

# EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

## Joint Local Plan

Submission Version

(Regulation 22)



This topic paper supports the Joint Local Plan 2041.

We have prepared topic papers to present a coordinated view of the evidence that has been considered in drafting the Joint Local Plan 2041. We hope this will make it easier to understand how we have reached our position.

### **Publication history**

This topic paper was first published in January 2024, and was updated in October 2024 and released with the Regulation 19 publication version of the Joint Local Plan.

This December 2024 version contains the following updates since the October 2024 version:

- Addition of a summary of the ELNA Phase 2.
- Addition of a summary of the Dalton Barracks Employment Assessment.
- Addition of an overview of the updates to policy JT3: Affordable Workspace informed by ELNA Phase 2.
- Addition of a rationale for quantum of employment land allocated at Dalton Barracks.
- Addition of a summary of how the Joint Local Plan supports future economic needs.

# Contents

Section 1: Introduction.....	3
Section 2: Background .....	4
Section 3: Evidence.....	6
Section 4: Policy Approach .....	17
Section 5: Conclusions.....	22

# **Section 1: Introduction**

- 1.1 This topic paper has been prepared to set out the evidence base and reasoning behind the employment land needs policies in the Joint Local Plan 2041, which are:
  - Policy JT1: Meeting employment needs
  - Policy JT3: Affordable workspace
  
- 1.2 This paper also sets out the evidence base and reasoning behind the employment potential at Dalton Barracks Garden Village, Shippon.

## Section 2: Background

- 2.1 The Joint Local Plan sets out our vision for how we would like the districts to be, looking ahead to 2041. The part of the vision linked to this topic is:

*Where there are valuable and rewarding jobs, embracing clean technologies, and growing the opportunities in Science Vale for the districts to contribute on a national and international scale to solving pressing global issues.*

- 2.2 The Plan also sets a number of objectives for the Plan to meet. The objective linked to this topic is:

*Plan for enough new jobs, a flourishing local economy, and a wide range of jobs, not only in the science and innovation sector for which the districts are well known, but in the foundational economy which underpins this and provides people's day to day needs.*

- 2.3 The NPPF describes the Government's vision for building a strong, responsive and competitive economy. In relation to the economy and employment land, the NPPF states that:

*'Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. Planning policies should:*

- *Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration;*
- *Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;*
- *Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment; and*
- *Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices (such as live-work accommodation), and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances.'* (Paragraph 86).

- 2.4 Planning Practice Guidance states that local authorities need to prepare an evidence base to understand existing business needs, which will have to reflect local circumstances and market conditions. The PPG emphasises the importance of considering projections (based on past trends) and forecasts (based on future scenarios) to understand future needs.

## Employment uses

2.5 Employment uses are defined by the Use Classes Order<sup>1</sup>. For the purposes of the evidence base, employment uses are split into two: office uses and industrial uses.

What is covered by office uses:

- Use class E(g)(i) – offices
- Use class E(g)(ii) – research and development e.g. lab space

What is covered by industrial uses:

- Use class E(g)(iii) – light industrial
- Use class B2 – general industrial
- Use class B8 – storage and distribution e.g. warehouse

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/757/made>

# **Section 3: Evidence**

## **Employment Land Needs Assessments**

- 3.1 In March 2023 we commissioned consultants (AECOM) to undertake an Employment Land Needs Assessment (ELNA). This study forms part of the wider evidence base to support the Joint Local Plan 2041. The ELNA updates and replaces the previous Employment Land Reviews that were prepared to support the current suite of adopted local plans.
- 3.2 The ELNA consists of two main reports, ELNA Phase 1 (JLP library reference HES08) and ELNA Phase 2 (JLP library reference HES08.1), plus a supplementary assessment titled Employment Potential at Dalton Barracks (JLP library reference HES09).
- 3.3 The main objectives of the ELNA Phase 1 are to assess the quantity and quality of the existing stock of employment land; assess future demands for employment land; and make policy recommendations for employment land policies in the Joint Local Plan. The ELNA was published in support of the preferred options consultation in January 2024.
- 3.4 The main objectives for the ELNA Phase 2 are to review the relative affordability of locations across the districts; review affordable workspace policy and case studies of other local authorities; and make policy recommendations for policy JT3: Affordable Workspace.
- 3.5 The Employment Potential at Dalton Barracks sets out the quantum of employment land that could potentially be accommodated at Dalton Barracks. This informs the employment quantum for policy AS10: Land at Dalton Barracks Garden Village, Shippon.
- 3.6 Each phase of the ELNA is explained below.

## **ELNA Phase 1**

### **Policy context**

- 3.7 Section 1 of the Employment Land Needs Assessment Phase 1 includes a comprehensive review of all relevant national, regional and local policy and guidance.

### **Functional Economic Market Area**

- 3.8 The ELNA Phase 1 begins by defining a functional economic market area (FEMA), as is required in planning practice guidance.

- 3.9 The PPG advises there is no standard approach to defining a FEMA but does set out a number of factors that can be used and some sources of statistical data that together will form the methodology. The methodology for defining the FEMA is therefore based on commuting data, administrative boundaries and housing and commercial property markets.
- 3.10 The objective is to identify an area that records the highest self-containment in terms of commuting flows, and which also best fits the administrative boundaries, housing and commercial property markets.
- 3.11 The ELNA Phase 1 found that South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are relatively self-contained economically, with some important connections either from an economic governance perspective (administrative boundaries), market characteristics (housing and commercial property markets) and connectivity (travel to work and transport infrastructure).
- 3.12 The assessment also concluded that South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are particularly connected with two other local authority areas:
- Oxford (due to the number of workers travelling to or from Oxford, the road and rail network, the housing and property market areas, and economic governance areas)
  - West Oxfordshire (due to the number of workers travelling to or from West Oxfordshire, the road network, the housing and property market areas, and economic governance areas)
- 3.13 The FEMA is therefore defined by the ELNA as covering South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, Oxford, and West Oxfordshire.

### **Socio-economic profile of South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse**

- 3.14 The ELNA Phase 1 also provides a socio-economic profile of the districts using a set of key indicators:
- Population, deprivation, earnings and skill and occupational profile of residents
  - Commuter patterns
  - The workplace economy, by business stock, size and demography (start-ups and closures)
  - Workplace employment, including by industry sector
- 3.15 The data for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse is then benchmarked against the FEMA, the South East region and England. This helps provide



context when considering the changes to the supply and demand for employment land.

3.16 Some of the key points to take from the analysis are that:

- Residents of South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse have higher earnings on average than residents of the South East region or England more widely
- A high proportion of residents hold degree-level qualifications, in line with the FEMA, and at a higher rate than recorded regionally and nationally.
- Our districts are characterised by a high average economic activity rate (includes people in employment and people actively looking for employment) which is broadly comparable to the FEMA, and slightly greater than the regional and national level, over the ten years preceding 2022.
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen in an economic activity rate in South Oxfordshire which is lower than the ten year average. However, Vale of White Horse seems to have strongly recovered in terms of economic activity, as this area now records an economic activity rate that exceeds the ten-year average.
- The employment rates (people in employment) in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse exceed those recorded in the FEMA, and across England and Wales.
- Of the working age population employed in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, around a third have roles in professional occupations, with these occupations representing a larger proportion of overall employment than is recorded regionally and nationally.
- The majority of the 14,215 businesses across the two local authority areas are micro in size (1 to 9 employees).
- Around a fifth of all businesses are in the professional, scientific and technical sector.
- The professional, scientific and technical sector provides the greatest proportion of jobs in both local authority areas.

### **Property market profile**

3.17 This section of the ELNA Phase 1 examines the commercial property market in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. It considers the following property market indicators for each property type:

- Total building stock and floorspace
- Building stock size

- Vacancy rate and vacant floorspace
- Market rent
- Net absorption
- Affordability
- Recent market activities

3.18 Data is derived from CoStar which represents a comprehensive database of up-to-date property market information.

3.19 There is significantly more office space in Vale of White Horse (581,101m<sup>2</sup>) than in South Oxfordshire (216,741m<sup>2</sup>). In South Oxfordshire this is predominantly located in the main town centres of Henley-on-Thames, Wallingford and Thame. The location of the existing office supply in historic towns is reflected in the size and age of the existing stock, which is generally smaller and older than is typical of the FEMA and wider region. Indeed, over half of office buildings in South Oxfordshire pre-date the year 1950 in terms of their construction or most recent refurbishment.

3.20 In the Vale of White Horse, while key town centres such as Abingdon play a prominent role in the office market, much of the stock is located within business park/industrial estate settings, such as Milton Park and Harwell Campus. This is reflected in the size and age of office stock, which is larger and newer than South Oxfordshire, with over a quarter of all buildings constructed or most recently renovated after the year 2000.

3.21 Industrial floorspace is more evenly distributed across the two districts (507,992m<sup>2</sup> in South Oxfordshire and 681,572m<sup>2</sup> in the Vale of White Horse). In South Oxfordshire, a significant amount of industrial floorspace is located around the main centres of Didcot and Thame, with key clusters including Southmead Industrial Estate and Thame Industrial Cluster. In Vale, a significant amount of industrial floorspace is linked to Science Vale and the key locations of Milton Park and Harwell Campus.

3.22 Floorspace is well occupied across both districts, with vacancy rates in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse below the national average.

### **Employment land supply**

3.23 To gain a good understanding of the current supply of employment land in the districts, the ELNA assessed all existing employment clusters (73 in total) and gave a Red Amber Green (RAG) rating against the following criteria:

- Public realm, environment and surroundings

- Accessibility
- Building condition
- Land available for development

3.24 This allowed the assessment to characterise the function, quality and development potential of each of the employment clusters and the findings sit alongside those from the property market profiles. The site survey analysis across both districts highlighted that most of the employment clusters are generally fit for purpose.

### **Employment needs assessment**

3.25 The ELNA Phase 1 sets out three different forecasting scenarios that have been considered to understand the ‘reasonable alternatives’ for potential future growth.

3.26 The three forecasting scenarios are:

- 1) Labour demand – an economic outlook scenario based on employment forecasts from Oxford Economics.

Under this scenario the districts are projected to undergo a relatively large increase in office floorspace, but a decrease in industrial floorspace overall (despite growth in B8 warehousing).

- 2) Past take-up – this scenario considers past employment land take-up rates and projects the trends forward.

Under this scenario the districts are projected to undergo a relatively large increase in office floorspace and industrial floorspace, particularly in warehousing (B8).

- 3) Labour supply – this scenario uses population forecasts to understand the level of additional workforce that need jobs.

Under this scenario the districts are projected to undergo a modest increase in office floorspace and a considerable decrease in industrial floorspace.

3.27 We can plan for the employment growth forecast under any of these three scenarios or take a hybrid approach by selecting one forecast for office uses and one for industrial uses.

3.28 Based on the assessment of employment land in the districts, including the property market, the supply of employment land and socio-economic characteristics of the districts, the ELNA Phase 1 recommends taking a hybrid approach and using the labour demand scenario for offices uses and the past take-up scenario for industrial uses.

- 3.29 Under the labour demand scenario, office space is anticipated to grow due to the districts being home to some high-quality office environments and being a hub for knowledge-intensive uses. The ELNA Phase 1 considers the level of growth forecast for office uses under this scenario to be a feasible projection in light of local market intelligence and development prospects at some of our key employment sites.
- 3.30 The labour demand scenario forecasts a fall in light industrial and general industrial floorspace. However, the ELNA Phase 1 does not recommend taking forward this element of the scenario because their research looking at local market activity shows a robust, competitive performance in market rents over the past decade with vacancy rates well below those at the regional and national level. The ELNA Phase 1 does not consider it likely that this trajectory over the past decade will reverse such that there will be no additional land requirements for these uses to 2041.
- 3.31 The ELNA Phase 1 concludes that the Past Take Up scenario, which forecasts an increase of industrial floorspace over the Plan period, is a more appropriate representation of past performance, local market intelligence and development prospects.
- 3.32 The projected demand for office floorspace up to 2041 is for an estimated net additional 204,969 m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace - 64,885 m<sup>2</sup> of which relates to South Oxfordshire and 140,084 m<sup>2</sup> in Vale of White Horse (under the preferred scenario). This translates to a land requirement of 11.6 hectares in South Oxfordshire and 25 hectares in Vale. This requirement is due to expected growth in sectors that require office space, including research and development, which is likely to be driven by a range of social, demographic and wider economic factors.
- 3.33 The projected demand for industrial floorspace up to 2041 is for an estimated net additional 99,794 m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace, 50,761 m<sup>2</sup> of which sits within South Oxfordshire and 49,033 m<sup>2</sup> in Vale of White Horse (under the preferred scenario). This translates to a land requirement of 11.6 hectares in South Oxfordshire and 11.2 hectares in Vale.
- 3.34 Floorspace requirements are calculated by applying density assumptions on how much floorspace is needed per employee. Plot ratios assumptions are then applied to calculate how much land is needed to deliver that amount of floorspace.

### **Comparison between supply and demand**

- 3.35 The forecast need generated from the preferred scenario is then factored into the supply and demand balance to calculate the net requirement for employment floorspace, which is then converted into land take (in hectares).

The parameters that are used to inform the supply/demand balance are set out in the table below:

### Supply/demand balance for calculating employment land requirements.

#### Parameters

A. Supply of occupied floorspace
B. Current vacant floorspace
C. Total stock of floorspace [A+B]
Forecast
D. Gross Floorspace demand to 2041 (Scenario output)
E. Optimum frictional vacancy at 2041 [% of A+D]
F. Surplus/deficit of vacant floorspace in 2041 [E-B]
G. Gross requirement for floorspace 2023-2041 [C+D+F]
H. Net requirement for floorspace 2019-2041 [G-C]

#### ELNA Phase 1 recommendations

- 3.36 The ELNA Phase 1 makes a number of policy recommendations based on its analysis of employment land. In relation to the level of need across South and Vale, the following recommendation is relevant:

*“Meeting the additional need for employment land should be achieved through land already allocated for development within local plan policy which is yet to come forward, vacant land within existing clusters and approved applications in the planning pipeline.”*

- 3.37 We have taken forward this recommendation in the Joint Local Plan. We have enough land available for employment uses on our existing allocated sites, and coming through the development pipeline to meet our future employment needs. Section 4 of this topic paper explains how the ELNA Phase 1 informed policy JT1: Meeting employment needs.

## ELNA Phase 2

- 3.38 The ELNA Phase 2 builds upon the findings from Phase 1, aiming to provide more detail about specific employment land needs across South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. It focuses on affordability, workspace provision, and the foundational economy. The study assesses the existing and future demand for employment land, highlighting key economic sectors and trends impacting the districts.

## **The Foundational Economy in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse**

- 3.39 The foundational economy refers to essential services and sectors that support everyday life, including healthcare, education, and retail. The ELNA Phase 2 analyses the current contribution of the foundational economy to employment in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse and identifies opportunities for growth.
- 3.40 The ELNA Phase 2 notes that focusing on the foundational economy can provide a more balanced approach to economic development which offers the chance to improve conditions across these sectors, thereby making communities stronger and more resilient, and delivering inclusive growth.

### **Review of relative affordability across the districts**

- 3.41 The ELNA Phase 2 examines the affordability of different employment locations across South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. It considers factors such as rent, land values, and business rates, comparing these between key employment sites. This analysis helps to identify where there may be barriers to business growth and where intervention might be needed to provide affordable workspace.
- 3.42 The ELNA Phase 2 finds that the location of employment space can be a key determinant of affordability. For offices, locations like Abingdon, Didcot and Henley on Thames attract the highest market rental values. The market rental values achieved by industrial properties are also spatially variable, with settlements such as Henley, Chinnor, Watlington and Abingdon attracting higher rents.

### **Review of affordable workspace policy and case studies**

- 3.43 The ELNA Phase 2 reviews local and national policies on affordable workspace provision, with a focus on case studies of successful implementations. It explores how affordable workspaces can support small businesses, startups, and creative industries. The findings suggest that affordable workspace initiatives could play a crucial role in supporting the local economy by providing opportunities for new and growing businesses.
- 3.44 The ELNA Phase 2 identifies policy considerations for affordable workspace. These include stipulating a minimum area to trigger requirement of affordable workspace provision, quantifying the discount to market rate, specifying the duration of the period over which affordable workspace must be provided, determining whether off-site provision or payment-in-lieu is accepted, and

deciding whether to appoint an approved provider for managing affordable workspaces.

## **ELNA Phase 2 conclusions and recommendations**

- 3.45 The ELNA Phase 2 concludes with several recommendations based on its analysis of affordability across the districts and review of affordable workspace policies. It notes that the foundational economy plays a significant role in the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse economy and identifies that available and affordable workspace are required to support the foundational economy.
- 3.46 Stakeholder engagement indicates that affordable workspace availability for foundational businesses is increasingly limited, resulting in businesses relocating to less suitable accommodation in terms of quality, functionality or location.
- 3.47 Analysis conducted as part of the ELNA Phase 2 indicates that there is variability in market rents across the districts, potentially representing locational pinch points for the foundational economy.
- 3.48 The rationale for intervening with affordable workspace policies is that they can support the foundational economy through a variety of means including retaining businesses, encouraging start-ups and offsetting space losses. Protecting foundational economy businesses in this way is essential in order to prevent them from being displaced by higher value, more competitive businesses.
- 3.49 The ELNA Phase 2 recommends that an affordable workspace policy adopted by the councils needs to be flexible. It should prioritise on-site provision but also allow off-site provision or payment-in-lieu. The policy should also be flexible in the required quantum of affordable workspace, and the required discount from market rates.
- 3.50 The report recommends consideration of the various operational models for affordable workspace, for example direct management of the workspaces versus outsourcing operation of these spaces, and prioritising contributions to social value versus prioritising revenues from rental value.
- 3.51 The report notes that in order to be effective the policy needs to reflect the local context both in terms of condition of the local market and also local policy objectives. It recommends that further market testing to build an understanding of space requirements, fit out requirements, lease terms/duration and potential operating models.

- 3.52 Finally, the report identifies that there may be opportunities to build on the success of local initiatives such as 'Meanwhile in Oxfordshire' but advises caution with regards to short lease terms and recommends incorporating lessons learned from previous experiences including engagement with landlords and maximising local regeneration impacts.
- 3.53 We have taken forward these recommendations in the Joint Local Plan. Section 4 of this topic paper explains how the ELNA Phase 2 informed policy JT3: Affordable Workspace.

## Employment Potential at Dalton Barracks

- 3.54 This assessment sets out the quantum of employment that could potentially be accommodated at Dalton Barracks. There are a number of potential methods to quantify the employment or employment land that could be accommodated on the Dalton Barracks site, this report considered three methods.
- 3.55 The first method is to calculate the potential office and industrial floorspace in line with the amount of floorspace per dwelling in the Vale of White Horse. There is 1,262,673m<sup>2</sup> of office and industrial floorspace, and 62,973 dwellings, which equates to 20.1m<sup>2</sup> floorspace for each dwelling in the Vale of White Horse.
- 3.56 Based on 2,750 new homes being delivered on the Dalton Barracks site, this method would require 55,140m<sup>2</sup> of office and industrial floorspace. This equates to 10.5ha of employment land when using the plot ratios in the ELNA Phase 1.
- 3.57 The second method is to allocate sufficient employment land to accommodate the working age adults to be housed at Dalton Barracks. In Vale of White Horse there is an average of 1.35 working age residents per dwelling, so in order to accommodate the working age adults to be housed in the 2,750 new dwellings, the site would need to provide access to 3,170 employment opportunities.
- 3.58 However, not all of these employment opportunities would relate to employment land uses (ie E(g)i-iii, B2 and B8), so when adjusted using the class conversion factors in the ELNA Phase 1, this gives 1,953 job opportunities. Assuming a split of 75% offices and 25% light industrial, this suggests the site could support 39,500m<sup>2</sup> floorspace, which equates to 7.4ha of employment land using the ELNA plot ratios.
- 3.59 The third method is to apply the employment land per dwelling benchmark as set out in the Government's Garden Communities programme, which amounts



to an average of 35m<sup>2</sup> of employment land per dwelling. Applying this to the 2,750 dwellings proposed at Dalton Barracks gives 9.6ha of employment land, which equates to 51,430m<sup>2</sup> using the 75% office 25% light industrial split, and 2,543 jobs using job densities.

3.60 The table below summarises the outputs of the three methodologies.

	<b>Employment (FTE)</b>	<b>Floorspace (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Employment Land (ha)</b>
Method 1	2,330	55,140	10.5
Method 2	1,953	39,500	7.4
Method 3	2,543	51,430	9.6

3.61 Section 4 of this topic paper explains how the Employment Potential at Dalton Barracks assessment informed policy AS10: Land at Dalton Barracks Garden Village, Shippon.

## Section 4: Policy Approach

- 4.1 During January-February 2024 we consulted upon our preferred options. To develop our preferred policy option we reviewed our existing policies in the adopted plans, took on board national policy and practice guidance, and the findings from the ELNA.
- 4.2 We considered four policy options to help determine how much employment land to plan for through the JLP. These were based on the three different forecasting scenarios presented in the ELNA (as explained in Section 3 of this topic paper), in addition to the fourth (preferred) option of selecting a hybrid scenario that combined two of the forecasting scenarios. These are the options that were tested through Sustainability Appraisal.
- Option A (preferred): based on using a combination of the labour demand and past take-up scenarios:  
  
To plan for an additional 25.8 hectares of employment land in South Oxfordshire and 113.2 hectares in the Vale of White Horse.
  - Option B: The labour demand scenario:  
  
An alternative option is to plan for the level of need identified in the ELNA under the labour demand scenario for both office and industrial uses. This would result in a lower need for industrial uses than the preferred option A.  
  
Option B is not preferred because this scenario forecasts a contraction in the supply of industrial uses, which is a considerable divergence from recent market activity and there is limited/no evidence to assume that the trajectory of the last decade will reverse to such an extent that additional land requirements for industrial uses will be negative to 2041.
  - Option C: The past-take-up scenario:  
  
An alternative option is to plan for the level of need identified in the ELNA under the past take-up scenario for both office and industrial uses.  
  
Whilst this option projects a growth in office space needs, it projects a lower need than the preferred option A. Choosing an option with a lower need would risk not planning for enough land. The evidence shows that demand for office uses in our districts is high and the need projected under the labour demand scenario is the most appropriate.
  - Option D: The labour supply scenario:  
  
This last option involves planning for the level of need identified in the ELNA taking into account local labour supply for office and industrial uses. This would result in a lower level of need for both of these uses.

Option D is not preferred because the levels of growth forecast under this scenario do not align with evidence on recent market activity, development prospects and ambitions.

- 4.3 Option A was our preferred option as it is based on taking the labour demand scenario for office uses and the past take-up scenario for industrial uses. The past take-up scenario is an appropriate representation of past performance, local market intelligence and development prospects for industrial uses. Office space is anticipated to grow to the end of the local plan period due to our districts being home to high-quality office environments and being a hub for knowledge intensive uses. As such, the level of growth anticipated for office uses under the labour demand scenario is a feasible projection in light of local market intelligence and development prospects.
- 4.4 Sustainability Appraisal of JLP Policy JT1 found that all elements of the preferred option were predicted to have strong positive effects in terms of economic growth (Objective 10 of the SA framework), more so than the alternative options as they plan for lower levels of employment land, reducing the magnitude of positive economic effects.
- 4.5 Consultation response demonstrated that there was a good level of support for our preferred option. This remains our preferred approach and it is therefore incorporated into the pre-submission publication version of the Joint Local Plan.

## **Meeting employment land requirements**

- 4.6 JT1 sets out 5 types of supply, these are:
- Allocations in the Joint Local Plan
  - Existing allocations that have been carried forward
  - Sites with planning permission (pipeline)
  - Local Development Orders and remaining Enterprise Zones
  - Allocations in neighbourhood plans
- 4.7 Further details of the justification for the allocations can be found in our Site Selection Topic Paper<sup>2</sup>. Our identified supply exceeds our requirements. It should, however, be noted that for the market to function efficiently and to allow for choice and flexibility, it will always be necessary for the supply of land and premises to exceed projected future demand. This also allows for a buffer, if not all of the pipeline permissions come forward.

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<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://www.southandvale.gov.uk/JLPEvidence>

- 4.8 These sources of supply are further justified by<sup>3</sup>
- The Employment Land Needs Assessment Phase 1 (January 2024)
  - The Dalton Barracks Employment Assessment (July 2024)

## **Providing affordable workspace**

- 4.9 The ELNA Phase 2 highlighted the need for affordable workspaces in the districts. Accordingly, Policy JT3 (Affordable workspace) secures some employment space to assist businesses that need affordable workspaces to establish or grow their enterprises.
- 4.10 The ELNA Phase 2 also explored case studies of affordable workspace policies from other local authorities. There was a range of approaches taken, including stipulating a minimum threshold which triggers a requirement for affordable workspace provision, requiring that affordable workspace totals a set percentage of the total floorspace, specifying a percentage discount of market rates that must be applied to affordable workspaces, and determining a period over which affordable workspace has to be delivered.
- 4.11 However, JT3 does not quantify affordable workspace requirements in this way. Rather, the policy is flexible and targeted to make sure that a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach does not stifle development coming forward or make schemes unviable.
- 4.12 Further detail about the implementation of policy JT3 (Affordable workspace) will be provided in an Affordable Workspace strategy.

## **Employment quantum at Dalton Barracks**

- 4.13 Policy AS10 (Land at Dalton Barracks Garden Village, Shippon) is allocated to deliver opportunities for employment amounting to 7.4 hectares. This quantum of employment was informed by approach 2 from the Dalton Barracks Employment Assessment.
- 4.14 We determined that this level of employment land was appropriate primarily because it most closely aligns with the needs arising from the future residents. The site is accessible to other employment clusters, including those in and around Abingdon, plus larger clusters at Milton Park, Harwell Campus and Culham Campus. Many of these clusters of employment sites are located very well for onward travel from Dalton Barracks, including by active and public transport, meaning that there are other employment opportunities in the local area. It is important that there is sufficient employment land provision at

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<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://www.southandvale.gov.uk/JLPEvidence>

Dalton Barracks to support the working age adults in line with its Garden Village principles, whilst not undermining the existing employment sites nearby. Therefore, the lower level of employment land proposed by approach 2, which is based on the number of working age adults at the site, is the most appropriate approach.

## Meeting future economic needs

- 4.15 Our districts have strong local economies and are home to some regionally, nationally and globally important employment areas, including: Culham Campus (formerly known as Culham Science Centre) for fusion energy, robotics and autonomous systems; Milton Park/Didcot Garden Town for life sciences and creative industries; and Harwell Campus for space, health and energy (including world leading science research facilities at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory and the European Space Agency).
- 4.16 Providing ongoing support for development at Culham Campus, Harwell Campus and Milton Park is essential to fostering economic innovation and addressing future needs that may not be fully anticipated in the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Joint Local Plan 2041. These strategic employment hubs are critical drivers of the region's knowledge-based economy, contributing to advancements in science, technology and research. Aligning with paragraphs 85 and 86 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2023), this approach ensures flexibility to adapt to changing economic circumstances, while supporting the long-term growth and resilience of the local and national economy.
- 4.17 The employment policies in the Joint Local Plan are designed to provide flexibility and resilience to support current and future economic needs:
- Policy JT1: Meeting Employment Needs ensures a diverse range of employment sites of varying sizes and types, catering to businesses across sectors and supporting the foundational economy. By planning for an employment land supply that exceeds the objectively identified need, this policy enables flexibility and churn to accommodate future growth. It also allows for employment development within existing employment sites and on brownfield sites within Tier 1-4 settlements, further enhancing adaptability.
  - Policy JT2: Protecting Our Employment Sites safeguards key employment land by imposing strict criteria for redevelopment, ensuring sites critical to future economic growth are retained.
  - Policy JT3: Affordable Workspace promotes sustainable growth by balancing the needs of high-tech, R&D, and innovation businesses with

those of the foundational economy, ensuring start-ups and SMEs can thrive.

- Policy JT4: Community Employment Plans focuses on upskilling the local workforce to meet the demands of a dynamic economy.
- Policy JT5: Supporting the Rural Economy facilitates sustainable business growth in the countryside, preserving rural economic vitality.

Together, these policies provide a robust and flexible framework to address evolving employment needs and foster long-term economic growth.

- 4.18 Together, the policies and approach outlined in the Joint Local Plan ensure the districts are well-positioned to support our key economic assets, adapt to changing needs, and foster innovation and growth across all sectors of the economy. By providing flexibility, safeguarding employment land, and aligning with the broader strategic context, the plan delivers a robust framework to meet current and future economic challenges while supporting the foundational economy and innovation ecosystem.

## Section 5: Conclusions

- 5.1 The ELNA Phase 1 recommends taking a hybrid approach to forecasting employment land requirements, by using the labour demand scenario for office uses and the past take up scenario for industrial uses. This represents the highest levels of growth forecasted across South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse under each of the scenarios. Most respondents on our preferred options support this approach.
- 5.2 Even when we select this hybrid scenario (and apply the highest employment growth forecasts from the three scenarios), our employment land supply exceeds our requirements, which means we do not need to allocate any new employment sites in the JLP. It should, however, be noted that for the market to function efficiently and to allow for choice and flexibility, it will always be necessary for the supply of land and premises to be in excess of projected future demand. This also allows for a buffer, if not all of the pipeline permissions come forward.
- 5.3 Additionally, some strategic residential allocations still need to be supported by employment provision on them to allow people to live and work on the same site, thus supporting the delivery of sustainable developments. We have set out more details on our site selection process and sources of supply to meet requirements in our Site Selection Topic Paper<sup>4</sup>.
- 5.4 In addition to meeting our needs for employment land, our strategy also allows the development of existing non-allocated employment sites and supporting the re-use of brownfield sites within our settlements for employment uses. Furthermore, it supports the provision of affordable workspaces at employment sites across the districts.
- 5.5 Other elements of our employment strategy include the retention of existing employment sites (covered in Policy JT2), ensuring that large-scale development brings jobs and training for the local community through the use of Community Employment Plans (covered in Policy JT4), and supporting sustainable economic growth in rural areas (covered in Policy JT5).

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://www.southandvale.gov.uk/JLPEvidence>

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