm	Option 5 Thornhill	Option 6 Lower Elsfield
design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	<p>negative effects if development where to occur here without mitigation.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.</p> <p>Ensure the design manual is implemented.</p> <p>Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District</p>	<p>and these are very close to the site.</p> <p>There are known archaeological constraints within the site and adjacent to the site boundary, further investigative works would need to be carried out to prevent potential significant negative effects.</p> <p>Latchford House is a grade 2 listed building, located within the site and there are a number of listed buildings, which could be impacted by any development surrounding the site.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be</p>	<p>would need to be carefully considered.</p> <p>Any additional development would, however, be located in an area of landscape that includes significant 20th century residential development, electricity pylons and other structures and as such its contribution to the significance of these heritage assets has been diminished.</p> <p>Shakespeare's Way National Trail is adjacent to the northern part of the site.</p> <p>The Toot Baldon Conservation Area is located to the south of the site, there are a number of archeology constraints within and adjacent to the site.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation,</p>	<p>agricultural setting of Wick Farm.</p> <p>The land to the east of Bayswater Road makes less of a contribution although further work is needed to determine the archaeological potential associated with the probable location of the medieval settlement of Stowford and the water management system associated with Bayswater Mill.</p> <p>There are a number of conservation areas surrounding the site: Elsfield, Stanton St John and Beckley.</p> <p>Therefore potential significant negative effects may occur.</p> <p>There are known archaeological constraints within the site boundary, therefore potential significant negative effects may occur.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>	<p>There are known archaeological constraints within the site and adjacent to the site boundary.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation.</p> <p>Ensure the design manual is implemented.</p> <p>Cumulative effects The district's historic environment including archaeological resources, could be impacted from any development. Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm:</p>	<p>agricultural setting of Wick Farm, which is adjacent to the site on the south east of the boundary.</p> <p>The land to the east of Bayswater Road makes less of a contribution although further work is needed to determine the archaeological potential associated with the probable location of the medieval settlement of Stowford and the water management system associated with Bayswater Mill.</p> <p>Elsfield conservation area is within the site boundary and there are a number of conservation areas surrounding the site: Stanton St John and Beckley.</p> <p>Therefore potential significant negative effects may occur.</p> <p>There are known archaeological constraints within the site boundary, therefore potential significant negative effects may occur.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Manual. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and</p>

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 desk-based 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 desk-based 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 desk-based 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 building	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects . South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress.		A new town will require considerable resource use both during construction and operation. New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles,		New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects . South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress. Additional dwellings will		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 area of water stress.		New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, resulting potential positive effects . South Oxfordshire is in an area of water stress. Additional dwellings will	

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<p>practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials;</p> <p>b) protecting, enhancing and improving our water supply where possible</p> <p>c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and</p> <p>d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change</p>	<p>Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in potential negative effects. It is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>resulting potential positive effects.</p> <p>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. It is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in potential negative effects. 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It is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP</p> <p>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:</p>	<p>Additional dwellings will put pressure on resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, resulting in potential negative effects. 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It is however assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Include SuDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP</p> <p>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:</p>

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	x	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 level flood compensation.				
	Mitigation: 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. 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.					
12.To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	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
	x	x	x	x	x	x
	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. Mitigation: The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs 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:	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
	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓

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
<p>e) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment;</p> <p>f) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities;</p> <p>g) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and</p> <p>h) thriving economies in market towns and villages</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Monument Park, business park is located across the road on Warpsgrove Lane would provide employment opportunities for new residents, resulting in potential positive effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The airfield is primarily used by the Martin-Baker company for testing ejector seats, the company would need to be relocated.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The site is located 3miles from Oxford.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The site is located 3miles from Oxford.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The site is well connected to Oxford and for road links to London.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The site is located 5 miles from Oxford.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.						
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	0	0	0	0	0
	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact
16. To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	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:

✓✓	✓	x x	x	0	?
Major positive	Minor positive	Major negative	Minor negative	Neutral effect	Uncertain effect

SA Objectives	Oxford Brookes University (former) Campus
1. To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	✓
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is a higher proportion of one bedroom homes in Wheatley than the rest of South Oxfordshire.</p> <p>45 new homes were built between 2001 and 2012 – this is around 1.5% of all new homes across South Oxfordshire.</p> <p>A significant number of new homes could be accommodated on the site, which will result in significant positive effect in terms of providing housing.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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.

✓

x

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 pre-school 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.

✓

x

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 biodiversity	x	?
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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 where 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

x

<p>spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality</p>	
<p>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 from the Green Belt.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The site lies within the Holton Wood SSSI impact zone.</p> <p>The sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone.</p> <p>The sites is not within a mineral consultation zone.</p> <p>Development could lead to potential negative effects without mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term effects will be negative towards this objectives landscape importance and soil quality.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of</p>	

effect:

Significant

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

?

x

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

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.

Likelihood:

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.

✓

x

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 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 damage from, flooding.

0

The site lies within a Nitrate Vulnerability Zone (NVZ).

The site is not in a flood zone.

Mitigation:

Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.

Include SUDS in all designs.

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:

Low Significant

12. To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.

x

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 Direct 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	✓
<p>The Council has involved the community in the decision making process and the community are currently producing a NDP.</p> <p>Mitigation: Continue to work with the local community.</p>	

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)

✓✓	✓	x x	x	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 decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
	<p>The area is situated 2.5 miles away from Culham Village and 1.4 miles from Clifton Hampden.</p> <p>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</p> <p>.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.</p> <p>The sites have been promoted through consultation although the Culham number 1 site is currently in use.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>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 phased alongside new housing development and is integrated with the village of Culham and Clifton Hampden, where appropriate. Affordable homes should be provided within all development settlements. Work with service providers to ensure this is implemented in a timely fashion. A masterplan would need to be developed to encompass all mitigation recommendations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Large scale</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>Policy CSEM3 in the Core Strategy states: <i>‘Culham Science Centre The redevelopment and intensification of Culham Science Centre for research and science based businesses will be supported. Proposals for redevelopment and the intensification of uses with the creation of about 1,000 new jobs will be supported. We will work proactively with Culham to develop an agreed masterplan that facilitates this growth.’</i></p> <p>Due to the location of the CSC, many on-site facilities have been established in order to meet the demands of the resident workforce and visitors. The following amenities are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Restaurant • 2 Site Shops • Children’s Day Nursery • Conference Centre • Lecture Theatre • Sports Facilities • Coffee Shop • Cash Machine • Publications, printing and reprographic services <p>Culham is located 2.5 miles from CSC and is classified as a smaller village with the following services: a pub, a primary school and a church.</p> <p>The Parish of Clifton Hampden contains the villages of Clifton Hampden and Burcot, Located approx. 1.5 miles from CSC. There is a GP surgery, a shop/post office, a church and a pub.</p> <p>The additional new homes will put pressure on existing services, with neighbouring villages and towns, resulting in negative effects.</p> <p>Development could provide the opportunity to improve services in through the CiL requirements and the IDP.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Parish of Clifton Hampden contains the villages of Clifton Hampden and Burcot, Located approx. 1.5 miles from CSC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 office, 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. <p>The additional of new residential development will put pressure on existing services, with neighbouring villages and towns, resulting in negative effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Development could provide the opportunity to improve services in through the CiL requirements and the IDP.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Local</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>			
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	C1	C2	C3	C4
	x	x	x	x
	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
	<p>over capacity at the sewage works, the area is within in an area with high chance of flooding from surface water, the area also lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone. Therefore potential negative effects have been identified.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>The eastern edge of the site is adjacent to the train line and Culham station, there is a potential for noise pollution for new residents. Therefore potential negative effects have been identified.</p>	<p>Any development on greenfield land would increase hard surfaces, which can increase the risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The site is not within a flood zone 2 or 3.</p> <p>There is a sewage works to the south of CSC, any increase in housing could lead to over capacity at the sewage works, the area is within in an area with high chance of flooding from surface water, the area also lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone. Therefore potential negative effects have been identified.</p> <p>The train line passes alongside both parcels of land and Culham</p>	<p>Any development on greenfield land would increase hard surfaces, which can increase the risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The site is not within a flood zone 2 or 3.</p> <p>Electricity pylons cross the site to the west of Culham station.</p> <p>There is a sewage works to the south of CSC, any increase in housing could lead to over capacity at the sewage works, the area is within in an area with high chance of flooding from surface water, the area also lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone.</p> <p>The train line passes alongside two parcels</p>	<p>Any development on greenfield land would increase hard surfaces, which can increase the risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>This option includes the development of more greenfield land than the other options.</p> <p>The norther edge of the extended area northwest of the railway (C) is within flood zone 3. Electricity pylons cross the site to the west of Culham station. There is a sewage works to the south of CSC, any increase in housing could lead to over capacity at the sewage works, the area is within in an area with high chance of flooding from surface water, the area also lies within a</p>

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

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
				<p>negative effects have been identified.</p> <p>In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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. Cumulative effects Development will not be sustainable in the long term if the development is not resilient to flood risk and climate change, pollution incidents may increase.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>Noise and air pollution may increase which is detrimental to human health.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: High Significant</p>			
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	C1	C2	C3	C4
	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure the ETI results inform the decision making process.</p> <p>Ensure good urban design principles are implemented within the new settlement and to create good access to nearby towns and villages.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Long term impacts are dependent on the scale of development chosen for these sites. Without mitigation congestion and the associated impacts may increase, this will have a detrimental impact over a wider area.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Regional</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	C1	C2	C3	C4
	x	x	x	x
	All sites are within the conservation target area (CTA), and are within Culham Brake SSSI impact zone, therefore development may result in negative effects .			
	The land adjoining the Thames at Culham is of significant ecological importance and is being carefully managed under Natural England's Stewardship Scheme. Therefore development may result in negative effects .			
	Subject to seasonal flooding and water-logging, these water meadows provide a very specific habitat for a diverse range of flora and fauna. Therefore development may result in negative effects .			
	<p>The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's.</p> <p>Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	There are pockets of broadleaf deciduous woodland within C1	The north west corner of C2 is within Culham Brake SSSI impact zone.	The north west corner of C2 and C3 is within Culham Brake SSSI impact zone.	The coppice & Furze Brake are located to the north and there are pockets of broadleaf deciduous woodland to the south of CSC.
	<p>Mitigation/enhancement: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced. Incorporate green infrastructure into the design and biodiversity enhancement schemes. Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure further HRA Appropriate Assessment is carried out and all recommendations are included in the Local Plan 2032.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Development on land within or adjacent to nature conservation target area will not support targets. 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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: Regional</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect:</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>the waste management site safeguarding policy in the emerging new Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Part 1 – Core Strategy policy W11)</p> <p>Mitigation/enhancement: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Boundary trees and hedgerows contribute to the wider Green Belt and should be retained.</p> <p>Consider mitigation measures to reduce impact on tranquillity and It is important to avoid the perception of the settlements merging.</p> <p>Carry out a Landscape Capacity Assessment, followed by a full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment to inform the final capacity of the sites.</p> <p>Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts.</p> <p>Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SuDS.</p> <p>Consult with Oxfordshire County Council, reference waste and minerals safeguarding policies.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Without mitigation the cumulative and long term effects will be negative towards this objectives landscape importance.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District wide</p> <p>Temp or perm:</p>			

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 the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	C1	C2	C3	C4
	0	?	0	?
	<p>Clifton Hampden and its open, rural setting form part of a historic settlement pattern that contributes to the character of the setting of historic Oxford City. Resulting in significant negative effects. if development were to occur (C4)</p> <p>Culham station and Culham station over bridge are Grade 11 listed. Thame Lane Bridge at the north west corner of the site is Grade 11 listed. These would need to be protected to prevent negative effects.</p> <p>The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would consider the impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>There are known archaeological constraints. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation would reduce the uncertainties identified.</p> <p>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 if required.</p> <p>Cumulative effects</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>The district's historic environment including archaeological resources may be lost or damaged from any development.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p> <p>Significance of effect: Significant.</p>			
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	C1	C2	C3	C4
	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles, which will result in positive effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Include SUDS in all designs.</p> <p>Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials.</p> <p>Consider implementing decentralised energy. For example: CHP</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
the effects of climate change.	<p>Continue to work with Thames water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained.</p> <p>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.</p>			
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	C1	C2	C3	C4
	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x
	<p>The site is previously development land</p> <p>The site is not within a flood zone.</p> <p>There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability</p>	<p>Part of the site is brownfield land and the northern section is greenfield land</p> <p>Any removal of greenfield land is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.</p>	<p>The site is not within a flood zone 2 or 3</p> <p>There is high chance of flooding from surface water, the sites lies within a nitrate vulnerability zone and groundwater /water protection zone.</p>	<p>Any removal of greenfield land is likely to increase hard surfaces, which can result in surface water flooding.</p> <p>This option includes the removal of more greenfield land, than the other 3 options.</p>

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

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>Development will not be sustainable in the long term if the development is not resilient to flood risk and climate change.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing: Short to long term Significance of effect: Low Significant.</p>			
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	C1	C2	C3	C4
	x	x	x	x
	<p>The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Likelihood: High Scale: District Temp or perm: Perm Timing:</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 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	✓	x	✓	x
	<p>Additional housing will increase the population and maintain and enhance the rural economy, by supporting and enhancing the larger villages. 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. Location of the site results in significant positive effects.</p> <p>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. Location of the site results in significant positive effects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Ensure any loss of employment land is replaced or integrated within the residential development.</p> <p>Encourage local work force and on the job skill training and ensure access and infrastructure is provided.</p> <p>Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.</p> <p>Work with service providers to ensure a fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications is provided through-out the district.</p> <p>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.</p>			
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally	C1	C2	C3	C4
	✓	x	✓	x
	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			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
<p>recognised innovation and enterprise zone by:</p> <p>a) attracting new high value businesses;</p> <p>b) supporting innovation and enterprise;</p> <p>c) delivering new jobs;</p> <p>d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and</p> <p>e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.</p>		<p>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. Location of the site results in significant positive effects.</p> <p>Policy CSEM3 in the Core Strategy states: ‘<i>Culham Science Centre The redevelopment and intensification of Culham Science Centre for research and science based businesses will be supported. Proposals for redevelopment and the intensification of uses with the creation of about 1,000 new jobs will be supported. We will work proactively with Culham to develop an agreed masterplan that facilitates this growth.</i>’</p> <p>Due to the location of the CSC, many on-site facilities have been established in order to meet the demands of the resident workforce and visitors. The following amenities are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff Restaurant • 2 Site Shops • Children’s Day Nursery • Conference Centre • Lecture Theatre • Sports Facilities • Coffee Shop • Cash Machine • Publications, printing and reprographic services <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>		

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	<p>businesses and the economy and hence there is a need for fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications.</p> <p>See also the information above in objective 13.</p> <p>Mitigation: The negative effects identified above could be improved by the addition of mitigation, positive effects could also be enhanced.</p> <p>Development at Culham No.1 sit: Ensure any loss of employment land is replaced or integrated within the residential development.</p> <p>Encourage local work force and on the job skill training and ensure access and infrastructure is provided.</p> <p>Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses.</p> <p>Work with service providers to ensure a fast and reliable access to the internet and mobile phone communications is provided through-out the district.</p> <p>Cumulative effects Long term positive effects towards employment if mitigation is applied.</p> <p>Likelihood: High</p> <p>Scale: District</p> <p>Temp or perm: Perm</p> <p>Timing: Short to long term</p>			

SA Objectives	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4
	Significance of effect: Significant.			
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	0	0	0
	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact	No Direct Impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	0	0	0	0
	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. 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.

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 C.C	<p>Table 5 SA Summary of Key findings housing distribution options: A – H</p> <p>The section for SA in this table highlights that all options have potential to have a minor negative effect with regard the district's historic environment. This is not correct however as many of the options have the potential to contain archaeological sites of national importance and as such would require physical preservation as set out in the NPPF.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The following mitigation recommendations are included within the SA report :</p> <p>A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation if required.</p>

	<p>Development of such sites could therefore be a major negative effect.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Oxfordshire C.C	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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)</p>	These comments have been included in the SA Report June 2016 Culham Sustainability Appraisal.
Oxford City	<p>The City Council has a particular objection to the assessment against Objective 8 of Option F (focus development next to major urban areas).</p>	<p>It is necessary to assess a number of alternative options.</p> <p>Further evidence has now been produced to reflect these concerns and a number of strategic sites have been assessed through the SA</p>

		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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>
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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, Policies and Programmes

List of International Plans, Policies 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, Policies 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, Policies 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, Policies 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 presumption in favour of sustainable development	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Growth and Infrastructure Act, A Housing Strategy for England, National Adaptation Programme, Plan for Growth BIS, , Lifting the Barriers to 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 of, climate change	NPPF, NPPGs, Climate Change Act, National Adaptation Programme, UK Climate Change Programme, UK Carbon Transition Plan, Flood and Water Management Act, National Policy Statements.
Conserve and enhance areas that have been designated for their significant contribution to the natural environment	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, NPPF, NPPGs, Natural Environment White Paper
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 transport, walking, and cycling	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, UK Carbon Transition Plan, UK 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 environment	NPPF, A Housing Strategy for England, English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015, Planning for Town Centres
Prioritising the use of previously developed land	NPPF, NPPGs, Biodiversity 2020.
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 services, social and cultural wellbeing, and health.	NPPF, NPPGs, Planning for Town Centres, National Policy Statements.
Increased local control over, and input to, decisions, finances, and services	Localism Act, NPPF, NPPGs, , Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Unlocking Growth in 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 population	National Policy Statements.

Meeting the needs of Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites.
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters 	10, 5

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants <p>Drinking water protected areas: The objectives for drinking water protected areas are to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Recreational waters (bathing waters) Bathing waters are designated waters and beaches that large numbers of bathers use. The objective for bathing waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. <p>Nutrient sensitive areas (Nitrate vulnerable zones)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Nitrates Directive is to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent further such pollution occurring. <p>Nutrient sensitive areas (Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive is: to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges <p>Natura 2000 sites: Water dependent Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The provisions of the WFD only relate to water dependent Natura 2000 sites or water 	

Plan, Policy, or Programme	Objectives	Related SA objective (s)
	<p>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.</p> <p>Progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Cross-cutting themes of the Management Plan</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> climate change social inclusion health and well-being lifelong learning ecosystem services environmental sustainability <p>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.</p>	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	<p>The plan has the following aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>The Management Plan 2014-19 will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i>	Related SA objective (s)
<p>Aims to unleash a new wave of innovation-led growth by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small business including Harwell Innovation Hub, and the UK Atomic Energy Agency Culham Advanced Manufacturing 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; • provide £95m public and £550m housing provider investment; • lever in close to £600m of private sector investment through site development, transport infrastructure, skills schemes, and innovation centres; and • create 18,600 new jobs. 	<p>15 / 16</p>
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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</p>	

Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal <i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i>	Related SA 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 <i>Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership</i>	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Oxfordshire Partnership	Related SA Objective (s)
Implications for the local plan The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 / 13
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 from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA 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)
<p>The Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the minerals strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Waste Planning Objectives</p> <p>The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the waste strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA Objective(s)
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vii. Seek to maintain opportunity for necessary disposal of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>x. Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.</p>	

Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Version August 2015 (updated from draft Plan Feb 2014)	Related SA Objective(s)
<p>The plan identifies the following areas of search for minerals in South Oxfordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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.</p>	

Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of local roads, footways, and cycleways, including resilience to climate change. • Reduce congestion • Reduce casualties 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. 	4 / 5 / 6 / 14
<p>Implications for the local plan</p>	

Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan: 2011-2030, April 2011 Oxfordshire County Council	Related SA 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)
<p>Policies relevant to spatial planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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. 	5 / 10 / 12 / 13
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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.</p>	

Oxfordshire Biodiversity Plan 2015, Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum	Related SA Objectives(s)
<p>The plan contains specific Conservation Target Area objectives for each CTA in Oxfordshire. For South Oxfordshire these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>The overall objectives for Oxfordshire for UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<p>4 / 7 / 8 / 11 / 18</p>
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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</p>	

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Water Management Plans that might be necessary. 	11
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 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.	6 / 8 / 18

Aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, farmers 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform Didcot into a lively thriving town through regeneration of the central area and 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 2009 - 2026		Related SA Objective (s)
South Oxfordshire's Community Strategy is part of the Oxfordshire Partnership's 2030 Strategy and delivery plan. The partnership's vision is that 'South Oxfordshire should be an attractive, successful, vibrant, and safe place where people chose to live, work and visit. It should be a place where everyone can enjoy a good quality of life and a strong sense of community'. The aims of the strategy are split across three themes:		All objectives
Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2009 - 2026		Related SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase inward investment• Develop a skilled and motivated workforce matched to local business needs and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conserve resources and reduce energy consumption• Prepare for and respond to the effects of climate change	
Thriving communities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce crime and the fear of crime• Meet people’s housing needs in South Oxfordshire• Balance housing development with protecting and enhancing the environment• Improve the support service for voluntary, community, and faith groups• Support local people to develop inclusive plans for their area• Promote and support opportunities for people of all ages to get involved in community life and support inclusive and cohesive communities• Promote access to services• Improve people’s health and well-being by providing quality health care and proactively working in partnership to prevent ill health		
Implications for the local plan <p>The local plan can reflect some of the aims of the community strategy, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare our year on year performance • 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 	All objectives
Implications for the local plan 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 <i>South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	Relevant SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall supply of housing, especially affordable housing • Improve the quality of the existing housing stock • Prevent homelessness and improve housing options • Develop sustainable communities • Meet the housing need of vulnerable groups, including older people and younger people leaving care 	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 6
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).	
South and Vale Community Safety Partnership Rolling annual plan 2015 -16 (updated) South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Council	Relevant SA Objective (s)

<p>The partnership's annual rolling plan</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and reduce reoffending 2. protecting vulnerable people 3. 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 	2 / 3 / 4 / 17
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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.</p>	

South Oxfordshire Corporate Strategy 2012-2016 <i>South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent delivery of key services • Effective management of resources • Meeting housing need • Build the local economy • Support for communities 	
<p>Implications for the local plan</p> <p>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.</p>	

Wallingford Town Centre The Future: Vision Strategy and Action Plan 2006 <i>Civic Trust, Wallingford Town Council, and South Oxfordshire District Council</i>	Relevant SA Objective (s)
<p>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.</p>	<p>2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 9 / 14 / 15</p>
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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 14 / 15</p>
Implications for the local plan Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the development plan for the district, however, in producing the local plan the council take into consideration the views of residents as expressed through existing neighbourhood plans.	

Community Led Plans	Relevant SA Objective (s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>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.</p>	