Vale
of White Horse
District Council

Annual Monitoring Report 2016/17

Contents

1. Introduction

PURPOSE OF MONITORING

1.1. The monitoring of a Local Plan enables local planning authorities to track progress towards meeting the district's development needs and to establish whether adopted policies are being effectively implemented. It also allows communities and interested parties to be aware of the progress local planning authorities are making towards delivering their vision and objectives, as set out in their Development Plan, such as the Vale's Local Plan 2031: Part 1.

REQUIREMENT TO MONITOR

1.2. The requirement to monitor annually was introduced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which placed a duty on local authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. This Report outlined the timescale and progress of the implementation of the Development Plan, as detailed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS), and the extent the adopted policies have been successfully implemented. The Vale's LDS is available on the Council website at: http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy.

1.3. Since the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the requirement to monitor has evolved with the publication of the Localism Act in 2011 and subsequent Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The requirement is now to prepare and publish an Authority Monitoring Report. This replaces the previous duty for local authorities to publish an Annual Monitoring Report and there is no longer a need to submit the Report to the Secretary of State. However, there is still a minimum requirement to annually produce an Authority Monitoring Report, which, in the interests of transparency, should be made publicly available and updated as and when the information becomes available.

1.4. As set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012, and reiterated through the Planning Practice Guidance, a local planning authority must monitor the requirements set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Requirement to monitor

Requirement	Summary
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The timescales and milestones for the preparation of documents as set out in the LDS, and progress towards meeting them.
Local Plan Policies	The status of adopted policies including the reason why any of the policies are no longer being implemented.
Local Plan Policies	How the adopted policies are being implemented and to what extent there objectives are being achieved.
Neighbourhood Development Plans and Orders	The progression of Neighbourhood Development Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders.
The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	The progression of CIL and how it will be implemented.
Duty-to-Cooperate	How are the Council cooperating with other statutory authorities (NPPF)
Sustainability Appraisal	Details on predicted significant effects the policies are having on sustainability objectives identified by the Sustainability Appraisal.
Supplementary Planning Documents and Local Development Orders	The status and progress of any Supplementary Planning Documents and Local Development Orders
Self and Custom build register	To provide an indication of the demand for the Self and Custom build in the Vale of White Horse and to allow the Council to develop its housing and planning policies to support the kinds of self and custom build projects that would be most appropriate.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT COUNCIL MONITORING REPORT

1.5. This Monitoring Report covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and details the progress of some of the Local Plan 2031 Part 1 indicators for this timeframe unless otherwise specified. It only provides progress for some of the indicators as the Local Plan 2031 Part 1 was adopted partway through the monitoring year, in December 2016. Subsequent monitoring reports will provide details on the progress towards the indicators identified within the Monitoring Framework at Appendix H of the Local Plan 2031 Part 1. The Monitoring Framework is also provided at Appendix E of this Report.

2. Vale of the White Horse Profile

VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE CONTEXT

2.1. The Vale of White Horse District takes its name from the 3,000-year-old White Horse figure cut into the chalk downs, near Uffington. Lying between the River Thames to the north and the ridgeway to the south, including the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the district covers an area of some 224 square miles (580 square kilometres).

2.2. The Vale of White Horse District is located between the larger centres of Oxford (to the north-east), and Swindon (to the south-west), with Didcot sited to the south-east boundary of the district, in neighbouring South Oxfordshire. The Vale of White Horse is largely rural by nature, with just over 70 settlements. The largest settlements are the historic market towns of Abingdon-on-Thames, Faringdon and Wantage. There are also two 'local service centres' at Botley and Grove, which provide essential services for the surrounding rural areas.

2.3. The high quality and rural nature of the district is borne out by the many designations that cover the area, such as the Oxford Green Belt, the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and 52 designated Conservation Areas. The district also has a long frontage to the River Thames and contains the River Ock, with tributaries including the Letcombe Brook, and contains a significant proportion of the route of the Wilts and Berks Canal.

2.4. The district is easily accessible from other parts of the UK. The A34 trunk road provides good access between the M4 to the south, and the M40 to the north. The A420 and A417 roads cross the district and provide links to Swindon in the west and Didcot in the east. Whilst there are two main railway lines (Bristol to London and Oxford to London) running through the district, there are only two stations situated on the Oxford line. Presently, there are no established stations on the Bristol line within the Vale of White Horse.

SCIENCE VALE

2.5. The district includes the majority of the Science Vale area, an internationally significant location for innovation, science-based research and business. It is one of the key growth areas for Oxfordshire, as identified within the Strategic Economic Plan. The Science Vale area extends from Culham and Didcot to Wantage and Grove (east to west) and is a strategic focus, in terms of employment and economic growth, for both the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils. There are also two designated Enterprize Zones: the 'Science Vale' EZ, which includes the Harwell Campus and Milton Park sites, and the newly designated 'Didcot Growth Accelerator' EZ.

DIDCOT GARDEN TOWN

2.6. Didcot was awarded Garden Town status in late 2015, after both the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils prepared a joint bid to the UK Government. The new Garden Town status will provide access to government funding for infrastructure, such as the £6.2 million announced in August[1]. Fundamentally, the success of the bid gives Didcot a unique opportunity to grow in a number of ways and to become a better place to live and work.

2.7. The vision for Didcot Garden Town is to deliver a highly sustainable and economically viable location, where the very best of town and country living are brought together. The Council's aim is to provide affordable, attractive homes and living spaces, within a vibrant community. The Didcot Garden Town Delivery Plan was published as of October 2017, and is available from the South Oxfordshire District Council Website, or by following this link.

KEY STATISTICS FOR VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE

2.8. The key statistics shown in Table 2 provide a snapshot of the Vale's demographics and the context for the monitoring indicators. The key statistics table from the previous AMR is also provided in table 3, for comparison. The data used for life expectancy and number of households has not been updated since 2015/16, and is therefore the same. The method to measure education attainment has changed, and therefore a direct comparison cannot be made.

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[1] Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/news/62-million-government-boost-to-help-unlock-15000-new-homes-in-didcot-garden-town

Table 2: Key statistics, 2016-17

Contextual indicator	Vale of White Horse District	South East of England Region	UK
Population (2016)	128,700	9,026,300	63,785,900
Population aged 16-64 (2016)	78,600, 61.2%	62%	63.10%
Life Expectancy (2015)	81.2	80.5	79.55
Number of households (2011)	49,400	3.45m	26.4m
Economically active (2016)	84.60%	80.80%	78%
Unemployment rate (2016)	2.60%	3.80%	4.70%
Education- Attainment 8 results[2] (2016-17)	50.3 (Oxfordshire)	N/A	49.8

Table 3: Key statistics 2015-16

Contextual indicator	Vale of White Horse District	South East of England Region	UK
Population	126,700	8,947,900 (South East Region)	63,258,400
Population aged 16-64	77,600, 61.2%	62.2%	63.3%
Life Expectancy	81.2 years	80.5 (South East Region)	79.55
Number of Households	49, 400 (2011)	3.45m	26.4m
Economically Active	79.7%	80.8%	77.9%
Unemployment rate	2.9%	4.1%	5.1%
Education- Pupils achieving 5+ A* - C GCSEs (Sept 2013 – Aug 2014)	62.7%	58.9%	56.6%

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[2] Attainment 8 is the new measure of recording educational achievement. It measures a student's average results across 8 subjects. The average score for Oxfordshire in 2016-17 was 50.3, which is broadly equivalent to 8 C grades.

3. Vale of the White Horse Planning Framework

INTRODUCTION

3.1. The Planning Framework for the Vale of White Horse District is made up of Development Plan Documents and other planning documents, as shown in Figure 1. In combination, these documents, alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and any other relevant national planning guidance and/or legislation, are used in the determination of planning applications and future infrastructure provision and/or investment.

Figure 1: Planning Framework

3.2. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable for the production of the Council's Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), including the Charging Schedule for CIL. This includes key production dates and public consultation stages. The Council's latest Local Development Scheme covers the period 2016-2018, providing information regarding Local Plan 2031 Parts 1 and 2 and any other related documents. Table 4 sets out the timetable for each of these documents and the progress that has been made.

Table 4: Progress of Local Plan 2031 and Community Infrastructure Levy

Document	Milestone	Date	
		LDS Timescale	**Achieved**
Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Policies and Sites	Submission	March-2015	Yes
	Hearings	September 2016 and February 2016	Yes
	Adoption	December-2016	Yes
Local Plan 2031 Part 2: Detailed policies and additional sites	Preferred Options	February/March 2017	Yes
	Pre-Submission	October/November 2017	Yes
	Submission	February/March 2017	On Course
	Adoption	December-2018	On Course
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Submission	April-2015	Yes
	Examination	Winter 2016	I April 2017
	Adoption	Early 2017	Adopted November 2017

ADOPTION OF LOCAL PLAN PART 1: STRATEGIC POLICIES AND SITES

3.3. The Local Plan 2031 Part 1 (LPP1) sets out the development strategy and key strategic policies for the district, including the need for housing, employment and infrastructure required to support development up to 2031. The spatial strategy makes provision for growth of around 23,000 new jobs, 218 hectares of employment land, and at least 20,560 new homes, to be delivered during the plan period from 2011 to 2031.

3.4. The LPP1 was submitted to the Secretary of the State on Wednesday 18 March 2015 for Independent Examination. The Examination of LPP1 was held through a two-stage hearing process, taking place in September 2015 and February 2016. On 7 June 2016, the Independent Planning Inspector submitted his interim findings, concluding, subject to modification, the Inspector would be likely to be able to find that the plan is sound.

3.5. In light of this, Main Modifications of the LPP1 were consulted on for 6 weeks, closing on 14 September 2016. Following this, the Council received the Inspector's Final Report on 30 November 2016. The report outlined the Inspector's findings of the LPP1 examination and concluded that, subject to a number of main modifications, the plan could be found 'sound'. The Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies was adopted by Full Council on 14 December 2016. This is in accordance with the Local Development Scheme, as shown in Table 4 above.

THE LOCAL PLAN PART 2: DETAILED POLICIES AND ADDITIONAL SITES

3.6. To complement the Part 1 plan, the Local Plan 2031 Part 2: Detailed Policies and Additional Sites (LPP2) will set out:

- Policies and locations for new housing to meet the Vale's proportion of Oxford City's housing need, which cannot be met within the City boundaries;
- policies for the part of Didcot Garden Town that lies within the Vale of White Horse District;
- detailed development management policies to complement the strategic policies as set out in the Part 1 plan, and where appropriate replaces the remaining saved policies of the Local Plan 2011;
- and additional site allocations for housing.

3.7. In relation to the Vale's proportion of Oxford City's unmet housing need, this has been informed by co-operation with the Oxfordshire Growth Board to apportion a 'working assumption' unmet need figure of 15,000 homes. The quantum of Oxford City's unmet housing need to be met within the Vale of White Horse is proposed to be 2,200 dwellings for the period up to 2031, as agreed in the 'Memorandum of Co-operation' between the local authorities in the Oxfordshire Housing Market Area. This figure will be subject to the plan making process.

3.8. The Preferred Options draft of LPP2 was published for consultation on 9 March 2017 for an 8-week period until 4 May 2017. This is in accordance with the Local Development Scheme, as shown in Table 3 above.

3.9. The Publication Version of LPP2 was published for consultation between 11 October 2017 and the 22 November 2017. This was the final opportunity for the community to comment on the LPP2, with this consultation focused on the legality of the plan in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) regulations. The LPP2 is due to be submitted for examination in early 2018. This is in accordance with the Local Development Scheme, as shown in Table 4.

THE ADOPTED LOCAL PLAN 2011 SAVED POLICIES

3.10. The Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011 was adopted in July 2006. A direction by the Secretary of State in 2009 identified 'saved' policies contained within the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2011. An assessment has been undertaken to determine the degree of consistency between the saved policies and the National Planning Policy Framework. Some of the saved policies have been replaced by LPP1, with the remainder of the

policies to be replaced by LPP2. Until the adoption of LPP2, the remainder of the saved policies will apply

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SIGNIFICANT EFFECT INDICATORS

3.11.   The role of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), is to assess whether a Plan has integrated the principles of sustainable development and if there are likely to be any significant effects as a result of the Plan's policies. If the sustainability appraisal predicts any likely significant effects, it is essential that these effects are monitored to determine whether the implementation of a policy is causing the undue effect(s), and if so, whether the policy should be reviewed.

3.12.   The SA report on the LPP1 identified a few potential significant effects, in which the Plan was amended to ensure it mitigated against these effects. The SA Adoption Statement stated the monitoring arrangements of these effects are included in the Council's Monitoring Framework (Appendix H of LPP1).

3.13.   The SA report on LPP2, published alongside the Publication Version of LPP2, has predicted no 'significant negative effects'. Though it did raise issues or uncertainties in regards to pollution and climate change adaptation. These will be monitored as part of the framework provided in CP47a within LPP2, which the SA has stated 'should provide a good basis for monitoring the effects of LPP2'.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

3.14.   Under the Localism Act 2011, communities have been given the power to directly influence land use planning by preparing either a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP), Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) and/or a Community Right to Build Order. It is a requirement of the AMR to include details of the progress and 'made' Neighbourhood Development Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY

3.15.   The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), is a charge that local planning authorities may choose to levy on new development to help fund the infrastructure needed to support growth of the area. The CIL Regulations 2010 came into force in April 2010, with further amendments in subsequent years.

3.16.   A preliminary CIL Draft Charging Schedule for the Vale of White Horse was consulted on between 15 December 2016 and 26 January 2017. An Examination in Public (EiP) was then carried out by Mr Malcolm Rivett, as

appointed by the Secretary of State, who found the CIL charging schedule to be 'sound', subject to modifications. The charging schedule was then formally adopted by Council on the 27 September 2017, and came into effect on the 1 November 2017. This means any application decided on or after this date will be CIL liable, regardless of when the application was submitted. As the charging schedule has just come into effect it will not be monitored in this report, but will be monitored in future AMR's.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

3.17.   Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide the option for further detail and clarity to be published in regard to Local Plan policies. They can also provide further guidance on particular issues or on the development of specific sites. The NPPF states:

'SPDs should only be used where they aid successful applications of delivery and should not be used to add unnecessary financial burdens on development'.

3.18.   As SPDs provide further detail to Local Plan policies, it is not necessarily a requirement for SPDs to be monitored, unless a local planning authority wishes to monitor the effectiveness of an SPD.

3.19.   As of March 2017, the Council have 3 adopted SPDs, with none of them identifying specific monitoring arrangements. The SPDs are as follows:
- Design Guide 2015: The Design Guide was adopted on 10 March 2015 and sets out design principles to guide future development and encourage a design-led approach to development;
- Abbey Shopping Centre and Charter Area: The Abbey Shopping Centre and Charter Area SPD was adopted on 14 December 2011 and provides a guide to detailed applications and possible future development options for the area; and 10 11
- Botley Centre SPD: The Botley Centre SPD was adopted on 18 January 2016. It provides direction on the shape of development at Botley Central Area in accordance with Local Plan 2031: Part 1, Core Policy 11: Botley Central Area. It is designed to create a flexible strategy to guide development that supports the existing and future local community and meet local regeneration aspirations, while attracting investment to serve the wider district.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDERS

3.20.   Local Development Orders (LDOs) automatically grant planning permission for the development specified in an LDO (subject to conditions) and by doing so, removes the need for a planning application to be made. The main purpose of an LDO is to help to streamline the planning process for applications that comply with pre-set conditions. It is for the local planning authority to determine how LDOs are monitored.

3.21.   The Vale currently have one LDO in place for Milton Park, which was adopted in December 2012. The aim of this LDO is to help deliver the planned growth of Oxfordshire's Science Vale UK Enterprise Zone. It allows a range of types of development to be fast tracked which will enable new and existing businesses to innovate, grow, and adapt to changing market opportunities, delivering additional jobs for the local economy. Details of the Milton Park LDO are available on the Council's website.

4.Neighbourhood Plans

4.1. The Government is providing local communities with the opportunity to shape the area in which they live and work in by encouraging them to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans. The Council strongly encourages and supports local communities who wish to prepare a neighbourhood development plan. The Localism Act 2011 sets out that Neighbourhood Development Plan(s) can be made by a parish or town council, or a neighbourhood forum(s), where a parish or town council does not exist.

4.2. Local communities wishing to play an active role in planning for their area and/or community, can:
- prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan setting out the vision, objectives and planning policies to shape development of their neighbourhood, and/or
- seek to grant permission directly for certain types of development in their neighbourhood, through a Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) or a Community Right to Build Order (CRtBO).

4.3. To make a Neighbourhood Development Plan, there are formal stages set out in legislation that are the responsibility of the qualifying body and the local planning authority. The Localism Act also places a 'duty to support' on the local authority to guide Neighbourhood Development Plan preparation.

4.4. The Council takes a proactive and positive approach to neighbourhood planning, providing advice and support to those communities interested in producing Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders or Community Right to Build Orders. The aim is to produce high quality plans with a good level of community buy-in and to plan effectively for places.

4.5. Currently there are 5 made neighbourhood plans in the Vale, with many others in development. Table 5 outlines the stage that these plans are at. Charney Bassett began the process of a Neighbourhood but have instead decided to move forward with a community led plan.

Table 5: Progress of Neighbourhood Plans

Plan in preparation	Plan Made
Wootton and St Helen Without	Faringdon- Made 14 December 2016
Uffington and Baulking	Blewbury- Made 14 December 2016
Sutton Courtenay	Longworth- Made 12 October 2016
Cumnor	Drayton- Made 15 July 2015
East Challow	Great Coxwell- Made 15 July 2015
Sunningwell	
Ashbury	
Appleton with Eaton	
Steventon	
Shrivenham	
West Hanney	
Radley	
North Hinksey	
East Hanney	
Stanford in the Vale	
Wantage	

5. Duty to Cooperate

INTRODUCTION

5.1. Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 introduced a statutory duty for local planning authorities to cooperate with neighbouring local authorities and other "prescribed bodies" in the preparation of development plans. In response, the Council has a duty to engage constructively with other councils and public bodies in England on a continuous basis, in order to maximise the effectiveness of the Local Plan.

5.2. The duty to cooperate is not a 'duty to agree'. However, the Council will continue to make every effort to secure the necessary cooperation on strategic cross-boundary matters regarding the Local Plan 2031. The Council must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the independent examination of the Local Plan

VALE OF WHITE HORSE NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES AND PRESCRIBED BODIES

5.3. The relevant bodies in which the duty to cooperate most directly applies to in the Vale of White Horse, are as follows:

- Neighbouring authorities:
  - West Oxfordshire District Council
  - South Oxfordshire District Council
  - Cherwell District Council
  - Oxfordshire County Council
  - Oxford City Council
  - West Berkshire Council
  - Swindon Borough Council
  - Wiltshire Council
  - Cotswold District Council
  - Gloucestershire County Council

- Prescribed bodies as identified in Part 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012:
  - The Environment Agency
  - Historic England
  - Natural England
  - Highways England
  - The Civil Aviation Authority
  - The Homes and Communities Agency
  - Clinical Commissioning Groups
  - The Office of Rail Regulations

- The Highways Agency
- Local Enterprise Partnership

- Local Nature Partnership

KEY STAGES OF THE DUTY TO COOPERATE

5.4. For the period April 2016 to March 2017, the key stages of the Duty to Cooperate related to the Oxfordshire Growth Board and the LPP1 and LPP2. In regards to the Oxfordshire Growth Board, the key stages are listed below.

- Strategic Options Assessment, September 2016- This was a joint evidence study to assist with the process of apportionment of Oxford City's unmet need.
- High Level Transport Assessment of Spatial Options, May 2016 – Assessment to identify the implications of development for the areas identified in the Strategic Options Assessment
- Education assessment of spatial options for Oxford's unmet housing need, September 2016- This report looks at the impact on provision of primary and secondary education for the areas identified in the Strategic Options Assessment
- Memorandum of Cooperation, September 2016- This document formally records and makes public the Oxfordshire Local Authorities engagement and cooperation to assist Oxford City with meeting it's unmet housing need.

5.5. The LPP1 was adopted in December 2016. An assessment of whether the Council discharged its duty, was considered through the Examination process. The Local Plan Inspector concluded that the Council had discharged its duty-to-cooperate, stating: "I conclude that in relation to matters of strategic importance the Council has engaged constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with all relevant organisations in order to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of the plan. It has therefore met the Duty to Co-operate" (Inspector's Report to Vale of White Horse District Council, 2016). The steps taken in regards to the Duty to Cooperate for LPP1 are set out in the topic paper *Duty to Cooperate and Cross Boundary Issues[3].*

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[3] Available from
http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/java/support/Main.jsp?MODULE=FolderView&ID=627981346&CODE=5C4C901196E98386319052F2DED5F64A&NAME=02+TOP+-+Topic+Papers&REF=Local%20Plan%202031%20Part%201%20Examination%20Library

5.6. In preparation of the LPP2 there have been a number of key stages in the Duty to Cooperate. The following statutory and prescribed bodies have been engaged with during preparation of LPP2:

- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Historic England
- Highways England
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- National Health Service (NHS)
- National Rail
- Health and Safety Executive
- Thames Valley Police
- Oxford Bus/Thames Travel
- Stagecoach
- Thames Water
- Scottish Southern Electricity (SSE)
- Gas (British Gas, Southern Gas Network, Wales and West Utilities)
- Electricity (National Grid, UK Power Networks)
- Mobile Operators (Vodaphone, O2, BT)

5.7. Engagement has been through both informal and formal processes. Formal consultations were as follows:

- Preferred Options (Regulation 18) consultation took place 9 March 2017 to the 4 May 2017.
- Regulation 19 consultation on the publication version of the plan took place between the 11 October 2017 to 22 November of 2017.

5.8. Further information on the steps taken to meet the Duty to Cooperate can be found in the topic paper *Duty to Cooperate[4]*.

5.9. The Council is planning to submit the LPP2 for inspection in early 2018, where the efforts the Council has made to meet its Duty to Cooperate will be tested again through the plan making process.

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[4] Available from
http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/java/support/Main.jsp?MODULE=FolderView&ID=786045687&CODE=D0AB507E8138738F0C6DFA6646
6E7AE1&NAME=06.+Topic+Papers&REF=Local%20Plan%202031%20Part%202:%20Publication%20Version%20Publicity%20Period

6.Local Plan Policies: Housing

INTRODUCTION

6.1. The LPP1 identifies the district's housing requirement (20,560 dwellings) which is based on the district's objectively assessed housing need (OAN). The OAN was determined by the Strategic Housing Market Assessment[5] (SHMA), which was published in 2014. The Plan also provides policies on housing density and mix (Core Policies 22 and 23 respectively).

6.2. The LPP2 will complement LPP1, and sets out policies and locations for housing for the Vale's proportion of Oxford's housing need up to 2031 which cannot be met within the City boundaries. It contains policies for the part of Didcot Garden Town that lies within the Vale of White Horse District, and detailed development management policies to complement the LPP1, which will replace the saved policies of the Local Plan 2011. It also allocates additional development sites for housing. The policies contained in LPP2 will be monitored in future AMR's, once the plan is adopted.

HOUSING REQUIREMENT

6.3. Core Policy 4: Meeting the Housing Need, in LPP1 describes how the Council plans to meet the housing requirement of the district. Table 6 sets out the progress made towards this target. The graphs in Appendix A and B show the housing trajectories reflecting LPP1 and LPP2 respectively.

Table 6: Monitoring of Housing Completions and Permissions

Policy	Indicator	2016/17	Target
CP4	Number of dwellings completed district wide	1615 dwellings	Progress towards 20,560 over the Plan period based on 1,028 dwellings per annum.
	Number of dwellings permitted (Outline or full Permission) as of 31/03/17	6354	
	Number of Dwellings allocated through LPP2 and NDP's	LPP2 - 3420[6] NDP's- 0	LPP2 and/or NDPs and/or development management process to allocate additional dwellings.

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[5] Available from http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/new-local-plan-2031/evidence-base/strategi

[6] These figures are provisional, and subject to change as LPP2 proceeds through the adoption process.

6.4. The number of dwellings completed in 2016/17 considerably exceeds the LPP1 target of 1028 dwellings per annum, with positive progress made towards the overall housing target. 1615 dwellings were completed, taking the total completions for the first 6 years of the plan period (2011-2017) to 4680. Table 7 outlines the net completions and breaks this down into completions within the Science Vale ringfence area and the rest of the district, as detailed in Core Policy 5.

Table 7: Housing completions for Science Vale Ring Fence and Rest of District, 2011-2017

| Year | Number of dwellings completed | | |
	Whole District	Science Vale Ringfence Area	Rest of District Area
2011/12	346	39	307
2012/13	268	140	128
2013/14	578	154	424
2014/15	740	204	536
2015/16	1133	474	659
2016/17	1615	486	1129
Total	**4,680**	**1,497**	**3,183**

6.5. In LPP2, Core Policy 4a: Meeting our Housing Needs, sets out how the Council will address needs arising elsewhere in the Housing Market Area, focusing on the Vale's quantum of unmet housing need for Oxford City, which has is 2,200 homes. This increases the housing need for the district from 20,560 to 22,760 dwellings over the plan period, with LPP2 proposing to allocate an additional 3,420 dwellings. This would bring the total of dwellings proposed on strategic and additional site allocations to 15,915 in the plan period.

HOUSING SUPPLY

6.6. The NPPF paragraph 47 identifies the need for local planning authorities to significantly boost housing supply. To achieve this, local planning authorities should objectively identify and meet their housing needs including identifying and updating annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing supply as measured against their housing requirement.

6.7. Core Policy 5 details the Vale's approach to its housing supply. To ensure that housing growth supports the economic growth of the Science Vale, a ringfence area has been established. Therefore, supply calculations are based on two sub areas, the Science Vale Ringfence and Rest of District. These are combined to provide a district wide calculation.

6.8. The Council released an updated supply statement in April 2017, which is available here. This shows that the Vale has a district wide supply of 6.7

years, with supply in the Science Vale being 5.7 years and in the Rest of District 8.4 years.

CORE POLICY 2: COOPERATION ON UNMET HOUSING NEED FOR OXFORDSHIRE

6.9. Core Policy 2: Cooperation on Unmet Housing Need for Oxfordshire, identifies the Council's approach to addressing Oxford City's unmet need, including how the Council will work corporately under the 'Duty-to-Cooperate' with all other Oxfordshire local authorities, on an ongoing basis, to address the unmet need. In November 2015, the Oxfordshire Growth Board agreed a working assumption of an unmet housing need requirement of 15,000 dwellings, to be apportioned between the Oxfordshire authorities.

6.10. On 26 September 2016, the Oxfordshire Growth Board recommended the proposed apportionment of Oxford City's unmet housing need, with agreement from the Vale of White District Council demonstrated in the Memorandum of Cooperation. The Council agreed to an apportionment of 2,200 dwellings to be delivered within the Vale to contribute towards Oxford's unmet housing need.

6.11. LPP2 proposes to meet this need in the Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. The Council are proposing to meet the agreed quantum of unmet need for Oxford to be met within the Vale through a combination of sites allocated within both Local Plan Parts 1 and 2. This ensures that the need is met within the Sub-Area closest and most accessible to Oxford. The Council is also ensuring that at least 2,200 homes allocated within this Sub-Area are demonstrably close and accessible to Oxford.

Table 8: LPP2 Allocations

Site Name	Settlement	Settlement Hierarchy	Net Dwellings
North West East Hanney	East Hanney	Larger Village	80
East of East Hanney	East Hanney	Larger Village	50
East Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor	Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor	Larger Village	600
South East of Marcham	Marcham	Larger Village	90
Dalton Barracks	Shippon	Larger Village	1200
North West of Grove	Grove	Local Service Centre	400
Harwell Campus	Harwell Campus	Larger Village	1000

6.12.   The progress of the strategic site allocations, as set out in the adopted Local Plan 2031: Part 1, are detailed in Table 9, for each Sub-Area.

Table 9: Progress of LPP1 Strategic Allocations as of 31/03/2017

Strategic Site	Sub-Area	Planning Status*	Application submitted as of the 31/03/17	2016/17		
				Allocated	Permitted	Completed
North of Abingdon-on-Thames	Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe	Allocation	Yes	800	0	0
North West of Abingdon-on-Thames		Allocation	No	200	0	0
North West of Radley		Allocation	No	240	0	0
South of Kennington		Allocation	No	270	0	0
East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor		Outline permission, Reserved Matters under consideration	Yes	280	280	0
Crab Hill	South East Vale	Outline Permission	Yes	1500	1500	0
Grove Airfield		Resolution to Grant	Yes	2500	0	0
Valley Park		Resolution to Grant	Yes	2550	0	0
Monks Farm		Full and Outline Permissions	Yes	885	368	0
North West of Valley Park		Allocation	No	800	0	0
West of Harwell		Resolution to Grant	Yes	200	0	0
Milton Heights		Resolution to Grant	Yes	400	0	0
East of Sutton Courtenay		Application refused, appeal to be heard early 2018	Yes	220	0	0
South of Park Road	Western Vale	Resolution to Grant	Yes	350	0	0

Strategic Site	Sub-Area	Planning Status*	Application submitted as of the 31/03/17	2016/17		
				Allocated	Permitted	Completed
North of Shrivenham		Resolution to Grant	Yes	500	0	0
South West Faringdon		Outline Permission	Yes	200	0	0
South of Faringdon		Outline application		200	200	0
East of Coxwell Road		Under construction		200	200	0
West of Stanford in the Vale		2 Outline permissions		200	178	0

6.13.   Since the 31st of March 2017 there has been further progress made, which is outlined below. This means there is only one site now which does not either have an application under consideration, planning permission or is under construction. This site is North West of Valley Park.

- The site at Grove Airfield was granted outline planning permission for 2500 homes in July 2017. A reserved matters application is currently under consideration for 191 dwellings of the 2500.
- The site South of Faringdon was granted full permission, for 200 homes, in June 2017
- The site for 280 dwellings East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor was granted full permission in September 2017
- The site North of Shrivenham was granted outline planning permission for 240 homes in April 2017, whilst another application for 275 homes was given outline permission in October 2017.
- The site at Milton Heights has been given full planning permission for 458 homes October 2017.
- The site north of Abingdon was granted outline permission, for 800 homes, in October 2017.
- An outline application for 200 homes at the site north west of Abingdon was received in May 2015.
- An outline application for the site north west of Radley was submitted in July 2017, for 240 homes.
- A reserved matters application has been approved for phase 1a of the site Crab Hill. This is for 70 homes and was approved in November 2017.
- The site South of Kennington has had a full application submitted for 288 homes in October 2017.

HOUSING POLICIES

6.14.   Core Policy 22 details the mix of dwelling types and sizes to meet the needs of current and future households on all new residential development, in accordance with the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Table 10 provides the percentage of bed split that has been permitted on all large sites (10 plus dwellings) in the district since 1 April 2011. Table 11 provides this information for 2016/17. This does exclude permissions for C2 uses and those outline permissions where the bed split is not provided. The tables also provide the recommended mix identified in the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This demonstrates that the Council are making progress towards meeting these requirements.

Table 10: Bed split of housing delivered 2011-2017

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Total dwellings permitted
2011-17	663	1936	2140	1930	6669
Percentage	10	29	32	29	
SHMA Target	15%	30%	40%	15%	

Table 11: Bed of housing delivered, 2016/17

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Total dwellings
2016-17	46	156	233	222	657
Percentage	7	24	35	34	
SHMA Target	15%	30%	40%	15%	

6.15.   Core policy 23 specifies the minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare that the council will seek on all new housing development, unless material considerations and/or circumstances indicate otherwise. On large developments, permitted in 2016/17, the average density was 19 dwellings per hectare. In 2015/16 the average density was 21 dwellings.

6.16.   The 2014 SHMA assessed the affordable housing needs within the district, and determined there was a need of 273 dwellings annually. To address this need, Core Policy 24 in the LPP1 states that for housing developments providing a net gain of eleven dwellings or more the council will seek 35% provision of affordable housing, subject to viability. It also states that the affordable housing provided should be split into rent (either social or affordable) and intermediate, with a 75:25 split respectively. Tables 12 and 13 show how the council is performing against these targets.

Table 12: Delivery of affordable housing by type

Vale Affordable housing summary	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total	Percentage share of total
Affordable Rent	51	93	42	193	241	265	885	75
Shared Ownership	12	50	25	57	85	71	300	25
Total	63	143	67	250	326	336	1185	

6.17.　　As you can see from table 14, the council is on target in regards to the split of affordable housing.

Table 13: Affordable housing delivery against 35% target

Vale affordable housing against target (percentage)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Total Dwellings (Sites with net gain of 11+)	223	171	469	630	947	1150	3590
Affordable units	63	143	67	250	326	336	1185
Percentage (Target 35%)	28.3	83.6	14.3	39.7	34.4	29.2	33

6.18.　　Table 14 shows that the over the plan period so far, the Council is very close to meeting its target. It will always be a challenge to be at 35%, as for some sites it may not be viable for them to provide that level of affordable housing. However, against the target of 273 dwellings as put forward by the SHMA, the district has exceeded the target for the past 2 years. Table 17 below shows this.

Table 14: Delivery of affordable housing against SHMA 2014 target

Vale affordable housing against target (dwellings)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Total
Net gain of affordable dwellings	63	143	67	250	326	336	1377
Target	273	273	273	273	273	273	1638
Difference	-210	-130	-206	-23	53	63	-261

6.19.   Core Policy 25 relates to rural exception sites. Rural exception sites are defined in the NPPF as "Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection."[7] There were no rural exception sites granted permission during 2016/17.

6.20.   Core Policy 26 details the Council's aim to increase the delivery of housing designed for older people. In 2016/17 an extra care housing scheme was completed in Kingston Bagpuize, providing 43 dwellings. Over the period 2011-2017, 312 homes designed for the use of older people have been permitted.

6.21.   Core Policy 27 states the Council will aim to provide at least 13 pitches for gypsies and travellers during the plan period. The following permission have been granted for gypsies and travellers, this permission has also been delivered:

- P12/V1901/FUL - on land at the south-western side of Highworth Road, Watchfield, for change of use of land for the stationing of caravans for residential purposes for eight gypsy pitches together with the formation of additional hard standing and utility/dayrooms ancillary to that use.

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[7] Available from
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

7.Local Plan Policies: Employment

INTRODUCTION

7.1. The LPP1 sets out the required employment land needed to support the delivery of new jobs, ensuring there is sufficient land available to support the projected employment growth.

EMPLOYMENT PROVISION

7.2. Core Policy 6: Meeting Business and Employment Needs specifies the scale and location of opportunities for economic growth to ensure that sufficient land is provided across the district in appropriate locations. The LPP1 identifies a need of 218 hectares of employment land, and it projects an additional 23,000 jobs over the Plan's period. Tables 15 and 16 set out the progress made towards these targets. This shows that since 2011, 8,000 extra jobs have been delivered in the district.

Table 15: Total Jobs by year

Year	Total jobs
2011	55,000
2012	56,000
2013	56,000
2014	57,000
2015	62,000
2016	63,000

7.3. Table 16 shows that 11 hectares of employment land has been permitted during 2016/17, on allocated sites. The main contributors to this figure were a permission of nearly 6 hectares at Didcot A and just over 5 hectares at Milton Park.

Table 16: Monitoring of employment land and jobs

Policy	Indicator	2016/17	2011-17	Target
CP6	Amount of employment land permitted on allocated sites	11 hectares (gross)	66.8 hectares (gross)	218 Hectares
	Jobs growth	1,000	8,000	23,000
	Business counts	12,400[8]	N/A	N/A

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[8] Available from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157326/printable.aspx

EMPLOYMENT SITES

7.4. The main focus for employment growth is centred on the Science Vale area, located in the South-East Vale Sub-Area. Science Vale is a key growth area as set out within the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan, and is the focus for significant investment. Science Vale was one of the first recipients to be awarded Enterprise Zone status in 2012, by the UK Government. With world class facilities and innovation in space technology at Harwell Campus, the European fusion research programme (JET) at Culham Science Centre (located within South Oxfordshire) and Williams F1 racing team at Grove technology-park, Science Vale demonstrates the pedigree of business innovation in the area.

7.5. In 2016, the Council approved an outline planning application for a 10-hectare development for the delivery of a new science and innovation facility, at Harwell Campus. In 2012, the Council adopted the Milton Park Local Development Order (LDO), which has helped to produce significant employment development. The delivery of the new campus and the Milton Park LDO highlight how the Council will continue to support the economic growth of Science Vale in order to deliver a global hotspot for diverse innovation and enterprise.

7.6. In relation to the other two Sub-Areas, in Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area, Abingdon-on-Thames has two large employment centres: Abingdon Business Park; and Abingdon Science Park. In the Western Vale Sub-Area, the provision of employment in Faringdon is a key priority, helping to improve the self-sufficiency of the town and reduce the need for out-commuting.

7.7. Table 17 outlines amount of land permitted on allocated employment sites by Sub-Area. This demonstrates there has been progress made towards the delivery of employment land.

Table 17: Number of Hectares Permitted on Employment Allocations between 2011-2017

Policy	Employment allocation	Sub-area	Permitted	Target
CP6	Milton Park	South-East Vale	25.3	28
	Harwell campus		24.5	128
	Monks Farm, North Grove		0	6
	Didcot A		5.9	29
	Milton Hill Business and Technology Park		4.8	11.5
	Grove Technology		0.3	5.4
	Abingdon Business Park at Wyndyke Furlong	Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe	0.46	0.7
	Abingdon Science Park at Barton Lane		0.9	0.7
	Cumnor Hill		0	0.3
	Wootton Business Park		0	1.5
	South of Park Road, Faringdon	Western Vale	0	3
	Land adjacent to A420 (4 & 20 site), Faringdon		4.6	4.2
	Land north of Park Road (HCA site), Faringdon		0	0

8.Infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

8.1. The LPP1 sets out the need to support the delivery of new housing and employment, complemented by new services, facilities and infrastructure. LPP1 is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which identifies the key infrastructure items and requirements to support sustainable growth within the district. It identifies how funding will be secured from developers and other relevant sources.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

8.2. Core Policy 7: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services, specifies how all new development will be required to provide necessary on-site and, where appropriate, off-site infrastructure requirements arising from new housing and employment development. The type and level of infrastructure and service provision associated with development is set out in more detail in the Vale's IDP and the site development templates in Appendix A of the LPP1.

8.3. The IDP contains a list of infrastructure requirements to support growth. Table 18 identifies those infrastructure items where significant progress has been made.

Table 18: Progress of Infrastructure Items Identified Within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Project	Cost	Status
Milton Interchange – Junction Improvements	£11,560,000	Completed
Chilton Interchange Junction Improvements	£10,833,000	Completed
Access to the EZ Package, including Hagbourne Hill, Featherbed Lane & Steventon Lights, Harwell Link Road	£30,000,000 - £40,000,000	Under development
Backhill Lane cycle/pedestrian scheme	£1,200,000	Completed
Sustainable Transport Package: Cycle maintenance and route improvements, upgrade to Didcot to Harwell Bus service	£1,000,000	Completed

8.4. In addition to the projects listed in table 21, funding has now been confirmed for the Lodge Hill Interchange. This project will support housing growth, improve connectivity to the Science Vale and relieve pressure at A34 Marcham Interchange and through Abingdon-on-Thames town centre. Construction is estimated to be completed by 2020/21.

9. District Wide Policies

INTRODUCTION

9.1. The LPP1 establishes a strategic policy framework to guide development in the Vale up to 2031. District wide policies are designed to complement the spatial strategy and sub area strategies to ensure that planned growth is sustainable. Some of these policies have already been addressed in previous chapters, however this chapter will look at Core Policies that focus on the environment.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

9.2. The Council is committed to tackling climate change, and protecting the environment is a target in its corporate plan. As part of this, the transition from traditional sources of energy to renewable energy will be monitored in the district. Core Policy 41 of the LPP1 states the aim to deliver renewable energy schemes in line with policy, and to contribute to the UK's renewable energy target.

9.3. Data has been collected by central government since 2014 on renewable energy capacity at Local Authority Level[9]. Table 19 shows the progress of renewable energy capacity in the Vale since 2014. As the table show between 2014 and 2017 renewable energy capacity increased by 38 megawatts in the Vale.

Table 19: Renewable energy

	Renewable Energy Installations	Renewable Energy Capacity (MW)
2016	1698	170.4
2015	1651	170.2
2014	1347	132.4

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA'S (AQMA'S)

9.4. Core Policy 43 states development should be consistent with the Council's Air Quality Action Plan. Currently within the Vale there are 3 AQMA's. These are Abingdon, Botley and Marcham. Reports on the progress of the Air Quality Action

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[9] Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics

Plan can be found at https://oxfordshire.air-quality.info/local-air-quality-management/vale-of-white-horse.

RECYCLING

9.5. Core Policy 43 asserts the Council's commitment to increasing the amount of waste in the district that is recycled. Recycling rates in the Vale have been consistently high and led to the district being in the top five in the country for several years. Table 20 below shows the district's performance since 2011. Vale is consistently in the top 5 for recycling rates in England.

Table 20: Recycling rates

Year	Recycling, re-use and composting rates
2011-12	68.70%
2012-13	65.13%
2013-14	65.27%
2014-15	65.60%
2015-16	64.80%
2016-17	62.35%

CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY

9.6. Core Policy 46 relates to conservation and the improvement of biodiversity. Its aim is to support development that will conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity in the district. Thames Valley Environment Records Centre (TVERC) maintain and update data relating to biodiversity in the district. The information below has been taken from TVERC's annual biodiversity monitoring report 2017.

9.7. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 identifies habitats and species of principal importance. In 2015-16, there were 3,194 hectares or priority habitat identified in the district. In 2016-17, 3,224 hectares of priority habitat were identified, which is an increase of 30 hectares. In 2011, this area was identified as 2,606 hectares. This shows there has been a significant increase of habitats of principle importance since the beginning of the plan period. A detailed table showing the type of priority habitats and the changes from 2015/16 to 2016/17 can be found in appendix C

9.8. In regards to the number of priority of species found with the district, table 21 outlines the change in numbers. Priority species are recorded over a twenty-year period. 2 Species have not been spotted in that 20-year period and are no longer on the list of priority species in the Vale.

Table 21: Change in number of UK priority species

	Vale of White Horse 1996-2016	**Vale of White Horse 1997-2017**
Number of UK priority species	164	162

9.9. Another indicator of biodiversity is the distribution and status of farmland birds. This is measured in an index, which can also be found in appendix D. The 2016-17 index shows a decrease on the 2015-16 index.

9.10. The Vale has 21 Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), either wholly or partly within it. Table 22 represents a summary of data collated up to March 2017, based on assessments carried out by Natural England between 2007 and 2017.

Table 22: SSSI condition data, 2016-17

Condition	**No. of units or part units**	**Area (ha) 2016-17**	**Percentage in Vale**
Favourable	26	255	27%
Unfavourable declining	2	14	1%
Unfavourable no change	1	7	1%
Unfavourable recovering	18	656	70%
Total	**47**	**932**	

Appendices
APPENDIX A: LPP1 HOUSING TRAJECTORY GRAPH

LPP1 Housing Trajectory

Dwellings completed   Dwellings projected   Target
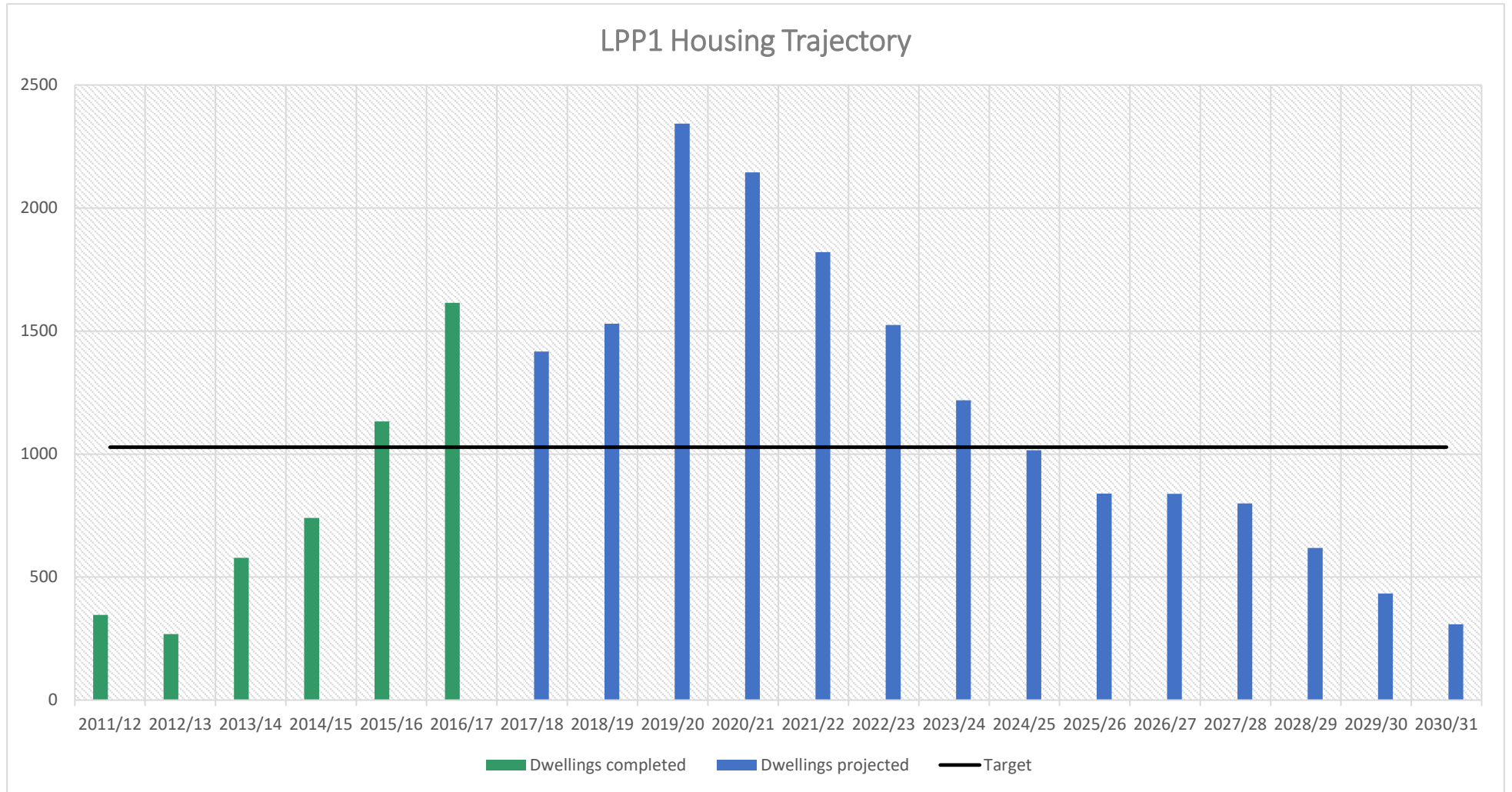
APPENDIX B: LPP2 HOUSING TRAJECTORY GRAPH

LPP2 Housing Trajectory
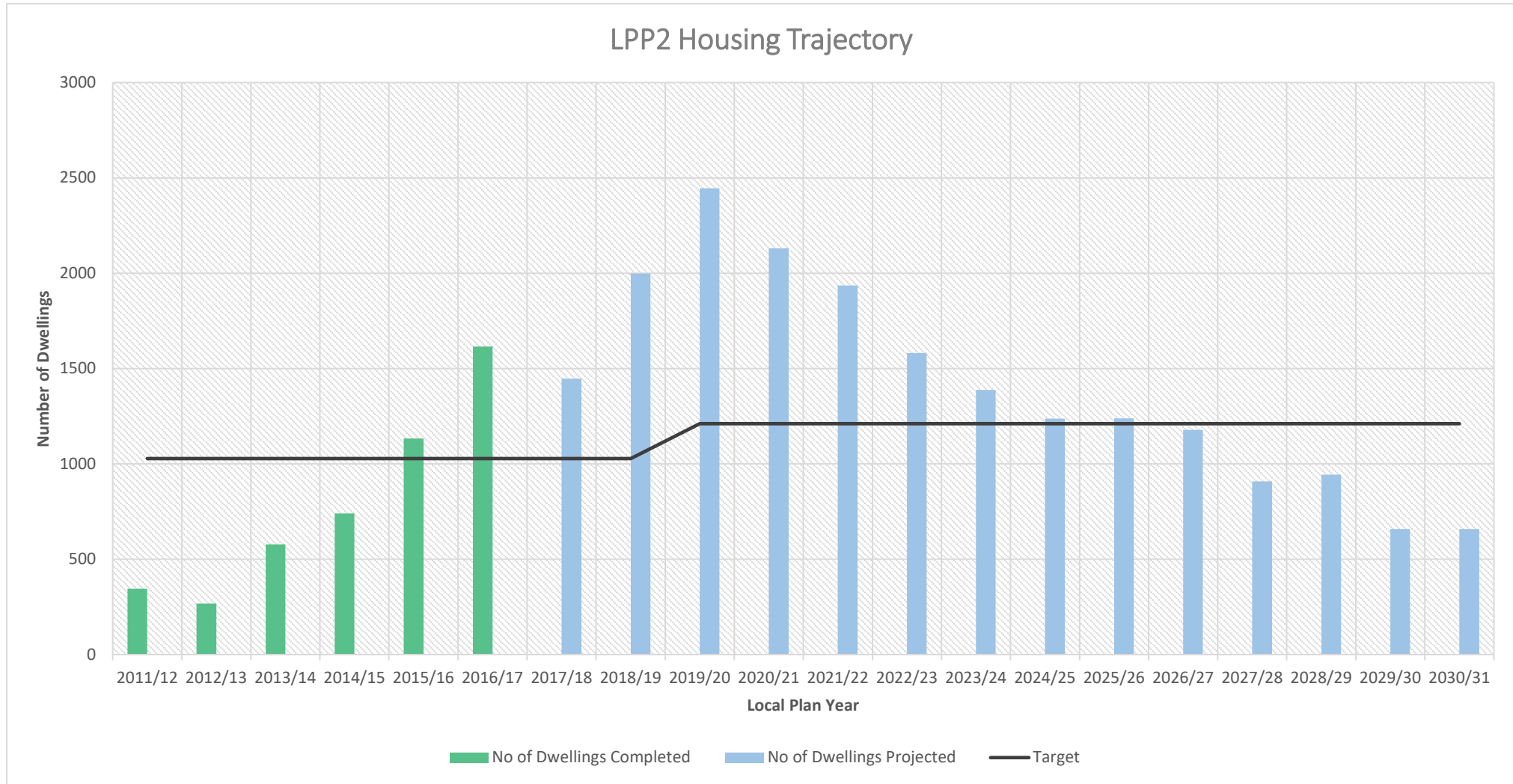
APPENDIX C: UK PRIORITY HABITAT RESOURCE IN VALE OF WHITE HORSE

UK Priority Habitat	Area (ha) 2015-16	Area (ha) 2016-17
Arable field margins	Not known	0
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	667	959
Eutrophic standing water	258	225
Hedgerows	Not known	Not known
Lowland beech and yew woodland	5	5
Lowland calcareous grassland	223	241
Lowland dry acid grassland	21	22
Lowland fens	29	25
Lowland heathland	0	0
Lowland meadows	74	170
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	934	990
Lowland wood pasture and parkland	241	272
Mesotrophic lakes	Not known	Not known
Oligotrophic and dystrophic lakes	Not known	Not known
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	Not known	132
Ponds	2	4
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	0	0
Reedbeds	3	5
Rivers	35	28
Traditional orchards	110	99
Wet woodland	45	48
Total area of priority habitat	3,194	3,224

APPENDIX D: MEAN COUNTS PER SQUARES OF FARMLAND BIRDS IN VALE OF WHITE HORSE. RESULTS GENERATED FROM DATA SUPPLIED BY THE BTO/JNCC/RSPB BREEDING BIRD SURVEY.

Species	2011	2012	2023	2014	2015	2016
Corn Bunting	0.39	0.65	0.61	0.93	0.93	1.11
Goldfinch	3.72	5.18	2.67	4.4	4.93	5.83
Greenfinch	3.11	2.71	2.56	1.93	1.93	1.56
Grey Partridge	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.4	0.47	0.33
Jackdaw	15.72	16.35	16.72	11.07	17.33	11.72
Kestrel	0.33	0.29	0.17	0.4	0.47	0.44
Lapwing	3.89	0.65	1.22	0.87	0.8	0.39
Linnet	3.72	1.88	0.94	2.47	7.07	4.78
Reed Bunting	0.33	0.29	0.39	0.4	0.33	0.67
Rook	31.33	31.47	33	45.07	41.6	24.5
Skylark	5.5	5.59	4	5.93	5.2	4.94
Starling	7.72	7.06	11.78	3.47	3	4.33
Stock Dove	1.22	0.65	0.72	1.13	1.4	1.22
Tree Sparrow	1	0.41	0.33	0.13	0.13	0
Turtle Dove	0	0	0	0.07	0	0
White-throat	3.72	2.12	3.11	4	2.13	2.56
Woodpigeon	37.72	38.29	39.83	29.33	28.87	34.11
Yellow Wagtail	0.11	0	0.06	0.2	0	0.17
Yellow-hammer	3.61	2.94	3.06	3.13	2.07	1.94
Total suite density	123	117	121	115	119	101

APPENDIX E: LPP1 MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP1: Presumption of Sustainable Development	Covered by all other indicators within the Framework	Covered by all other targets within the Framework	Covered by all other actions within the Framework
CP2: Cooperation on Unmet Need for Oxfordshire	Extent of progress of LPP2 or if more appropriate the full or focused partial review of the Local Plan in accordance with CP2 and the Local Development Scheme.	To progress LPP2 or if more appropriate the full or focused partial review of the Local Plan in accordance with CP2 and the Local Development Scheme.	Consider committing further resource to the progression of the relevant DPD.
CP3: Settlement Hierarchy	Covered by indicators for Policies CP4, CP6, CP8, CP15, CP20, CP27, CP28, CP30, CP31, CP32	Covered by targets for Policies CP4, CP6, CP8, CP15, CP20, CP27, CP28, CP30, CP31, CP32	Covered by actions for Policies CP4, CP6, CP8, CP15, CP20, CP27, CP28, CP30, CP31, CP32
CP4 Meeting our Housing Needs.	Number of dwellings permitted and completed by Sub Area and strategic allocation.	To deliver the amount of dwellings planned for in each Sub Area over the plan period.	Undertake measures set out in CP47
	Housing Trajectory showing: i. Annual dwelling completions, ii. Annual average no. of additional dwellings required to meet housing targets.	To deliver 20,560 dwellings over the plan period based on 1,028 dwellings per annum.	
	Number of dwellings allocated through Local Plan Part 2 and Neighbourhood Plans	Neighbourhood Plans and Local Plan Part 2 to cumulatively allocate 1,000 dwellings over the plan period.	
	Amount of land available that contributes to the 5-year housing land supply in both supply areas	To provide a 5-year housing land supply of deliverable sites based on Liverpool methodology for the ring fence supply area and	

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
		Sedgefield methodology for rest of district supply area.	
CP5: Housing Supply Ring-Fence	Housing Trajectory showing for the ring fence area and the rest of district area: i. Annual dwelling completions, ii. Annual average no. of additional dwellings required to meet housing targets.	To provide 11,850 dwellings in the ring fence area over the plan period based on 593 dwellings per annum.	Undertake measures set out in CP47
	Amount of land available that contributes to the 5-year housing land supply in both supply areas	To provide a 5-year housing land supply of deliverable sites based on Liverpool methodology for the ring fence supply area and Sedgefield methodology for rest of district supply area.	
	Jobs Growth	To provide for 15,850 jobs in the ring fence area over the plan period.	
CP6: Meeting Business and Employment Needs	Quantum of land permitted and completed for employment by strategic site and allocation.	To deliver 218 hectares of employment land over the plan period.	Liaise with Economic Development Team and stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery of employment. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. LDO or additional land
	Jobs Growth	To provide for 23,000 jobs over the plan period.	
	Business Counts	Increase in Businesses	
CP7: Providing Supporting Infrastructure and Services.	Progress of essential strategic infrastructure items	To deliver strategic infrastructure items in accordance with the timeframes identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Liaise with infrastructure providers and other stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	Progress of other strategic infrastructure items		Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. funding. Review and update Infrastructure Delivery Plan
	Funding and monies received and spent.	To progress the funding and expenditure of monies including S106 and CIL received in a timely manner to support new development as set out in the plan.	
CP8: Spatial Strategy for Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area.	Number of dwellings permitted and completed by location and strategic allocation.	To permit and deliver the amount of dwellings planned for the Sub Area.	Undertake measures set out in CP47
	Quantum of land and use permitted for employment at strategic sites and allocations.	To permit and deliver 3.20 net hectares of employment land as planned for the Sub Area.	
CP9: Harcourt Hill Campus	Progress of masterplan for Harcourt Hill Campus Site	To agree a masterplan for Harcourt Hill Campus site which guides any subsequent planning application.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around developing a masterplan. Consider prioritising resource to progress masterplan.
CP10: Abbey Shopping Centre and the Charter, Abingdon-on-Thames	Status and type of planning permissions granted at Abbey Shopping Centre and the Charter Area.	To permit and deliver planning permissions that provide a redevelopment scheme for the Abbey Shopping Centre and Charter Area that accords with the policy.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery of A1 uses. Investigate mechanisms to accelerate A1 uses.
CP11: Botley Central Area	Status and type of planning permissions granted at Botley Central Area	To permit and deliver planning permissions that provide a redevelopment scheme for the Botley Central Area that accords with the policy.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery of A1 uses as part of a wider scheme. Consider whether Botley

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
			SPD requires reviewing and/or updating.
CP12: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Highway Improvements within the Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area	Status and type of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	To ensure all relevant planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with County to review permissions granted and impact on the delivery of the scheme/s.
CP13: The Oxford Green Belt	Status and type of planning permissions granted within the Green Belt.	To ensure all relevant planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Review permissions granted and consider appropriate action.
CP14: Upper Thames Reservoir	Status and type of planning permissions granted on land safeguarded.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Thames Water to review permissions granted and impact on the delivery of the reservoir.
CP15: Spatial Strategy for South East Sub-Area.	Number of dwellings permitted and completed by location and strategic allocations.	To permit and deliver the amount of dwellings planned for the Sub Area.	Undertake measures set out in CP47
	Quantum of land and use permitted for employment at strategic sites and allocations.	To permit and deliver 208 net hectares of employment land as planned for the Sub Area.	
CP16: Didcot A Power Station	Status, type and amount of land permitted at Didcot A	To permit and deliver planning permissions that provide a mixed-use development including 29 hectares for employment uses.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery.
	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Covered by action for CP18.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	for the Science Bridge and A4130 re-routing.		
CP17: Delivery of Strategic Highway Improvements within the South-East Vale Sub-Area.	Progress of the infrastructure as identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	To deliver infrastructure items in accordance with the timeframes identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Liaise with County and other stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery of transport schemes. Review and update Infrastructure Delivery Plan
	Funding and monies received and disbursed.	To progress the funding and expenditure of monies including S106 and CIL monies received in a timely manner to support delivery of infrastructure items set out in the policy.	
CP18: Safeguarding of land for Transport Schemes in the South-East Vale Sub-Area.	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with County to review permissions granted and impact on the delivery of the scheme/s.
CP19: Re-opening of Grove Railway Station.	Progress of the Re-opening of Grove Railway Station	To maintain commitment to progress re-opening of the Railway Station.	Liaise with County and other stakeholders to progress delivery.
	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	
CP20: Spatial Strategy for Western Vale Sub-Area.	Number of dwellings permitted and completed by location and strategic allocations.	To permit and deliver the amount of dwellings planned for the Sub Area. .	Undertake measures set out in CP47
	Quantum of land and uses permitted for employment at strategic sites and allocations.	To permit and deliver 7.38 net hectares of employment land as planned for the Sub Area.	

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP21: Safeguarding of Land for Strategic Highway Improvements within the Western Vale Sub-Area.	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with County to review permissions granted and impact on the delivery of the scheme/s.
CP22: Housing Mix	Average housing mix of planning permissions	To ensure the cumulative delivery of planning permissions for housing developments provides a housing mix that accords with the SHMA.	Liaise with Housing Team to review and consider delivery of housing mix. Consider undertaking a revised assessment of housing mix
CP23: Housing Density	Average density of housing planning permissions	To ensure the cumulative delivery of planning permissions for housing developments provides an average density that accords with the policy.	Liaise with Development Management and Urban Design to review and consider delivery of housing density.
CP24: Affordable Housing	Percentage of affordable housing provided on sites of more than 3 dwellings or larger than 0.1ha	To ensure all planning permissions for housing sites of 3 or more dwellings or sites larger than 0.1 ha to provide 35% affordable housing or in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Housing Team to review and accelerate delivery of affordable housing.
	Tenure split	To provide for around a 75:25 split between rented and intermediate housing tenures of affordable housing.	
CP25: Rural Exception Sites	Status of permissions granted for rural exceptions sites.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the Policy.	Liaise with Housing Team to review the need and accelerate delivery of schemes.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP26: Accommodating Current and Future Needs of the Ageing Population	Amount and type of housing designed for older people permitted as part of strategic allocations and within the district.	To increase the delivery of housing designed for older people and ensure all planning permission are granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Housing Team to review the need and accelerate delivery of housing for the ageing population.
CP27: Meeting the housing needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People.	Net additional pitches and sites for gypsy and travellers.	To deliver 13 gypsy and traveller pitches (net) over the plan period.	Liaise with the gypsy and travelling community to establish challenges around providing and delivering additional pitches.
	Five-year supply of pitches	To maintain a five-year supply of pitches[10].	
CP28: New Employment Development on Unallocated Sites.	Status and type of permissions granted for B uses on unallocated sites.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. additional land
CP29: Change of Use of Existing Employment Land and Premises.	Quantum of land permitted and completed for employment by strategic site.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. LDO or additional land
	Status and use of permissions for the change of use of existing employment sites (that are not strategic) for non-employment uses granted.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy	
CP30: Further and Higher Education	Progress of further and higher education facilities.	To ensure delivery of further and higher education in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Liaise with County and stakeholders to review and accelerate delivery through appropriate mechanisms.

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[10] As of April 2016, the five-year supply target is approximately 3.25 pitches.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP31: Development to Support the Visitor Economy	Status and type of permissions granted for visitor economic developments.	To deliver a net increase in development for visitor economy over the plan period in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Economic Development and Leisure Teams to review the need and aspiration for visitor economy.
CP32: Retailing and Other Town Centre Uses.	Status, type and amount of floorspace granted for retail by location.	To deliver a net increase in retail development over the plan period in accordance with the policy	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. allocate land.
	Number of permissions granted for retail developments over $1,000m^2$ (Abingdon-on-Thames and Wantage) and $500m^2$ (elsewhere in the District) accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment.	To ensure all planning permissions granted for retail development over $1,000m^2$ or $500m^2$ in appropriate locations to be accompanied by a comprehensive Retail Impact Assessment.	
CP33: Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility.	Average Journey times[11]	To ensure journey times do not significantly[12] increase based on trend analysis	Liaise with County on delivery of transport schemes to mitigate increases in congestion, and promote sustainable transport measures.
	Monitoring of Travel Plans for developments over 80 dwellings.	To ensure developments meet sustainable travel targets in Travel Plans	
	Progress of transport schemes.	To help progress of transport schemes in a timely manner to support delivery of new development in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	

[11] On those areas that are monitored by the Highways Authority.
[12] Assessed on an individual area basis.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	To monitor designated quality Air Quality Management Areas.	To ensure development supports improvements to air quality and meets the AQMA's standards	
	Number of road accidents casualties[13]	To ensure development supports improvements to road safety	
CP34: A34 Strategy	Progress of a Route Based Strategy for the A34.	To progress the Route Based Strategy for the A34 in a timely manner, in association with the Oxford to Cambridge Infrastructure Review.	Liaise with County and Highways England over challenges of delivering the strategy and framework. Consider prioritising resource to accelerate progress.
	Progress of air quality monitoring framework for the A34.	To help progress, in a timely manner, the Air Quality Monitoring Framework associated with the A34	
CP35: Promoting Public Transport, Cycling and Walking.	Level of cycle movements[14]	To increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by cycling locally.	Liaise with County on delivery of cycle schemes, and funding secured for sustainable transport measures
	New cycle schemes	To help facilitate the delivery of new cycle schemes	
	Bus patronage[15]	To increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by in buses locally.	
	Funding secured for sustainable transport schemes	To help secure funding to deliver sustainable transport schemes in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	

[13] On a County-wide basis
[14] On those routes that are monitored by the Highways Authority
[15] On a County-wide basis

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	Monitoring of Travel Plans for developments over 80 dwellings.	To ensure developments meet sustainable travel targets identified in Travel Plans	
	Number of permission granted for major development supported by a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan	To ensure all planning permissions granted for major development to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan.	
CP36: Electronic Communications	Compliance with Building Regulations	To ensure delivery of dwellings is in compliance with Building Regulations.	Enforcement of Regulations.
CP37: Design and Local Distinctiveness	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to urban design officers advice.	To ensure all relevant planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy	Liaise with Urban Design Team to establish challenges of delivering urban design principles.
CP38: Design Strategies for Strategic and Major Development Sites	Number of planning permissions granted for major development contrary to urban design officers advice.	To ensure all major planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy	Liaise with Urban Design Team and Development Management to establish challenges of delivering urban design principles and/or to review why masterplans and/or design and access statements are not being submitted.
	Number of permissions granted for major development supported by an appropriate masterplan and design and access statement.	To ensure all major development is accompanied by a masterplan and design and access statement.	
CP39: The Historic Environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to technical advice.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy	Liaise with Conservation Team and Historic England to establish challenges of conserving and/or enhancing the historic environment.
	Number of buildings on the 'Heritage at Risk' Register	To protect all buildings on the 'Heritage at Risk' Register and facilitate their subsequent removal from the Register.	

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	Number of new Conservation Area Character Appraisals.	To agree a programme of the review and production of Conservation Area Character Appraisals and deliver that agreed programme	Prioritise resource/commitment to progressing Conservation Area Character Appraisals and, if required, Heritage Partnership Agreements.
	Progress of Heritage Partnership Agreements	To ensure the completion of Heritage Partnership Agreements where appropriate for any listed building on an 'at risk' register.	
CP40: Sustainable Design and Construction	Number of permissions granted that incorporate climate change adaptation measures	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Development Management and Thames Water to review the challenges of delivering sustainable design and construction measures and water usage target. Consider additional policies as part of Local Plan Part 2.
	Number of permissions granted that achieve the water use below 110 litres/person/day	To ensure all planning permissions to achieve a water use of 110 litres/person/day.	
CP41: Renewable Energy	Status and type of permission granted for renewable energy.	To deliver of schemes for renewable energy in accordance with the policy, thereby contributing to the UK's renewable energy target.	Review challenges around delivery of schemes.
CP42: Flood Risk	Number and detail of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with Environment Agency and Development Management to review justification for permitted developments.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP43: Natural Resources	Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting.	To take the opportunities presented by new development to deliver a percentage increase of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting	Liaise with Environmental Health Team, Environment Agency and Development Management to review challenges around delivery of the different criterion of this policy. Consider additional policies as part of Local Plan Part 2.
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	
	To monitor designated quality Air Quality Management Areas.	To ensure all development supports improvements to air quality and meets the AQMA's standards	
	Number of permissions granted contrary to technical advice on contaminated land	To ensure all planning are granted in accordance with the policy.	
	Amount and detail of permissions granted on PDL.	To ensure the delivery of development schemes helps to maximise the reuse of PDL[16].	
	The amount of the best and most versatile agricultural land permissions are granted on for other uses.	To ensure no loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land unless in accordance with the policy.	
CP44: Landscape	Number of permissions granted contrary to technical advice.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with the Landscape Team and Development Management to establish challenges around the delivery of the policy
	Status and type of permissions granted in the AONB		

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
CP45: Green Infrastructure	Permissions granted and completions for change in Green Infrastructure	To deliver a net gain in green infrastructure.	Liaise with the Countryside Officer, Landscape Team and Development Management to establish challenges around the delivery of the policy. Consider reviewing and updating Audit.
	Funding and monies received and spent for Green Infrastructure.	To progress funding and expenditure monies, including CIL and S106 monies in a timely manner to support delivery of green infrastructure projects set out in the Green Infrastructure Strategy or as otherwise agreed.	
CP46: Conservation and Improvement of Biodiversity	Change in biodiversity area and/or sites.	To deliver a net gain in biodiversity area.	Liaise with the Countryside Officer, Landscape Team and Development Management to establish challenges around the delivery of the policy
	Number of permissions granted contrary to consultee advice on impact on Special Areas of Conservation.	To ensure all planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy	

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Please contact Planning on 01235 422600

Planning Policy Team
135 Eastern Avenue, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4SB

Email: planning.policy@whitehorsedc.gov.uk

www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk

Vale
of White Horse
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