LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

FRAMEWORK

Authority's Monitoring Report 2012

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Listening Learning Leading

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If you have any queries about this report please contact the planning policy team at planning.policy@southoxon.gov.uk or 01491 823725.

Executive summary

This is our eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), to be known from now on as the Authority's Monitoring Report. The council produces a report each December as part of the South Oxfordshire Local Development Framework.

The first section introduces the AMR and its contents. The second shows progress in meeting the work programme in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for preparing planning policy documents.

The third section explains our methodology for policy monitoring and the fourth section sets out the results of monitoring key policy themes using a number of indicators, some of which the government prescribes. It also includes a housing trajectory.

In section five we consider whether there is a need for any review of our existing policies. It shows that this year no policy changes are required.

In previous AMRs we have updated the settlement assessment and if required amended the categories used for policies H4, H5 and H6 in the local plan. We have not carried out an update in this AMR as the council adopted its core strategy in December 2012 and this has its own settlement assessment. At the core strategy Examination in Public it was agreed that the assessment would no longer be updated annually and changes to settlement categories would only happen as a result of a review of the core strategy.

Section 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) forms part of the South Oxfordshire Local Development Framework. Its purpose is to assess the implementation of our Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which we are successful in implementing the policies in local development documents, in our case the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011.
- 1.2 Requirements have changed for the AMR. The Localism Act removes the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an AMR report to Government, but it retains the overall duty to monitor. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Bob Neill MP, wrote to authorities on 30 March 2011 announcing the withdrawal of guidance on local plan monitoring. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation.
- 1.3 Within this monitoring period we are monitoring policies in the Local Plan 2011. The council adopted its core strategy in December 2012 so future AMRs will also need to monitor core strategy policies as well as those policies saved in the Local Plan 2011.
- 1.4 In relation to policy implementation, this AMR reports on the previous monitoring year 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.
- 1.5 Our AMR is divided into five sections reflecting the aims of the report:

Section 2 explains what progress we have made in preparing the LDF

Section 3 explains the approach taken to monitoring policies

Section 4 reports on the key policy themes in the form of objectives, policies, targets and indicators.

Section 5 addresses policy monitoring and whether we need to amend or delete any of our policies.

Section 2. Progress with local development framework preparation

2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the progress of planning policy documents to be prepared over the next three years. Tables from our most recent LDS (2010 – 2013) showing actual progress with our development plan documents and the timetable for future development plan document production can be found below. They show a slippage in the timetable for the core strategy, site allocations, development management policies and Didcot Area Action Plan development plan documents.

2.2 Stakeholder involvement

- We carried out a consultation on changes to the core strategy in July and August 2011. These changes were the result of findings from the EiP exploratory meeting in May 2012. Changes included an increase in housing allocations as it was concluded at the meeting that the council could not include an allowance for unallocated sites in its housing numbers.
- We also carried out a consultation in February 2012 on further changes to the core strategy that resulted from the July and November 2011 EiP hearings.
- We continued to liaise with key stakeholders and our town and parish councils, local schools and other local groups.

For further details on stakeholder involvement and other community involvement issues including Neighbourhood Plans please see the Statement of Community Involvement in section five of this report.

Building our evidence base

- updated the <u>Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment</u>
- completed the <u>Housing Needs Assessment</u>
- completed the district wide Flood Risk Assessment
- completed the <u>Leisure and Sports Facilities Strategy</u>
- · continued work on a number of Didcot specific studies
- completed the Housing Viability Assessment
- updated the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
- updated the Infrastructure Deliver Plan
- completed the Evaluation of Transport Impacts (ETI)
- completed the Southern Central Oxfordshire Transport Study (SCOTS)

You can view a full list of our evidence base to date at www.southoxon.gov.uk/evidence

Progress since the end of the monitoring period of this AMR

- 2.3 We had two core strategy Examination in Public (EiP) hearings in July and November 2011. Since 31 March 2012 we have had two further core strategy EiP hearings in May and June 2012 and a further consultation period as a result (see Statement of Community Involvement in section 5 of this AMR). The additional hearings were a result of comments received following a consultation on changes after the July and November 2011 hearings and changes to the planning system (the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework). These additional hearings and following consultation were the main causes of the slippage in the production of the other development plan documents mentioned above.
- 2.4 In October 2012 the council received the Inspector's report on the core strategy EiP and the strategy was found sound. The core strategy has now been adopted by the council. A masterplan for the redevelopment of the Oxford Brookes University campus site at Holton has also been adopted as a supplementary planning document.

SECTION 2. PROGRESS WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PREPARATION

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Core Strategy DPD		с	R ²	7 R	27		S		M	•		Е				-	IR		A																							
Development Management Policies DPD								sc											с	R ²⁷	R ²⁷	,	s		м		E			IR		A										
Didcot Area Action Plan DPD								sc																					I				с	R ²	⁷ R ²⁷		s		м		Е	
Site Allocations DPD																				sc																						

Figure 1: Timetable for the Production of Development Plan Documents

KEY

Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for DPDs	SC
DPD preparation process incorporating	
Regulation 25 (1) and (2) stakeholder consultation	
Developing the DPD and its associated Sustainability Appraisal	
Regulation 25 (3) and (4) public participation (as appropriate)	
which may take the form of a rolling programme of events and consultation activities	
South Oxfordshire Cabinet and Council	С
Regulation 27 Pre-submission 6 week public consultation on DPD and subsequent collation of responses	R ²⁷
Submission of DPD and sustainability appraisal report to Secretary of State	S
Pre-examination meeting	М
Independent examination	E
Receipt of Inspector's report	IR
Adoption and publication of document	Α

Note: The precise timing of the examinations and the post-examination timetable will be a matter for the Inspectorate once the DPDs have been submitted.

SECTION 2. PROGRESS WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PREPARATION

	Month	2011	2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	Submission to SOS	Adoption
	Progress	A/M/J	J/A/S	O/N/D	J/F/M	A/M/J	J/A/S	O/N/D		
Core Strategy DPD	LDS	М	E		А				March 2011	Feb 2012
	Actual	М	E	E		E		Α	March 2011	Dec 2012
Sites Allocations DPD	LDS				SC				February 2015	February 2016
	Actual				-					
Didcot Area Action Plan DPD	LDS	SC							August 2013	May 2014
	Actual	-								
Development Management Policies DPD	LDS	SC			R27	R27			June 2012	March 2013
	Actual	-			-	-				
AMR 2011	LDS			A				А	Dec 2011	N/A
	Actual			A				А	Dec 2011	N/A

Table 1: Programmed and actual progress with local development framework preparation

Key to LDF milestones

- B Begin preparation
- P Begin public participation period
- S Submit to Secretary of State
- M Pre examination meeting

SC Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report for DPDs

A Adoption and publication

N/A Not applicable

R27 Regulation 27 Pre-submission consultation

E Independent Examination

Other abbreviations

DPD Development Plan Document SOS Secretary of State

Section 3. Methodology for policy monitoring

Methodology

- 3.1 This report generally follows the key policy themes identified in the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (2005) which is now withdrawn. The themes are:
 - business development
 - housing
 - community local services
 - biodiversity
 - energy
- 3.2 On 30 March 2011, the Government wrote to all Chief Planners in England to announce the withdrawal of a number of guidance notes on local plan monitoring. The letter stated that 'It is a matter for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports'. From this date, the core output indicators listed below no longer had to be collected. However in order to allow comparisons to be made with previous AMRs, we have decided to continue monitoring the indicators below.

Output Ref	Indicator
024-01	Plan period housing targets
024-02	Net additional dwellings - in previous years
024-03	Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year
024-04	Net additional dwellings - in future years including the '5 year land supply'
024-05	Managed delivery target
024-06	New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land
024-07	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
024-08	Gross affordable housing completions
024-10	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
024-11	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
024-12	Renewable energy generation
024-17	Total amount and type of completed employment floorspace gross and net
024-18	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type
024-19	Employment land available - by type
024-20	Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (A1, A2, B1a, and D2.) within and outside town centres

SECTION 3. METHODOLOGY FOR POLICY MONITORING

3.3 As with previous AMRs we have linked them, where possible, to the objectives, targets and indicators of the key policies in the Local Plan 2011. This will reveal whether there were any problems implementing them. We discuss policies and whether there is a need for us to change any of them in section 5.

Section 4. Monitoring of Key Policy Themes

Business development and town centres

Objective	To provide for local employment needs and meet the needs of existing firms and small businesses
Relevant Policies	E1 to E9 of the Local Plan
Targets	 A year on year increase of employment land
	 To maintain a supply of employment land
	 To develop sites allocated for employment
Outputs	
024-17	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type
024-18	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (PDL)
024-19	Employment land available – by type

4.1 Table 2 shows that there were very few completions for employment development in 2011/12. Based on the commencements and outstanding employment permissions, however, the council expects many more completions to come forward in 2012/13.

			B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
024- 17	Total amount of additional floorspace completed (sqm)	Gross	0	405	0	0	0	0	405
		Net	-73	-12	0	0	-275	-112	-472
024- 18	Total amount of additional floorspace completed on pdl (sqm)	Gross	0	405	0	0	0	0	405
		Net	-73	-12	0	0	-275	-112	-472
		% gross on PDL	0	100	0	0	0	0	100

Table 2: Additional employment floorspace

Source: CDPSmart

4.2 Indicator 024-18 relates to employment land available by type. This is shown in Table 3 below in terms of gross and net outstanding permissions. It is not possible to provide the information for outstanding allocations as they are often for a mix of housing, retail, leisure and employment uses and the policies in our Local Plan are not prescriptive about the amount of each.

				-				
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B1 mixed	B2	B8	Total
024- 19	Gross floorspace with planning permission (ha)	0.79	2.38	0.44	1.62	0.99	0.41	6.63
	Net floorspace with planning permission (ha)	-0.48	0.18	0.19	-0.84	0.35	0.00	-0.60

Table 3: Employment land available by type

Source: CDPSmart

Figure 2: Net completions in employment uses 2006-2012



Source: CDPSmart

4.3 Based on the information available, the loss of employment outweighs the gain this year. However, given the amount of outstanding commenced permissions, the figures for 2012/13 are expected to increase again.

Objective	To promote vital and viable town centres
Relevant Policies	DID6, DID7, DID8 ,HEN2, WAL4, TC1, TC2, TC3, TC7, TC8
Targets	 To implement the Local Plan allocations for new retail, office and leisure floorspace by 2011, including Didcot town centre No key town centre uses outside the town centre boundaries
Output 024 -20	Total amount of completed floorspace for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.

4.4 Table 4 (i) shows that the greatest proportion of completed floorspace for town centre uses within town centres was for shops (A1). The table also shows a net loss of B1a. In 2011/12 there was no gain or loss in leisure uses (D2).

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
				7.2		DL	
024-20 (i)	Completed floorspace for town centre uses within town centres (sqm)	Gross	190	0	180	0	370
		Net	126	0	-119	0	7
024-20 (ii)	Completed floorspace for town centre uses within whole district (sqm)	Gross	789	97	405	0	1291
		Net	198	97	-12	0	283

Table 4: Floorspace completed for town centre uses

Source: CDPSmart

4.5 Table 4 (ii) shows that the greatest proportion of completed floorspace for town centre uses within the whole district was for shops (A1) then A2. The table also shows a net loss of B1a. In 2011/12 there was no gain or loss in leisure uses (D2).

Objective	To promote vital and viable town centres
Relevant Policies	TC8 in the Local Plan
Target	No loss of shops in the primary shopping frontage which underpin the vitality and viability of the town centres
Output	Number of permissions/refusals for gain/loss of retail floorspace (Use Class A1) and amount of floorspace gained/lost within the primary shopping frontages of Didcot, Wallingford, Thame and Henley

4.6 In 2011/12 there were two applications permitted that fell within a primary shopping frontage. Both applications were in Henley with one application resulting in a loss of 40 sqm of A1 floorspace (this was a change of use to a dwelling) and the other caused a 30 sqm loss of A1 floorspace (this was a change to A3).

Housing

Objective	To meet the community's need for housing and to increase the overall supply of housing
Relevant Policies	H1, H2, H3 H4, H5
Target	To meet the housing provisions of the South East Plan
Outputs 024-01, 02, 03, 04, 05	 Housing trajectory showing: plan period and housing targets net additional dwellings – in previous years net additional dwellings – for the reporting year net additional dwellings – in future years managed delivery target

4.7 Housing targets for our district are contained within the South East Plan, which covers the period 2006 to 2026. The district target to 2026 is 10,940 homes,

with 6,000 of these ring fenced to Didcot. Our core strategy is required to provide a 15 year housing supply from its date of adoption. As the core strategy was not adopted until December 2012 the plan period will need to run up to 2027. As a result we have incorporated an additional year in the housing requirement in the plan period of 547 homes. This results in a district wide target of 11,487 homes, with 6,300 of these ring fenced to Didcot. The core strategy uses only two housing land supply areas, Didcot and the Rest of the District.

- 4.8 The housing trajectories in tabular form for Didcot, the Rest of the District and the district as a whole are shown in Tables 5 to 7 below. These are also shown in graph form in Figures ~1 to ~3. The trajectories show that in the period from the 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, there were 125 net housing completions in Didcot and 355 in the Rest of the District, giving a total of 480 for the district as a whole. This is higher than the 89 we predicted for Didcot and higher than the 291 we predicted for the rest of the district in the 2010/2011 AMR. For Didcot, this was mainly due to the improvement in housing delivery on the Great Western Park site.
- 4.9 The housing trajectories shown are those as at 31 March 2012. These now include windfall projections for both Didcot and the Rest of the District. The 1154 dwellings to be divided among the larger villages can be found in the Rest of the District allocations
- 4.10 Further details can be found in our April 2012 5 year supply of deliverable sites assessment. This can be viewed via the following link: <u>www.southoxon.gov.uk/monitoring</u>. The assessment shows that both housing land supply areas have had a 5 year supply, and the rest of the district area had a 5% buffer (a requirement in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)).
- 4.11 However Didcot did not achieve the 20% buffer required as a result of the persistent under delivery it has experienced in recent years (also required in the NPPF). The council will work proactively to identify opportunities that can be brought forward to deliver homes to meet the buffer needed at Didcot.

Table 5: Housing Trajectory for Didcot, 2006 to 2027, as at 31 March 2012.

	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total 2006-2027
Didcot																						
Past Completions	18	56	26	36	61	125																322
OS permissions <10							20	20	6													46
OS permissions >10										43	43											86
Windfall rates on sites of less than 10									5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	137
Projected completions - allocations																						
Ladygrove										50	125	200	200	67								642
Great Western Park							204	223	276	303	148	100	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	133	2587
Vauxhall Barracks													100	100	100							300
New allocations																						
urban extension									125	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	175	115	40		2030
Orchard centre phase 2										100	120	80										300
Didcot total past completions	18	56	26	36	61	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322
Didcot total projected completions						0	224	243	412	682	647	<u>591</u>	<u>611</u>	478	411	<u>311</u>	411	386	326	251	144	6128
Didcot annualised delivery target	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	6300
Didcot cumulative completions target	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700	3000	330 0	360 0	390 0	420 0	450 0	480 0	510 0	540 0	570 0	600 0	630 0	6300
Didcot Cumulative Completions	18	74	100	136	197	322	546	789	1201	1883	253 0	312 1	373 2	421 0	462 1	493 2	534 3	572 9	605 5	630 6	645 0	
Difference between cumulative housing delivery target and cumulative completions	- 282	- 526	- 800	-1064	-1303	-1478	-1554	-1611	-1499	-1117	-770	-479	-168	10	121	132	243	329	355	306	150	
Actual Didcot annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions	314	328	344	363	381	399	411	424	425	402	377	353	321	299	280	274	239	190	123	-6		
Actual Didcot annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions plus 20% buffer from 2012/13- 2026/27	314	328	344	363	381	478	493	509	510	482	452	424	385	358	336	328	287	228	147	-7		

Table 6: Housing trajectory for the Rest of the District, 2006 to 2027, as at 31 March 2012.

	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/1 0	2010/1 1	2011/1 2	2012/1 3	2013/1 4	2014/1 5	2015/1 6	2016/1 7	2017/1 8	2018/1 9	2019/2 0	2020/2 1	2021/2 2	2022/2 3	2023/2 4	2024/2 5	2025/2 6	2026/2 7	Total 2006-
Rest of the district																						
Past Completions	150	456	227	155	150	355																1493
outstanding permissions <10							105	105	76													286
OS permissions >10							13	0	14	0	14											41
Windfall rates on sites of <10										71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	852
Windfall rates on sites of 10-14										17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	204
Windfall rates on sites of 15-19										4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48
Projected completions - allocations																						
Fairmile							84	100	86													270
Wilders							40															40
Chinnor Cement Works							37	26	14													77
Mongewell Park (Carmel									50	50												166
College) Townlands Hospital								50	50 10	50	16											40
Other identified sites:									10	20	10											40
Memec							4	31														35
Thame United							12	01														12
New allocations																						
Wallingford									40	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	25					555
Henley									40	10	10	66	66	67	67	67	67					400
Thame												78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	73	775
Larger Villages												123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	47	1154
Rest of the district past completions	150	456	227	155	150	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1493
Rest of the district projected					0	0	295	312	290	232	202	429	429	430	430	430	385	293	293	293	212	4955
completions Rest of District Cumulative	150	606	833	988	1138	1493	1788	2100	2390	2622	2824	3253	3682	4112	4542	4972	5357	5650	5943	6236	6448	6448
Completions	150	000	033	900	1130	1493	1700	2100	2390	2022	2024	3200	3002	4112	4042	4972	5557	5650	5945	0230	0440	0440
Rest of the district target	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	5187
Rest of the district - difference	-97	112	92	0	-97	11	59	124	167	152	107	289	471	654	837	1020	1158	1204	1250	1296	1261	
between cumulative housing delivery target and cumulative completions																						
Rest of the district annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	252	241	242	247	253	246	243	237	233	233	236	215	188	154	108	43	-43	-154	-378	-1049		
Rest of District annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions plus 5% buffer from 2012/13- 2026/27	252	241	242	247	253	259	255	249	245	245	248	226	198	<u>161</u>	<u>113</u>	45	-45	-162	-397	-1101		

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Table 7: District wide housing trajectory, 2006 to 2027, as at 31 March 2012

Total District															1		r.					
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total 2006- 2026
Total district completions	168	512	253	191	211	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1815
Total district projected completions	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	555	702	914	849	1020	1040	908	841	741	796	679	619	544	356	11083
Total district target	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	547	11487
Total district - difference between cumulative housing delivery target and cumulative completions	-379	-414	-708	- 1064	- 1400	- 1467	- 1495	- 1487	- 1332	-965	-663	-190	303	664	958	1152	1401	1533	1605	1602	1411	-
Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	566	569	586	610	635	645	654	661	658	635	613	568	509	452	387	317	197	36	-256	-1055		
Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completionsincluding 20%	566	569	586	610	635	737	748	758	755	727	701	650	583	520	449	373	242	66	-250	-1109		



Figure 3: Didcot housing trajectory as at 31 March 2012



Figure 4: Rest of the district housing trajectory as at 31 March 2012

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Objective	To use land and resources efficiently in the provision of housing
Relevant Policies	H1, H2, H3, H8
Target	40% of new dwellings on previously developed land
Output 024-06	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

4.12 We exceeded this target with 74.58% of housing completions on previously developed land in 2011/12. This is a slight drop from the 87.7% in the previous monitoring year. This was expected due to completions coming forward on the Great Western Park site in Didcot.

Objective	Gypsy sites (no Council objective)
Relevant Policies	H17 concerns the provision of new gypsy caravan sites
Target	No Council target
Output 024-07	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

4.13 There were no net additional authorised pitches in the 2011-12 monitoring year. Our Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment and Travelling Showpeople's Accommodation Assessment are both available at www.southoxon.gov.uk/evidence

Objective	To increase the supply of affordable housing including on rural exceptions sites
Relevant Policies	H9 and H10
Target	100 affordable dwellings in 2011 -12
Output 024-08	Gross number of affordable housing completions

4.14 189 affordable housing completions were recorded in 2011/12 which is 87 above target. Most of these were built on larger sites as part of the requirement of local plan policy H9.

Table 8: Affordable Housing Completions for 2011/12*

	Number of affordable dwelling completions between 1/4/11 an 31/3/12					
Site	Gross	Net additional (subtracting demolitions and replacements)				
Chinnor Cement Works, Chinnor	56	56				
Great Western Park, Didcot (Sovereign) (phase						
1bl +1bll)	25	25				
Corporation Yard, Thame	6	6				
Olgamowforth Ph 1, Woodcote	12	4				
Thame United Football Club, Thame	40	40				
Amwell Place, Cholsey	2	2				
The Oval, Didcot	8	8				
17-19 Emmens Close, Checkendon	6	4				
Fairmile, Cholsey	34	34				
Total	189	179				

Source: CDPSmart * The planning policy team do not monitor acquisitions, as they do not result in additions to the overall housing stock.

4.15 Housing need and affordability continue to be significant problems in South Oxfordshire. The Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and The Housing Needs Assessment look in greater detail at these issues. They are available at www.southoxon.gov.uk/evidence

Objective	To increase the supply of affordable housing
Relevant Policies	Н9
Target	To secure 40% affordable housing on sites greater than 0.5 hectares or 15 dwellings, and in settlements of 3000 or less, 40% affordable housing on sites capable of accommodating 5 or more dwellings
Output	 Percentage of affordable housing completions on: sites greater than 0.5 hectares or 15 dwellings in settlements of over 3000 population sites capable of accommodating 5 or more dwellings in settlements of 3000 or less

Table 9: Affordable Housing Completions on sites above the thresholds inpolicy H9

Threshold for affordable housing	Site	Gross total units permitted	Gross affordable units completed to date	% affordable units achieved on site
15	Chinnor Cement Works, Chinnor	178	56	40%
	Great Western Park, Didcot (
15	Sovereign) (phase 1bl +1bll)	313	25	30%
5	Corporation Yard, Thame	6	6	100%
15	Olgamowforth Ph 1, Woodcote	24	12	75%
15	Thame United Football Club, Thame	99	40	40%
5	Amwell Place, Cholsey	2	2	100%
5	The Oval, Didcot	8	8	100%
5	17-19 Emmens Close, Checkendon	6	6	100%
15	Fairmile, Cholsey	354	34	30%

Source: CDPSmart

Objective	To encourage the provision of a range in the tenure of housing to promote mixed and more sustainable communities
Relevant Policies	H9 and SPG on affordable housing
Target	Social rented to comprise 75% of all new affordable units
Output	Percentage of affordable housing completions by tenure: • social rented • shared ownership • other affordable • unspecified affordable

4.16 In this monitoring year, 73% of affordable housing completions were social rented which is slightly below the target of 75%. Unlike last year, this year completions

did provide Shared Ownership. Affordable housing completions by tenure for the 2011/12 monitoring year are set out in Table 10.

Site	Total affordable completed (gross)	Social Rented	Intermediate/Shared Ownership	Other
Chinnor Cement Works,				
Chinnor	56	42	14	
Great Western Park, Didcot (Sovereign)	25	18	7	
	6	6	7	
Corporation Yard, Thame	•	•	0	
Olgamowforth Ph 1, Woodcote	12	12	0	
Thame United Football Club,				
Thame	40	30	10	
Amwell Place, Cholsey	2	0	2	
The Oval, Didcot	8	5	3	
17-19 Emmens Close,				
Checkendon	4	4	0	
Fairmile, Cholsey	34	19	15	
Total	187	136	51	

Table 10: Affordable Housing Completions for 2011/12 by tenure

Source: CDPSmart

Objective	To increase the percentage of smaller dwellings to meet identified needs and to ensure a mix of types		
Relevant Policies	H7		
Target	To ensure at least 45% of dwellings built for sale on the open market on sites suitable for 2 or more dwellings are 2 bedroom dwellings		
Output	 size of dwellings permitted on sites suitable for 2 or more dwellings size of all market dwellings permitted 		

- 4.17 Local Plan Policy H7 requires a mix of dwelling types and sizes in new residential developments. The policy applies only to market dwellings, the mix for affordable housing is dealt with separately in Policy H9.
- 4.18 The South Oxfordshire District Council Housing Needs Survey, published in October 2000 and updated in February 2004, showed that 45% of the total shortfall in dwellings was for two bed dwellings. We have updated information on housing need in the Housing Needs Assessment 2011.
- 4.19 Figure 6 below shows that 41% of housing permissions on sites containing two or more dwellings were for two bed dwellings.

SECTION 4. MONITORING OF KEY POLICY THEMES Figure 6: The size of market dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings (gross) 2011/12



Source: CDPSmart

4.20 Figure 7 shows the proportion of one and two bedroom dwellings permitted over the last seven years.

Figure 7: The comparison of the sizes of dwellings on sites of two or more market dwellings (gross) over the past seven monitoring years



Source: PPMS until 2010/11 - CDPSmart 2011/12

4.21 Although Policy H7 relates only to sites of two or more dwellings, the objective is to address the overall supply of different sized dwellings. Figure 8 shows what proportions (in terms of bedroom numbers) we are achieving when all housing permissions are included.



Figure 8: All market housing permissions by bedroom number (gross) 2004-2012

Source: PPMS until 2010/2011 / CDPSmart 2011/2012

Objective	To use land and resources efficiently in the provision of housing			
Relevant Policies	H8			
Target	Achieve densities of 30 dwellings or more per hectare on			
	housing sites outside town centre locations, and 40 dwellings or			
	more in town centre locations			
Output	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:			
	less than 30 dph			
	 between 30 and 50 dph 			
	above 50 dph			

4.22 Figure 9 below shows that the proportion of developments less than 30 dph has increased to 63% in 2011/12. In 2010/11 the number was 28%. The large number of completions on allocated sites such as Great Western Park (25dph), Chinnor Cement works (23dph) and Fairmile Hospital (13dph) are the main cause for the decrease. The remaining 37% achieved a density of 30+ dph.

SECTION 4. MONITORING OF KEY POLICY THEMES Figure 9: The proportion of dwelling completions by density in 2011/12



Source: CDPSmart

Community - local services, health, education and crime

Objective	To encourage the retention of recreation and community facilities
Relevant Policies	CF1
Target	No loss of community facilities and services where it is
	considered a use may be economically viable
Output	Number of permissions/refusals for change of use of a
	community facility

4.23 In 2011/12 the council permitted four applications which resulted in the loss of a community facility. Two of the applications were for the conversion of public houses. It was considered by officers that the non-conformist chapel in Benson would not result in a loss of an community facility. The chapel in Horspath was no longer considered an 'essential community facility' within the meaning in policy CF1, therefore a change of use was considered acceptable.

Objective	To encourage the provision of recreation and community facilities
Relevant Policies	CF2
Target	No council target
Output	Number of permissions/refusals for new community facilities

4.24 There were no permissions in 2011/12 for the provision of recreation and community facilities.

SECTION 4. MONITORING OF KEY POLICY THEMES Flood Protection

Objective	To minimise the risks and impact of flooding
Relevant Policies	EP5
Target	No development in areas of flood risk or against advice on water quality
Output	Number of permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

4.25 There were twelve objections from the Environment Agency to planning applications on flooding grounds. Out of these applications a total of six were approved after revising the proposal or after resubmitting an acceptable FRA. The remaining applications were either refused or withdrawn.

Decision	Application number	Description	Reason to object	
Application approved, amended the proposal	P11/W0605	Replacement Boathouse on the same footprint as a previously existing one. /	Risk to life and / or property	
Withdrawn	P11/E0652	Permanent use of land for the storage and launching of unpowered boats and erection of store to house traditional rowing boats. **No E or paper file created** /	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	
Withdrawn	P11/W0595	Change of Use from B1 office to C3, private dwelling. Replacement of three part glazed external doors with three fully glazed external doors. Replacement of one external window with one fully glazed external door. Minor internal alterations to facilitate	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA	
Application approved, amended the proposal	P11/E0691	Formation of a third nine holes at The Oxfordshire.	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	
Withdrawn	P11/W0842	Formation of two no. wet docks and dinghy slipway. Alteration of entrance gates. /	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA	
Application approved, EA withdrew their objection	P11/E1155	Material change of use of agricultural land to polo training arena and balancing pond with associated landscaping. /	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA	
Application refused, appeal dismissed	P11/W1294	Erect new dwelling with associated site works. /	Part C of Exception Test not passed	
Refused	P11/E1205/O	Outline application for development of site for residential purposes (up to 115 dwellings) together with leisure facilities and new vehicular access, landscaping and provision of 40% affordable housing. /	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	
Application approved, Applicant revised FRA	P11/W1505	2 Bed single storey dwelling with detached garage. As amended by drawing no. 11049-P01 Rev B and letter from agent rec on 23.11.11. /	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	
Withdrawn	P11/E1533	New tennis court with enclosure /	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	
Application approved, the economic benefits outweighs the objection.	P11/E2199/RET	Temporary 3 year change of use of part country park frontage to mooring and base for 2 cruise boats at site A and C. /	Development next to a watercourse/flood defence	
Application approved, Applicant revised FRA	P11/W0551/RET	Retention of 3 ponds /	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted	

SECTION 4. MONITORING OF KEY POLICY THEMES **Biodiversity**

Objective	To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the district				
Relevant Policies	C6, C7, C8 although we can only have influence where				
	biodiversity is related to a planning application.				
Target	No net loss of priority species and habitats or loss of designated				
	area and none of the designated sites in South Oxfordshire				
	adversely affected by new developments				
Output 024-11	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance,				
	including:				
	Change in priority habitats and species (by type) and				
	Change in areas designated for their intrinsic				
	environmental value				

- 4.26 Table 11 below provides details of the areas of sites designated for their biodiversity importance. There has been no change to the majority of these sites between the 2011 AMR and this year's report.
- 4.27 The analysis of the changes in area of Local Wildlife and Geological Sites is really a measure of the survey activity of that year (as determined by the subsequent site selection panel decisions); the figures for 2011 contained within the table below are the outcomes from the March 2012 site selection panel meeting (at which point the 2011 surveyed sites designated as LWS or LGS, or de-selected were confirmed).
- 4.28 There was a 58.95 hectares increase to the extent of the local wildlife sites resource in South Oxfordshire in 2011, based on decisions made by the site selection panel meetings in December 2011 and March 2012. There was also an overall increase of the resource in Oxfordshire. The decisions on sites are shown in the table below, with a colour coding scheme used to highlight changes in the area of local wildlife sites.
- 4.29 The extent and number of local geological sites in South Oxfordshire remained unchanged (as it did in Oxfordshire as a whole) in 2011 as no meetings of the site selection panel took place in the last 12 months.
- 4.30 The calculations of % of designated sites within both South Oxfordshire and the County as a whole are based on GIS determinations of geographic areas as follows:
 - Area of South Oxfordshire district: 67,659 hectares
 - Area of Oxfordshire 259,846 hectares
- 4.31 The following table identifies the areas of sites designated for their environmental value within South Oxfordshire.

Designated site	Area in hectares (2010)	Oxon Area in hectares (2010)	Area in hectares (2011)	As % of South Oxon	Oxon Area in hectares (2011)	As % of Oxon
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1551.7	4465.17	1551.7	2.3	4465.17	1.7
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	227.9	576.9	227.9	0.3	576.9	0.2
Local Wildlife Sites	1356.03	5380.4	1415.11	2.1	5445.71	2.1
Sites of Local Interest for Nature Conservation (SLINCs)*	n/a	202.5	n/a	n/a	202.5	0.08
Local Nature Reserves	19.3 (4 sites)	50.2	19.3 (4 sites)	0.03	50.2	0.02
Local Geological Sites	42.54 (5 sites)	583.07 (plus 3 unmapped sites)	42.54 (5 sites)	0.02	583.07 (plus 3 unmapped sites)	0.22

Table 11: Areas of sites of biodiversity and geological importance

Note: Local Wildlife Sites were previously known as County Wildlife Sites

* The status of SLINCs is the subject of review by Oxford City Council. Those of Local Wildlife Site standard are now counted within the figures for that site designation

Source: TVERC



A reduction in the resource No significant change in the resource

An increase in the resource

- 4.32 Table 12 below provides details of the UK BAP priority habitats which have been identified within South Oxfordshire.
- 4.33 There have been few changes to the amounts of UK BAP priority habitats in South Oxfordshire in this reporting year. However, the most notable change has been the increase in the amount of heathland resource as a result of better mapping of the habitat at Kingwood Common Local Wildlife Site. In addition, a small increase in the lowland mixed deciduous woodland resource has been identified, also at Kingwood Common Local Wildlife Site.

Table 12 :UK BAP priority habitat resource in South Oxfordshire district

UK BAP priority habitat type	Area (hectares) 2010-11	County context 2010-11	Area (hectares) 2011-12	County context 2011-12
Arable field margins	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	503.53	4750.90	503.5	4816.32
Eutrophic standing water	119.70	933.20	119.7	741.01
Hedgerows	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Lowland beech and yew woodland	758.23	777.36	758.2	777.34

UK BAP priority habitat type	Area (hectares) 2010-11	County context 2010-11	Area (hectares) 2011-12	County context 2011-12
Lowland calcareous grassland	259.21	732.71	259.3	732.72
Lowland dry acid grassland	10.39	48.75	10.38	48.26
Lowland Fens	32.34#	142.96#	32.36#	145.65#
Lowland heathland	2.74	2.96	3.60	3.82
Lowland meadows	95.30	1081.27	95.31	1086.71
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	1005.55	4518.41	1008.0	4550.22
Mesotrophic lakes	Not known	Not known	Not known	116.87
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Ponds	Not known	3.79	Not known	4.63
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	2.26	14.09	2.26	14.09
Reedbeds	1.49	25.82	1.50	26.39
Rivers	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Traditional Orchards	88.84	326.21	88.81	321.00
Wet woodland	20.27	137.94	20.26	146.87
Wood pasture and parkland	452.91	1858.82	452.9	1858.81
Total area of BAP priority habitat	3352.76	15329.37	3356.08	15390.71

Combined figure of Fen and Reedbed resource

Source: TVERC

Distribution and status of farmland birds

- 4.34 This indicator uses an established list of 19 species, identifiable as farmland birds, compiled by RSPB. Records associated with these species generated through British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) breeding bird surveys in specific 1km x 1km squares are then used to determine a farmland bird index. TVERC has obtained these records and followed the RSPB methodology to plot the trend in changes in the index over time. To establish a timeframe from which any kind of meaningful trend can be identified, a shifting baseline has been used and changes in bird populations in subsequent years (over a 10 year window) are then relative to that baseline year. This latest assessment of the farmland bird index trend uses a baseline of 2002.
- 4.35 Figure 10 below provides an indication of plotted changes over time in the county. Survey figures for the South Oxfordshire district showed a fall in the district index compared to 2010, and based on data collected in 2002. Once again, there was a fall in the squares which were surveyed (from 15 to 14). The South Oxfordshire index value is also lower than the county-wide figure.
- 4.36 Survey data were generated in the field by BTO survey volunteers and compiled by BTO officers in Thetford. These records were then made available to TVERC for processing at a district-specific level, using the methodology established by RSPB Central England Office staff.

- 4.37 The 2011 Breeding Bird Survey effort amounted to 14 km² of South Oxfordshire's land area of 677 km² just over 2% being surveyed. This means the resulting farmland bird index is heavily weighted to reflect the trends of species that are most numerous, and fluctuating, such as woodpigeon, jackdaw and rook.
- 4.38 The data have been collected by known BTO surveyors who have been directed to specific areas within Oxfordshire to conduct breeding bird surveys of an established methodology. The reliability of the species records is dependent on the number of 1km squares which have been surveyed in a season. This varies from year to year. As a consequence, the reliability of the resulting farmland bird figures (above) is open to debate.

Figure 10. Changes in Oxfordshire farmland bird species index, 2002-11



Source: TVERC

Objective	To encourage the production and use of renewable energy
Target	See Table below
Output 024-12	Renewable energy generation

Energy

4.39 The data below was supplied by TV Energy. Table 13 illustrates the renewable energy installed capacity figures in SODC compared to the SEERA 2010 renewable energy installed capacity targets. TV Energy had previously used installed capacity figures to enable an easy assessment on local data compared to the SEERA 2010 installed capacity targets. This table has been included to show the progress that has been made since last time if the 2010 targets were still present. As 2010 has passed, the SEERA targets have been replaced with the EU 2020 energy generation targets. It is for this reason that TV Energy now uses energy generation data as it enables an easy comparison for local data compared to the EU targets.

Definitions:

- capacity The amount of electric power for which a generating unit is rated by the manufacturer.
- **installed capacity** refers to the overall sum of the manufacturer-rated capacities of equipment. This could be on one property or within a district.
- energy generation: the amount of energy produced from the generating unit. This figure varies on the size of the unit or system and environmental factors.

Technology	Installed capacity	Indicative 2010 target		
		Electricity,		
Electricity	Electricity, kW _e	kW _e	% target attained	
Biogas/sewage gas	680	366	186%	
Wind	51	3,531	1%	
Biomass	0	7,669	0%	
Solar PV	7,420	281	2,641%	
Hydro	160	n/a	n/a	
TOTAL	8,311	11,847	70%	

 Table 13: South Oxfordshire renewable energy capacity 31 March 2011

 Extracted 30/11/11 from TV Energy installations database

Technology	Installed capacity	No target
Heat	Thermal, kW _{th}	
Biogas/sewage gas	0	
Biomass	2272	
Solar thermal	82	
Heat pumps	298	
TOTAL	2652	

Table 14: South Oxfordshire Renewable Energy Generation

Renewable Energy Generation

Technology	Annual Output		
		2020	
		target	% target
Electricity	Electricity, MWh _e	MWh	attained
Biogas/sewage gas	2,564		
Wind	45		
Biomass	0		
Solar PV	3,917		
Hydro	253		
Heat	Thermal, MWh _{th}		
Biogas/sewage gas	0		
Biomass	3962		
Solar thermal	93		
Heat pumps	876		
TOTAL Heat and Elec	11,710		
Renewable Transport Estimate	55,060		
Total Energy	66,770	562,500	12%

Section 5. Policy Review

- 5.1 One of the functions of this report is to assess whether we need to amend or replace the policies in the LDF, either because they are not working or to reflect changes in national or regional policy. The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 was adopted on 20 January 2006 and the policies it contains have been saved until they are replaced by later plans.
- 5.2 The former Government Office for the South East agreed which policies in our local plan we should save beyond 20 January 2009 and through this process we carried out a thorough assessment of the policies in terms of whether:
 - there was a clear strategy
 - they had regard to the community strategy
 - they were effective for any part of the authority's area where significant change in the use or development of land or conservation of the area is envisaged
 - they were necessary and did not merely repeat government policy.

C5	Protection of agricultural land
GB3	The use of land in the Green Belt
EP5	Flood risk
H1	The amount and location of housing
A6	Agricultural workers' dwellings
A7	Agricultural workers' dwellings
RUR14	Siarey's Timber Yard, Chinnor
RUR15	Mackenzie Myers, Watlington
DID6	The expansion of Didcot town centre
THA2	The Phoenix Trail
THA4	Rycotewood College
WAL1	Wantage Road
WAL3	Station Road Industrial Estate

5.3 Most of our local plan policies were saved, except for:

- 5.4 We have tested the effectiveness of many saved policies through this AMR as a lot of our indicators relate directly to policies. This is particularly the case for housing indicators. No changes are required to these policies.
- 5.5 Some policies, by their very nature, are difficult to monitor within our resource and time constraints. Some can also be subjective. We have included in Appendix 1 a schedule of all our existing policies (indicating those which are to be saved) and given a brief note on monitoring. We also give an update on the progress of our site specific allocations including site allocations.
- 5.6 There is potentially a huge amount of monitoring that we could carry out. It is not possible or practical to provide comprehensive monitoring on all policies in our Local Plan; we have over 170 policies. In future, in line with the new planning system, documents will contain fewer policies so monitoring will be more manageable. We have tailored this AMR to consider the most important

SECTION 5. POLICY REVIEW

topics at this time and to correspond with the output indicators we have decided to monitor. On all applications we monitor (we do not monitor residential extensions, advertisements or temporary permissions and some other types of applications) we include the list of policies in the Local Plan that were considered by the case officer. We are therefore able to run queries from our monitoring system on any policy if the need arises and assess the effect of a particular policy.

- 5.7 Our core strategy is expected to be adopted in December 2012. This plan has its own monitoring framework. The next AMR we produce will include monitoring of both the Local Plan 2011 polices and core strategy policies.
- 5.8 Appendix 3 of the AMR shows how the policies in the local plan conform with the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 5.9 A number of the policies in the core strategy will fully or partially replace policies in the Local Plan 2011. These are shown in Appendix 4.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 5.16 Our Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in July 2006. It explains how we will involve the community in the development of planning policy documents and in planning applications. We state that in the AMR we will indicate whether a formal review of the SCI is needed.
- 5.17 From July to August 2011 we undertook a Core Strategy Addendum consultation. This consultation took place as a result of soundness concerns raised by our Inspector assessing our core strategy. These recommendations emerged after we held an exploratory meeting on our core strategy. The changes enabled us to proceed to examination hearings. The same publication mechanisms that were utilised for the core strategy proposed submission consultation were used for this consultation. We received approximately 270 representations, which were submitted to the Inspector for review.
- 5.18 At the start of July 2011 we had our first round of core strategy examination hearing sessions. The formal notification process was followed, which was supported by the Programme Officer working on the examination. The first hearing period looked at matters such as economy, retail, environment, Henley and rural communities.
- 5.19 We held the second round of core strategy examination hearing sessions in November 2011. This covered the other aspects of the core strategy such as, the overall strategy, Thame, Henley part 2, quality development, Didcot, Wallingford, moving around and infrastructure. As with the previous hearing stage the formal notification process was followed, which was supported by the Programme Officer working on the examination.
- 5.20 As part of our aim to implement continuous improvements we conducted a series of customer review focus groups with a range of stakeholders from December 2011 to February 2012. The stakeholders ranged from town and parish councils, planning agents/architects and other frequent users of the planning service. The feedback that was gathered was used to form the basis of short term, medium term and long term actions to be carried forward by the service. The work also helped to form evidence for part of the council's Customer Service Excellence application.
- 5.21 The council commissioned consultants to look at the overall infrastructure framework for the Science Vale UK area. We supported consultation on this, which was focussed on the Science Vale UK area, for our district this was mainly Didcot. The consultation involved a questionnaire, exhibition and workshops with young people from Didcot's secondary schools. The feedback gathered from this has been used to form a baseline report, which identifies a range of issues to be tackled by future policy documents.
- 5.22 We conducted area application publications for our two 'Front Runner' Neighbourhood Development Plans, Thame and Woodcote. Neighbourhood Development Plans are a new initiative brought out by government to help enable local communities to have a greater say in how their local area grows

and develops over the future. The 'Front Runner' schemes are specific local authority neighbourhood plan projects, where the government has allocated funding to support the plan process. The publications did not attract high response rates, with around 20 responses or lower for each publication. However, as this is a publication process not a consultation, the response rate was expected to be low. The information was used to form the basis of approving the submitted neighbourhood plan area designations.

- 5.23 In February 2012 to March 2012 we undertook a further core strategy publication period. This publication period was in relation to the issues identified as part of the previous core strategy hearing sessions (July and November 2011). We received approximately 250 representations. All representations received were submitted to the core strategy Inspector for consideration. These submissions in turn prompted the Inspector to hold another round of core strategy hearing sessions in June 2012.
- 5.24 March 2012 saw us develop and hold our first 'Planning Applications of Wider Community Significance Disability Panel' meeting. The panel had been three years in the making and had support from the corporate projects officer (equalities). The report produced was submitted to the planning agents in relation to the application, to provide them with further insight into disability issues and make any amendments to their plan.
- 5.25 We followed the guidance in the SCI in undertaking these consultations. However, we did note that there were a number of consultations/publications that ran through holiday periods. Our SCI identifies that when the production schedules allow, we should try to avoid this. Unfortunately on those occasions production schedules did not afford this opportunity. On most occasions we did try to provide additional consultation time as a compensatory mechanism. The SCI is in the process of being reviewed to take account of amended government regulations.
Appendix 1: Monitoring of Saved Policies in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011

Policy Number	Subject of Policy	Monitoring comment
	The General Approach	
G1	General restraint and sustainable development	
G2	Protection and enhancement of the environment	
G3	Locational strategy	Many of these general policies are monitored on the monitoring
G4	Development in the countryside and on the edge of settlements	system but do not form part of the AMR.
G5	Making the best use of land	
G6	Promoting good design	
GO	Landscape	
C1	Landscape character	
C2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Many of the landscape policies are subjective.
C3	The River Thames and its valley	
C4	The landscape settings of settlements	
04	Biodiversity	
C6	Biodiversity conservation	
C7	Protection of designated sites	Biodiversity monitoring is currently carried out by Thames Valley
C8	Species protection	Environmental Records Centre.
C9	Landscape features	
	Green Belt	
GB1	The extent of the Green Belt	
GB2	New buildings in the Green Belt	We monitor whether development is in the Green Belt or not.
GB4	Visual amenity	
	The Historic Environment	
CON1	Listed buildings	
CON2-3	Alterations and extensions to listed buildings	
CON4	Use and changes of use of listed buildings	Much of this data is recorded elsewhere and would require a
CON5	The setting of listed buildings	subjective assessment.
CON6-7	Proposals affecting a conservation area	
	Advertisements in conservation areas and on listed	
CON8	buildings	
CON9	Blinds and canopies in conservation areas	
CON10	Burgage plots	

Policy	Subject of Policy	Monitoring comment		
Number				
CON11-14	Archaeology and historic building analysis and recording			
CON15	Historic battlefields, parks, gardens and landscapes			
CON16	Common land			
	Environment Protection			
EP1	Prevention of polluting emissions			
EP2	Noise and vibrations			
EP3	Light pollution	We have carried out a strategic flood risk assessment for Didcot		
EP4	Protection of water resources	and for the rest of the district.		
EP6	Surface water protection			
EP7	Groundwater protection			
EP8	Contaminated land			
EP9	Hazardous substances			
	Encouraging sustainable and high-quality development			
D1	Good design and local distinctiveness			
D2	Vehicle and bicycle parking			
D3	Plot coverage and garden areas	We adopted the new South Oxfordshire Design Guide in March		
D4	Privacy and daylight	2008.		
D5	Promoting mixed-use development			
D6	Design against crime	The Chilterns Conservation Board carry out a Chilterns Building		
D7	Access for all	Design Award annually. The Chilterns AONB covers		
D8	Energy, water and materials efficient design	approximately half of South Oxfordshire and is an incentive to		
D9	Renewable energy	achieving high quality development; both in terms of design and		
D10	Waste management	sustainability.		
D11	Infrastructure and service requirements policy			
D12	Public art			
	Housing			
H2	Sites identified for housing			
H3	Phasing of development	See housing section where policies are specifically identified in		
H4	Towns and larger villages outside the Green Belt	relation to objectives and targets.		
H5	Larger villages within the Green Belt and smaller villages			
сп	throughout the district			
H6	Locations where new housing will not be permitted			
H7	Range of dwelling types and size			
H8	Dwelling densities			
H9	Affordable housing			
H10	Rural affordable housing on exception sites			

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Policy	Subject of Policy	Monitoring comment
Number		
H11	The sub-division of dwellings and multiple occupation	
H12	Replacement dwellings	
H13	Extensions to dwellings	Residential extensions not currently monitored.
H14	Lifetime homes	Not currently monitored.
H15-16	Residential caravans and mobile homes	Residential caravans not currently monitored.
H17	Gypsies	See housing section, indicator H4.
H18	Extension of gardens	Extension of gardens not currently monitored.
	Recreation	
R1-2	Formal recreation	
R3	Indoor sports facilities	
R4	Recreation in the countryside	We have carried out a PPG17 Open Space, Sport and
R5	Golf courses and golf driving ranges	Recreation Facility Assessment, which assesses provision in
R6-7	Informal recreation	the district.
R8	Public rights-of-way	
R9	River Thames	
R10	The keeping of horses	
	Community facilities	
CF1	Safeguarding community facilities and services, including	
	recreation facilities	
CF2	Provision of community facilities and services	See community section.
CF3	Safeguarding the vitality and viability of neighbourhood and	
	local centres	
	Business, industry, storage & distribution	
E1	Didcot	
E2	Henley, Thame and Wallingford	See business section.
E3	The rural areas	There are not a large number of applications each year for
E4	General employment policy	additional employment provision. We have completed an
E5	General employment policy	Employment Land Review which is available on our website
E6	Retention of employment sites	http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning/policy/south-
E7	Working from home	oxfordshire-employment-land-review.en
E8	Re-use of rural buildings	
E9	Institutions in the countryside	
	Agriculture	
A1-2	Agricultural buildings We record information on planning applications relat	
A3	Farm diversification	elements of agriculture listed on the left. We do not receive a
A4	Farm shops	large number of applications where these policies are relevant.

Policy Number	Subject of Policy	Monitoring comment	
A5	Garden centres		
	Tourism		
TSM1	General approach to tourism		
TSM2	Tourist attractions and facilities	We record information on planning applications relating to the	
TSM3-4	Serviced accommodation, public houses and restaurants	provision of tourist facilities and additional non-residential	
TSM5	Self-catering accommodation	floorspace. We do not receive many applications relating to tourism.	
TSM6	Caravan and camping sites	Not currently monitored.	
TE1	Telecommunications policy	Not currently monitored by Planning Policy, but the telecommunications register is maintained in development management.	
AD1	Advertisements policy	Not monitored.	
	Supporting vital and viable town centres		
TC1	Extending the range and quality of facilities		
TC2	Extending the range and quality of facilities		
TC3	Environmental improvements	See business and community sections.	
TC4-6	Encouraging a diversity of uses		
TC7	Protecting town centres from out-of-centre development		
TC8	Protection of the retail function in town centres		
	Promoting a sustainable transport strategy		
T1-2	Transport requirements for new development		
T3	Transport assessments and travel plans		
T4-6	Public transport and interchanges	Net menitered in this AMD. County Council and Links	
T7	Cycling and walking	Not monitored in this AMR. County Council and Highways	
T8	Car parks and on-street parking	Agency carry out transport monitoring also.	
Т9	Service areas		
T10-11	Lorries and freight distribution depots		

Policy Number	The rural areas – site specific proposals	Monitoring comment
RUR1-2	Oxford Brookes University, Holton	Work is being undertaken on a masterplan for the site to guide future redevelopment proposals and is expected to be

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Policy Number	The rural areas – site specific proposals	Monitoring comment
		adopted by end of 2012.
RUR3-5	Culham Science Centre and the JET Project	Work is being undertaken on a masterplan for the site to guide future redevelopment proposals Permissions was granted for Manufacturing and Assembly Facility in January 2012.
RUR6-8	Number 1 Site, Culham	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
RUR9	Sandford Sewage Treatment Works	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
RUR10	Fair Mile Hospital, Cholsey	Work has commenced. At the end of 2011/12 monitoring period there were 84 completions
RUR11	Chinnor Cement Works	Work has commenced. At end of 2011/12 monitoring period there were 73 dwellings completed.
RUR 12	Mongewell Park, Crowmarsh	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
RUR13	The Wilder's site and adjoining land, Crowmarsh	Work has commenced. At the end of 2011/12 monitoring period there were 2 completions.
RUR16	Shotover Country Park	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
	Didcot	
DID1	Major Development areas at Didcot	See DID2.
DID2	Didcot West Major Development Area	Reserved Matters Planning applications received and permitted in October 2011 for 250 dwellings.
DID3	Ladygrove East Major Development Area	The council resolved to grant planning permission in July 2006 subject to finalising the legal agreement. Work on finalising the legal agreement still underway.
DID4	Vauxhall Barracks	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
DID5	Land at Station Road and Haydon Road	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
DID7	Regeneration of Market Place and Broadway	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
DID8	Land to the east of the Didcot town centre expansion scheme	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
DID9	Land at Southmead Business Park	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
DID10-11	Land at Didcot Parkway railway station	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
	Henley	
HEN1	Townlands Hospital	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
HEN2	Market Place Mews expansion	Permission granted for 14 residential units in 2007, but development has not started. An application to extend the time to commence the permissions was granted in October 2010. Work is expected to start in Jan 2013
HEN3	Land at Reading Road Industrial Estate No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring	

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Policy Number	The rural areas – site specific proposals	Monitoring comment
	Thame	
THA1	Thame Cattle Market, North Street	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
ТНАЗ	Land adjacent to 32 Upper High Street	No applications submitted within 2011/12 monitoring period.
	Wallingford	
WAL2	Redevelopment of Lamb Garage site, Castle Street	All completed
WAL4	Waitrose supermarket and public car park at 11-16 St Martins Street	No applications submitted within the 2011/12 monitoring year.
WAL5	Land at Hithercroft Estate	No applications submitted within the 2011/12 monitoring year.
WAL6	Cholsey and Wallingford Railway	No applications submitted within the 2011/12 monitoring year.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Acronym	Term in full	Explanation
AMR	Authority's Monitoring Report	LDD required each year showing progress with policy delivery and the work programme in the LDS.
CDPSmart		A system within the council for monitoring planning applications against policy requirements
DPD	Development Plan Document	A type of LDD which carries significant weight in the development management process. DPDs are spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination.
	Development Plan	A plan comprising the Regional Spatial Strategy and the DPDs contained within the LDF.
	Examination	An examination of the 'soundness' of DPDs held in public by a Planning Inspector. It replaces the Local Plan Inquiry.
GIS	Geographical Information System	System that stores information electronically on maps.
LDD	Local Development Document	An individual component or document of the LDF.
LDF	Local Development Framework	The portfolio of LDDs which provides the spatial planning framework.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	A 3 year work programme for production of LDDs.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	Statements of national planning policy produced by Government, replacing Planning Policy Statement (PPS)
ODO	Oxfordshire Data Observatory	A data and information resource funded by the local authorities of Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire County Council, Thames Valley Police, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust, and the Learning and Skills Council.
ONS	Office for National Statistics	National data and information resource.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A process of appraising policies for their social, economic and environmental effects, which must be applied to all DPDs and SPDs. See also SEA Directive.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	A compulsory LDD that explains the council's intended approach to public participation in LDF production and in the determination of planning applications.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Assessments made compulsory by a European Directive (the SEA Directive). To be implemented in planning through Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs and SPDs.
SOLP	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011	Local Plan prepared by South Oxfordshire District Council to guide development in the district to cover the period up to 2011
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Optional LDDs adopted by the council, these hold less weight in the determination of applications than DPDs. They replace Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites as designated by Natural England.
TVERC	Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre	Supplies biodiversity data for the Thames Valley area.
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	UK government's targeted action plan to respond to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Local Plan Policy	Title of Policy	Commentary on consistency with the National Planning Policy Framework	Core Strategy policy that will replace or partially replace the Local Plan policy (if any)	Conclusion
G1	General restraint and sustainable development	Policy provides a presumption in favour of sustainable development at Didcot but is less positively worded with regard to the other towns and villages.	CSS1	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
G2	Protection and enhancement of the environment	Inspector in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 & APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to be consistent with NPPF	CSS1	Fully consistent
G3	Locational strategy	Consistent with core principle that requires patterns of growth to be to make fullest use of sustainable transport and focus significant development in sustainable locations.	CSS1	Fully consistent
G4	Development in the countryside and on the edge of settlements	Policy is consistent with para 17 (bullets 1, 5 & 11 and para 55 of the NPPF. Inspectors in appeals APP/Q3115/A/11/2166761, APP/Q3115/A/12/2169532 and APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found this policy to be consistent with NPPF.	CSS1	Fully consistent
G5	Making the best use of land	Consistent with core principle requiring effective re-use of previously developed land, also para 111. Para 74 of NPPF protects existing open space.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
G6	Promoting good design	Inspectors in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 &	CSQ3	Fully consistent

		APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to be consistent with NPPF		
C1	Landscape character	Inspectors in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 & APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to be consistent with NPPF	CSEN1	Fully consistent
C2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Inspectors in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 & APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to be consistent with NPPF	CSEN1	Fully consistent
C3	The River Thames and its valley	Consistent with para 109 of the NPPF which seeks to protect and enhance valued landscapes.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
C4	The landscape setting of settlements	Inspectors in appeals APP/Q3115/A/11/2166761 and APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to be consistent with NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
C6	Biodiversity conservation	Consistent with para 118 of the NPPF which states LPAs should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity and ensure there is no net loss to biodiversity through development.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 118 of the NPPF which states LPAs should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity and ensure there is no net loss to biodiversity through development. Policy C7 states that development that is likely to adversely affect a SSSI will not be permitted, although NPPF para 118 allows it when the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impacts on features of the		
C7	Protection of designated sites	site and broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs.	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
C8	Species protection	Consistent with para 117 of the NPPF which requires the protection and recovery of priority species.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
C9	Landscape features	Inspector in appeal	Not applicable	Fully consistent

		APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 found policy to		
		be consistent with NPPF Consistent with Section 9 of the NPPF on		
		Protecting Green Belt Land' which		
		requires LPAs to establish Green Belt		
		boudaries to preserve the setting and		
		special character of historic towns (one of		
GB1	The extent of the Green Belt	the five purposes of the Green Belt)	CSEN2	Fully consistent
GDT		Consistent with para 89 of the NPPF	OSENZ	
		which lists types of development which		
		would not constitute inappropriate		
GB2	New buildings in the Green Belt	development in the Green Belt	CSEN2	Fully consistent
0.02		Consistent with para 81 of the NPPF		
		which states that LPAs should plan		
		positively to enhance the visual amenity of		
GB4	Visual amenity	the Green Belt	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Policy CON1 states that proposals for the		
		demolition of a listed building will not be		
		permitted (although lower case text for the		
		policy states that national policy will be		
		taken into account when considering		
		schemes which involve the demolition of a		
		listed building). Para 132 of the NPPF		
		states that substantial harm or loss of a		
		grade I or grade II* heritage asset should		
		be wholly exceptional, and exceptional in		
CON1	Listed buildings	the case of grade II assets.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The NPPF does not have a policy on		
		alterations and extensions to listed		
		buildings specifically, but para 58 states		
		that plans should have policies that set out		
		the quality of development required. It		
		goes on to say that planning policies		
		should ensure development responds to		
1		local charachter and history and reflect the		
	Alterations and extensions to	identity of local surroundings and		
CON2	listed buildings (extension)	materials.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

	Alterations and extensions to			
CON3	listed (alteration)	See CON2 above	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The NPPF does not have a policy on the		
	Use and change of use of listed	reuse of listed buildings specifically but		
CON4	buildings	see CON 2 above	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Inspector in appeal		
		APP/Q3115/A/11/2166761 found policy to		
CON5	The setting of listed buildings	be consistent with NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 138 of the NPPF		
		which seeks to potect buildings that		
	Proposals affecting a	contribute positively to a conservation		
CON6	conservation area	area.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 137 of the NPPF		
		which states that proposals which		
		preserve or contribute positively to		
		conservation areas should be treated		
		favourably. Although the NPPF however		
		does not specifically refer to development		
		outside of a conservation area, NPPF para		
		129 requires LPAs to have regard to the		
	Proposals affecting a	impact of all proposals on heritage assets		
CON7	conservation area	including their setting.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The NPPF does not refer specifically to		
		advertisements in conservation areas but		
	Advertisements in conservation	does seek to preserve and enhance		
CON8	areas and on listed buildings	conservation areas.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The NPPF does not refer specifically to		
		blinds and canopies in conservation areas		
	Blinds and canopies in	but does seek to preserve and enhance		
CON9	conservation areas	conservation areas.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 139 of the NPPF		
		which states that heritage assets of		
		archaeological interest with equivalent		
		significance to scheduled monuments		
	Archaeology and historic	should be subject to the same policies as		
CON11	building analysis and recording	designated assets.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

CON12	Archaeology and historic building analysis and recording	Consistent with para 128 of the NPPF which requires, where necessary, a field evaluation on sites proposed for development which may have potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
CON13	Archaeology and historic building analysis and recording	Consistent with para 139 of the NPPF which states that heritage assets of archaeological interest with equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be subject to the same policies as designated assets.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
	Archaeology and historic	Consistent with para 128 of the NPPF which requires an applicant to submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation where a		
CON14	building analysis and recording Historic battlefields, parks,	proposal affects a heritage assett. Consistent with para 132 of the NPPF which states that substantial harm to or loss of notable scheduled monuments including battlefields and historic parks	Not applicable	Fully consistent
CON15	gardens and landscapes	and gardens should be wholly exceptional. The NPPF does not specifically reference common land or village greens, but it does however allow communities through local and neighbourhood plans to designate Local Green Spaces in order to rule out their development except in very special	Not applicable	Fully consistent
CON16	Common land Prevention of polluting	circumstance Consistent with para 109 of the NPPF which prevents both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land	Not applicable	Fully consistent
EP1	emissions	instability.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

EP2	Noise and vibration	Consistent with para 109 of the NPPF which prevents both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Para 123 of the NPPF sets out that planning policies and decisions should avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 125 of the NPPF which states by encouraging good design,		
		planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from		
EP3	Light pollution	artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Para 94 of the NPPF states that LPAs		
		should adopt proactive strategies to		
		mitigate and adapt to climate change		
		including water supply. Para 156 states		
		that LPAs should have strategic priorities		
		to deliver infrastructure, including water		
EP4	Protection of water resources	supply infrastructure.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para 103 that requires		
		LPAs to ensure that development is		
		appropriately flood resilient and resistant,		
		including safe access and escape routes		
		where required, and that any residual risk		
EP6	Surface water protection	can be safely managed, including by	Not appliable	Fully consistent
EP0	Surface water protection	emergency planning Para 94 of the NPPF states that LPAs	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		should adopt proactive strategies to		
		mitigate and adapt to climate change		
		including water supply. Para 156 states		
		that LPAs should have strategic priorities		
		to deliver infrastructure, including water		
EP7	Groundwater protection	supply infrastructure.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

EP8	Contaminated land	Consistent with para 121 of the NPPF which states planning policies and decisions should ensure that the site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
LFO		The NPPF does not refer specifically to		
		hazardous substances but para 120 does		
		state that to prevent unacceptable risks		
		from pollution and land instability, planning		
		policies and decisions should ensure that		
		new development is appropriate for its		
EP9	Hazardous substances	location.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Inspectors in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 &		
	Good design and local	APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 found policy to		
D1	distinctiveness	be consistent with NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		NPPF para 39 establishes the principles		
		for setting local parking standard, which in		
		this case are contained in Appendix 5 of		
		the Local Plan. Consistent with NPPF para		
		64 in relation to design of parking, and para 35 which requires safe and secure		
		layouts which mimimise conflicts between		
D2	Vehicle and bicycle parking	traffic and cyclists and pedestrians.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
02		Consistent with NPPF core principle that		
		seeks a good standard of amenity for all		
D3	Plot coverage and garden areas	existing and future occupants.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
20		Consistent with NPPF core principle that		
		seeks a good standard of amenity for all		
D4	Privacy and daylight	existing and future occupants.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with the many references		
	Promoting mixed use	throughout the NPPF supporting mixed		
D5	development	use development	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with para NPPF paras 58 and		
		69 on creating safe and accessible		
D6	Design against crime	environments.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

D7	Access for all	The Local Plan policy is more detailed than the NPPF in this area, but the principle of accessibility is supported, particularly in NPPF para 32.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
D8	Energy, water and materials efficient design	Consistent with NPPF para 96.	CSQ2	Fully consistent
D9	Renewable energy	Consistent with NPPF core principle	CSQ1	Fully consistent
D10	Waste management	NPPF does not contain specific waste policies, which will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England. However Policy D10, is in conformity with the environmental role of planning system outlined in para 7. Design management of waste is incorporated into general paragraphs on design such as NPPF para 64.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
DIU	waste management	In general conformity with the need to		Fully consistent
D11	Infrastructure and service requirements policy	provide infrastructure. Policy refers to "fairly and reasonably related", which is in conformity with para 173 of NPPF.	CSI1	Fully consistent
D12	Public art	No reference to public art. However, consistent with design section of NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
H2	Sites identified for housing	The policy identifies key sites the Council wishes to see developed in the plan period. This is consistent with Para 47 of the NPPF.	CSH1	Fully consistent
		Monitoring the release of land to ensure that a sufficient amount is released to meet the (Structure Plan) housing requirement is consistent with the NPPF para 47. Refusing planning permission for greenfield sites that come forward on the basis that other brownfield sites are available is not consistent with the NPPF and goes beyond para 111 policy of		
H3	Phasing of development	encouraging re-use of previously developed land.	CSC1	Consistent, in part, with NPPF

H4	Towns and larger villages outside the Green Belt	Policy is consistent with NPPF para 58. Inspector in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 (ref application P11/E0431) found policy to be consistent with the NPPF.	Town policies & CSR1	Fully consistent
	Larger villages within the Green Belt and smaller villages	Policy is consistent with NPPF para 58. Inspector in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2167064 (ref application P11/E0431) found policy to be consistent		
H5	throughout the district	with the NPPF. The policy takes its lead from policy G4 and is consistent with Para 17 (bullets 1, 5 & 11 and Para 55 of the NPPF. Inspectors in appeals APP/Q3115/A/12/2169509 and APP/Q3115/A/12/2169532 found policy to be consistent with NPPF. The applications	CSR1	Fully consistent
H6	will not be permitted	refs are P11/E1712 and P11/W1284.	CSS1, CSR1, CSH1	Fully consistent
H7	Range of dwellings types and sizes	Requiring a mix of housing size to meet identified need is consistent with para 50 of the NPPF, bullet point 2.	CSH4	Fully consistent
H8	Dwelling densities	Consistent with NPPF para 47, bullet point 5.	CSH2 CSQ3	Fully consistent
Н9	Affordable housing	Consistent with NPPF para 47, bullet point 1. Consideration of the viability of affordable housing provision (as set out at Para 5.40 of the Local Plan) is consistent with para 173 and 174 of the NPPF.	CSH3	Fully consistent
		Rural exception sites are promoted at para 54 of the NPPF. Policy H10 requires that exception sites are solely for affordable housing. However, para 54 of the NPPF and the definition of rural exceptions sites in the glossary explain that small numbers of market housing may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example		
H10	Rural affordable housing on exception sites	where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF

<u>H11</u>	The sub-division of dwellings and multiple occupation	The NPPF does not specifically refer to the sub-division of dwellings and multiple occupation. However, this form of development and the purpose of Policy H11 (e.g. to ensure that there is no harm to the amenity of neighbouring residents or harm to the character of the surrounding area etc) is consistent with the overall aims in chapters 6 and 7 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The NPPF does not specifically refer to replacement dwellings. However, the		
H12	Replacement dwellings	purpose of Policy H12 is consistent with chapters 6 and 7 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Inspector in appeals APP/Q3115/A/11/2166761 & APP/Q3115/D/12/2171404 found policy to		
H13	Extensions to dwellings	be consistent with NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The policy is consistent with the		
		overarching aim of the NPPF to deliver a mix of housing based on current and		
		future demographic trends, market trends		
		and the needs of different groups in the		
		community (para 50).		
		The viability of providing the proportions of		
		the development designed to Lifetime		
		Homes standards set out in the lower case		
		text will need to be considered as set out		
H14	Lifetime homes	in paras 173 and 174 of the NPPF.	CSH4	Fully consistent
		Proposals for new residential caravans or		
		mobile home sites or extensions to		
		existing sites are to be considered in accordance with the housing policies in		
	Residential caravans and	the Local Plan. Therefore, see above H2 -		
H15	mobile homes	H14.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Proposals for the redevelopment of		
		residential caravan or mobile home sites		
		for permanent residential development are		
	Residential caravans and	to be considered in accordance with the		
H16	mobile homes	housing policies in the Local Plan.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

Government policy on this subject is set out in 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites', CLG March 2012, rather than the NPPF. Para 10 of the CLG document recommends criteria-based policies (such as Policy H17) to guide land supply allocations and where there is no identified need. It supports many of the principles of Policy H17, such as treating new pitches in the Green Belt as inappropriate development (para. 14) and not adversely affecting the settled community (the overarching aim in para. 3). In South	
out in 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites', CLG March 2012, rather than the NPPF. Para 10 of the CLG document recommends criteria-based policies (such as Policy H17) to guide land supply allocations and where there is no identified need. It supports many of the principles of Policy H17, such as treating new pitches in the Green Belt as inappropriate development (para. 14) and not adversely affecting the settled community (the overarching aim in para. 3). In South	
Oxfordshire there is an identified need (to be updated in a forthcoming new Gypsy, Travelling and Travelling Showpeople's Accommodation Assessment) which will be addressed through new pitch allocations in the Site Allocations DPD and	
H17Didcot Area Action Plan. This is confirmedConsistent, inH17Gypsiesin Core Strategy Policy CSH5.Not applicableNPPF	part, with
Hit Extension of gardens Inspector in appeal APP/Q3115/A/11/2166761 found policy to be consistent with NPPF Not applicable Fully consistent	ent
Supported by 'Promoting Healthy Formal recreation Fully consister	
R2 Formal recreation Supported by 'Promoting Healthy Communities' chapter 8 of the NPPF. Para 73 states that policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need. Policy refers to The Six Acre Standard, which still applies. References to infrastructure as per comment to Policy Fully consister	nt
R2 Formal recreation D11. Not applicable Fully consister R3 Indoor sports facilities Supported by 'Promoting Healthy Not applicable Fully consister	

		Communities' chapter 8 of the NPPF.		
		Policy is consistent with relevant chapters		
		on the natural environment, historic		
R4	Recreation in the countryside	environment, Green Belt etc.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Policy is consistent with relevant chapters		
	Golf courses and golf driving	on the natural environment, historic		
R5	ranges	environment etc.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Supported by 'Promoting Healthy		
R6	Informal recreation	Communities' chapter 8 of the NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 28 on		
R7	Informal recreation	supporting rural tourism.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
R8	Public rights of way	Consistent with NPPF para 75.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with "Conserving and		
		Enhancing the Natural Environment"		
R9	River Thames	chapter.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
R10	The keeping of horses	Consistent with relevant chapters.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 28 that states		
		that planning policies should promote the		
		retention and development of local		
		services and community		
		facilities in villages, such as local shops,		
	Safeguarding community	meeting places, sports venues, cultural		
	facilities and services, including	buildings, public houses and places of		
CF1	recreation facilities	worship.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 28 that states		
		that planning policies should promote the		
		retention and development of local		
		services and community		
		facilities in villages, such as local shops,		
		meeting places, sports venues, cultural		
	Provision of community facilities	buildings, public houses and places of		
CF2	and services	worship.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		One of the core principle of the NPPF is to		
	Safeguarding the vitality and	promote the vitality of the main urban		
050	viability of neighbourhood and	areas and support thriving rural		
CF3	local centres	communities.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

E1	Didcot	Parts (i), (ii) and (iii) consistent with NPPF in supporting economic development. However, reference to Policy E4 means that policy is not entirely consistent with NPPF (see section below on this policy).	CSEM2	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
		Policy is restrictive and is not flexible as required by para 21. Policy does not		
		conform with presumption in favour of		
E2	Henley, Thame and Wallingford	sustainable development (see section on Policy E4)	CSEM2, CSTHA1, CSWAL1	Not consistent
		The principle of the policy is consistent with the NPPF, though it is not positively		
		worded. The criteria (i) - (vii) are		
		consistent with the various sections of the NPPF. Reference to Policy E4 is not		Consistent in part with
E3	The rural areas	consistent (see section on Policy E4).	CSR2	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
		Policy suggests housing growth and		
		consequently employment growth will be		
		restricted to that allocated in the plan. This		
		is not consistent with presumption in		
		favour of sustainable development. It is		
		not consistent with Core Principle of		
		Planning to "proactively drive and support sustainable ecnomic development to		
		deliver homes, business and industrial		
		units". Policy is restrictive and is not		
E4	General employment policies	flexible as required by para 21.	CSEM2	Not consistent
		Criteria (1) - (vii) are consistent with		
		relevant sections of NPPF and would need		
		to be met to ensure development is		
E5	General employment policies	sustainable.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Policy does not seek the long term		
		protection of employment sites but allows		
		a reasonable period for the investigation of alternatives, it is therefore consistent with		
E6	Retention of employment sites	the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

	I	Para 21 of NPPF requires LPA to facilitate		
		flexible working practices such as		
		integration of residenital and commercial		
		uses within the same unit. Policy allows for		
E7	Working from home	this in principle.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 28 and para		
E8	Re-use of rural buildings	55.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Policy supports the sustainable growth		
		and expansion of business and enterprise		
E9	Institutions in the countryside	in rural areas.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		In accord with NPPF para 28, which		
		supports development of agricultural		
		businesses. Criteria in policy are		
A1	Agricultural buildings	consistent with relevant secions of NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 123 requires		
		that adverse impacts on health and quality		
		of life should be mitigated and reduced to		
A2	Agricultural buildings	a minimum.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Consistent with NPPF para 28 supporting		
A3	Farm diversification	diversification of agricultural businesses	Not applicable	Fully consistent
A4	Farm shops	Consistent with NPPF para 28.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		No specific coverage of garden centres in		
		the NPPF. However, para 25 instructs		
		that the sequential approach to assessing		
		applications for main town centre uses		
		(including retail development - see the		
		NPPF glossary) should not apply to		
		applications for small scale rural		
		development; while para 28 promotes a		
		strong rural economy including the growth		
		and expansion of all types of business and		
		enterprise in rural areas and promotes		
		agricultural diversification and rural		
		tourism and leisure develoments. The		
		controls on location in Policy A5 are		
		therefore more restrictive than the NPPF, although the stance on Green Belt		Consistent in next with
A5	Garden centres	locations remain consistent with NPPF	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
AU	Garden centres	IOCATIONS TEMAIN CONSISTENT WITH INFFF	Not applicable	

		(para 89). The emphasis on preservation and enhancement of the AONB is consistent with the wider caveat about proposals respecting the character of the countryside (para 28 bullet point 3).		
TSM1	General approach to tourism	Not much on tourism in NPPF, though the principle is supported.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TSM2	Tourist attractions and facilities	Not much on tourism in NPPF, though the principle is supported. Critiera are in confirmity with relevant sections of NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TSM3	Serviced accommodation, public houses and restaurants	Nothing of direct relevance, however principles of policy are supported.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TSM4	Serviced accommodation, public houses and restaurants	Nothing of direct relevance, however principles of policy are supported.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TSM5	Self-catering accommodation	See Housing Policies and Policy E8 explanation.	Not applicable	
TSM6	Caravan and camping sites	Nothing of direct relevance, however principles of policy are supported.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TE1	Telecommunications policy	Consistent with 'Supporting high quality communication infrastructure" chapter.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
AD1	Advertisements policy	Consistent with NPPF para 67.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TC1	Extending the range and quality of facilities	Consistent with NPPF para 23, especially bullet point 6 on allocations.	CST1	Fully consistent
TC2	Extending the range and quality of facilities	Consistent with NPPF para 23 bullet point 3 on defining town centre boundaries and setting policies for proposals within it.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
ТСЗ	Environmental improvements	This policy for environmental improvements is consistent with NPPF para 23 bullet points 1 (town centre vitality) and 4 (reflecting individuality of	CST1,CSDID1,CSWAL1, CSTHA1,CSHEN1	Fully consistent

		town centres).		
TC4	Encouraging a diversity of uses	Consistent with NPPF para 23 bullet point 9 on encouraging residential development within town centres for reasons of town centre vitality.	CSWAL1,CSTHA1, CSHEN1	Fully consistent
		Protecting against loss of residential uses in town centres in consistent with NPPF		
TC5	Encouraging a diversity of uses	para 23 bullet point 9	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TC6	Encouraging a diversity of uses	Consistent since office uses in town centres are defined as a type of main town centre use (see NPPF Annex 2 glossary).	Not applicable	Fully consistent
TC7	Protecting town centres from out-of-centre development	In line with NPPF para 23 in setting a policy for the consideration of proposals for main town centres uses not in or adjacent to town centres. Although the approach in the policy text of TC7 is more categorically negative than the NPPF (which at paras 24-27 allows for such proposals to be tested against a sequential test and an impact test), these tests are addressed in paras. 7.30 and 7.31 of the lower case text of the Local Plan, so are covered.	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
		In defining primary shopping frontages and setting policies for proposals for changes of use within it, this policy is partially consistent with NPPF para 23 bullet point 3 on defining primary shopping areas and setting policies for proposals within it. However the Local Plan does not distinguish between primary and secondary frontages within the primary shopping areas as set out in NPPF bullet point 3. This will be addressed in the Site		
TC8	Protection of the retail function in town centres	Allocations DPD and or neighbourhood plans.	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF

T1	Transport requirements for new developments	The requirements of the policy are consistent with paras 29, 30, 32, 34 and 35 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
T2	Transport requirements for new developments	The requirements of the policy are consistent with paras 29, 30, 32, 34 and 35 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
ТЗ	Transport assessments and	Paras 29, 30, 32, 34 and 35 of the NPPF provide the justification for transport assessments and travel plans. Paras 32 and 36 specifically refer to the need to provide transport assessments and travel	CSM2	Eully consistent
13	travel plans Public transport and	plans. The aim of this policy is consistent with	031012	Fully consistent
T4	interchanges	paras 29, 30 and 31 of the NPPF.	CSM1	Fully consistent
T5	Public transport and interchanges	The aim of this policy is consistent with paras 29, 30 and 31 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Protecting existing rail facilities is consistent with the overall aim of balancing the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes (see paras 29, 30, 32, 34 and 35).		
Т6	Public transport and interchanges	Protecting former rail facilities is consistent with the above where there is robust evidence to do so (para 41).	Not applicable	Fully consistent
T7	Cycling and walking	The policy is consistent with the overall aim of balancing the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes (see paras 29, 30, 32, 34 and 35).	Not applicable	Fully consistent
Т8	Car parks and on-street parking	The policy is consistent with paras 29, (and in particular) 39 and 40 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

		The policy seeks to locate new petrol filling stations within the built up areas of the towns and larger villages only, so they can act as local services. This is consistent with aim of the NPPF to promote sustainable modes of transport (see paras 29 and 35).		
Т9	Service areas	The NPPF (at para 31) requires LPAs to work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to establish strategies for matters which include roadside facilities for motorists. Until a strategy is in place which supersedes the stance taken in Policy T9 to additional motorway service stations, the policy is consistent with the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The desire of the policy that lorry traffic should, wherever possible, use the major road network and that new freight distribution depots should be located near rail, pipeline or waterway networks is consistent with paras 30, 34 and 35 of the NPPF.		
T10	Lorries and freight distribution depots	The refusal of an application would need to be considered against para 32, bullet 3 of the NPPF which states that "Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe".	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF

		The desire of the policy that lorry traffic should, wherever possible, use the major road network and that new freight distribution depots should be located near rail, pipeline or waterway networks is consistent with paras 30, 34 and 35 of the NPPF.		
T11	Lorries and freight distribution depots	The refusal of an application would need to be considered against para 32, bullet 3 of the NPPF which states that "Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe".	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
		Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the		
RUR1	Oxford Brookes University, Holton	NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for infill on brownfield land.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
RUR2	Oxford Brookes University, Holton	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for complete redevelopment of brownfield site.	CSEM5	Fully consistent
RUR3	Culham Science Centre and the JET Project	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for infill on brownfield land.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
RUR4	Culham Science Centre and the JET Project	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for complete redevelopment of brownfield site.	CSEM3	Fully consistent
RUR5	Culham Science Centre and the JET Project	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF and general support of economic development.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
RUR6	Number 1 Site, Culham	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for infill on brownfield land.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
RUR7	Number 1 Site, Culham	Consistent with Green Belt chapter of the NPPF, particularly para 89, which allows for complete redevelopment of brownfield site.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

RUR8	Number 1 Site, Culham	dovolonmont	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		development. This is a brownfield site and one of the	Not applicable	
		core principles of the NPPF is to		
		encourage the effective use of land by re-		
	Sandford Sewage Treatment	using land that has been previously		
RUR9	Works	developed.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Site under construction. The policy		
		identifies a key site necessary to the		
		delivery of the housing strategy. This is		
RUR10	Fair Mile Hospital, Cholsey	consistent with para 47 of the NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Site under construction. The policy		
		identifies a key site necessary to the		
	Obieren Coment Worke	delivery of the housing strategy. This is	Net employed	Fully consistent
RUR11	Chinnor Cement Works	consistent with para 47 of the NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		At planning application stage. The policy identifies a key site necessary to the		
		delivery of the housing strategy. This is		
RUR12	Mongewell Park, Crowmarsh	consistent with para 47 of the NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
nonnz		Site under construction. The policy		
		identifies a key site necessary to the		
	The Wilder's site and adjoining	delivery of the housing strategy. This is		
RUR13	land, Crowmarsh	consistent with p+D145ara 47 of the NPPF	Not applicable	Fully consistent
	,	Most of Shotover Park is a SSSI. Its		
		protection is consistent in part with para		
		118 of the Framework that states		
		development which would have an		
		adverse impact on a SSSI would not		
		normally be permitted. It goes on to say		
		that an exception would be where the		
		benefits of the development clearly		
		outweight the negative impacts. This		
		policy does not solely relate to nature		
		conservation, it also aims to conserve this		
		area as an open space for recreation.		
		Para 74 of NPPF seeks to protect open space although contains caveats about		Consistent, in part, with
RUR16	Shotover Country Park	when their loss can be permitted.	Not applicable	NPPF

DID1	Major development areas at Didcot	The policy is consistent with paras 56, 57 and 58 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The policy identifies a key site necessary to the delivery of the housing strategy. This is consistent with para 47 of the NPPF.		
DID2	Didcot West Major Development Area	However, the viability of providing the infrastructure listed will need to be considered against paras 173 and 174 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The policy identifies a key site necessary to the delivery of the housing strategy. This is consistent with para 47 of the NPPF.		
DID3	Ladygrove East Major Development Area	However, the viability of providing the infrastructure listed will need to be considered against paras 173 and 174 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		The policy identifies a key site necessary to the delivery of the housing strategy. This is consistent with para 47 of the NPPF.		
DID4	Vauxhall Barracks	However, the viability of providing the infrastructure listed will need to be considered against paras 173 and 174 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
DID5	Land at Station Road and Haydon Road	Identifying a site for a mixed use development of residential and business uses is not in conflict the aims of chapters 1 and 6 of the NPPF.	CSDID1	Fully consistent
DID7	Regeneration of Market Place and Broadway	Fully consistent with para 23 of the NPPF.	CSDID1 & 2	Fully consistent
DID8	Land to the east of the Didcot town centre expansion scheme	Fully consistent with paras 23 and 24 of the NPPF.	CSDID2	Fully consistent

DID9	Land at Southmead Business Park	Consistent with para 21 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
DID10	Land at Didcot Parkway railway station	Fully consistent with the overall aim of Chapter 4 of the NPPF.	CSDID1	Fully consistent
DID11	Land at Didcot Parkway railway station	Consistent with Para 21 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
HEN1	Townlands Hospital	The policy identifies a key site necessary to the delivery of the housing strategy. This is consistent with para 47 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
HEN2	Market Place Mews expansion	A mixed-use town centre allocation fully consistent with para 23 of the NPPF. However the cap on the quantum of employment floorspace is not consistent with the flexibility sought by NPPF para 21 (see also Policy E2 above).	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
HEN3	Land at Reading Road Industrial Estate	Consistent with para 21 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
HEN4	Informal open space	Consistent with paras 70 and 73 of the NPPF on promoting healthy communities.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
THA1	Thame Cattle Market, North Street	A mixed-use retail-led allocation consistent with para 23 of the NPPF. However the cap on the quantum of employment floorspace is not consistent with the flexibility sought by NPPF para 21 (see also Policy E2 above).	Not applicable	Consistent, in part, with NPPF
THA3	Land adjacent to 32 Upper High Street	Consistent with paras 70 and 73 of the NPPF on promoting healthy communities.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
WAL2	Redevelopment of Lamb Garage site, Castle Street	The policy identifies a key site necessary to the delivery of the housing strategy. This is consistent with para 47 of the NPPF (N.B. this development has been completed)	Not applicable	Fully consistent
WAL4	Waitrose supermarket and public car park at 11-16 St Martins Street	A mixed-use town centre allocation fully consistent with para 23 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

WAL5	Land at Hithercroft Estate	Consistent with para 21 of the NPPF.	Not applicable	Fully consistent
		Fully consistent with para 41 of the NPPF		
		on protecting sites and routes which could		
	Cholsey and Wallingford	be critical in developing infrastructure to		
WAL6	Railway	widen transport choice.	Not applicable	Fully consistent

Appendix 4: Schedule of Local Plan Policies to be replaced by the Core Strategy

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose	Replacement Policy
G1	General restraint and sustainable development	CSS1
G2	Protection and enhancement of the environment	CSS1
G3	Locational strategy	CSS1
G4	Development in the countryside and on the edge of settlements	CSS1
G6	Promoting good design	CSQ3
C1	Landscape character	CSEN1
C2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	CSEN1
GB1	The extent of the Green Belt	CSEN2
GB2	New buildings in the Green Belt	CSEN2
D8	Energy, water and materials efficient design	CSQ2
D9	Renewable energy	CSQ1
D11	Infrastructure and service requirements policy	CSI1
H2	Sites identified for housing	CSH1
H3	Phasing of development	CSC1
H4	Towns and larger villages outside the Green Belt	Towns policies & CSR1
H5	Larger villages within the Green Belt and smaller villages throughout the district	CSR1
H6	Locations where new housing will not be permitted	CSS1 CSR1 CSH1
H7	Range of dwelling types and size	CSH4
H8	Dwelling densities	CSH2, CSQ3
H9	Affordable housing	CSH3
H14	Lifetime homes	CSH4

Appendix 4: SCHEDULE OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO BE REPLACED BY THE CORE STRATEGY

E1	Didcot	CSEM2		
E2	Henley, Thame and Wallingford	CSEM2, CSTHA1, CSWAL1		
E3	The rural areas	CSR2		
E4	Employment generating development	CSEM2		
TC1	Extending the range and quality of facilities	CST1		
ТСЗ	Environmental improvements	CST1, CSDID1, CSWAL1, CSTHA1, CSHEN1		
TC4	Encouraging a diversity of uses	CSWAL1, CSTHA1, CSHEN1		
Т3	Transport assessments and travel plans	CSM2		
T4	Public transport and interchanges	CSM1		
RUR2	Oxford Brookes University, Holton	CSEM5		
RUR4	Culham Science Centre and the JET Project	CSEM3		
DID5	Land at Station Road and Haydon Road	CSDID1		
DID7	Regeneration of Market Place and Broadway	CSDID1 & 2		
DID8	Land to the east of the Didcot town centre expansion scheme	CSDID2		
DID10	Land at Didcot Parkway railway station	CSDID1		
-	These policies are partially replaced by the new core strategy policies and will be fully replaced when the new development management policies are adopted.			



Listening Learning Leading

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