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Authority Monitoring Report 2015/16

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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.
- 1.4 As set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012, and reiterated through the Planning Practice Guidance¹, a local planning authority must monitor the requirements set out in Table 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.
- 1.5 This Monitoring Report covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 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 not adopted in this timeframe, and therefore was not given full weight in decision making. 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 2 of this Report.

Vale of White Horse District Council Monitoring Report

¹Ref 12-027-20150326

Table 1: National Monitoring Requirements

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	Monitoring of identified indicators regarding the implementation and delivery of policies within a Local Plan.
Neighbourhood Development Plans and Orders	The progression of Neighbourhood Development Plans, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders (CRtBO).
The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	How the Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, as detailed in the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2015, will be monitored.
Duty-to-Cooperate	Details on activity relating to the duty-to-cooperate, i.e. the continuing cooperation between Councils to deliver a successful and sustainable transport strategy.
Sustainability Appraisal	Monitoring of identified indicators in relation to whether any predicted significant effects are taking place in relation to Local Plans or Supplementary Planning Documents.
Supplementary Planning Documents and Local Development Orders	The status and progress of any Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Local Development Orders (LDOs).
Self and Custom Build Register	To provide an indication of the demand for self-build and custom house building, in accordance with the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015.

2. VALE OF WHITE HORSE PROFILE

Vale of 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 Enterprise Zones: the 'Science Vale' EZ, which includes the Harwell Campus and Milton Park sites, and the newly designated 'Didcot Growth Accelerator' EZ.

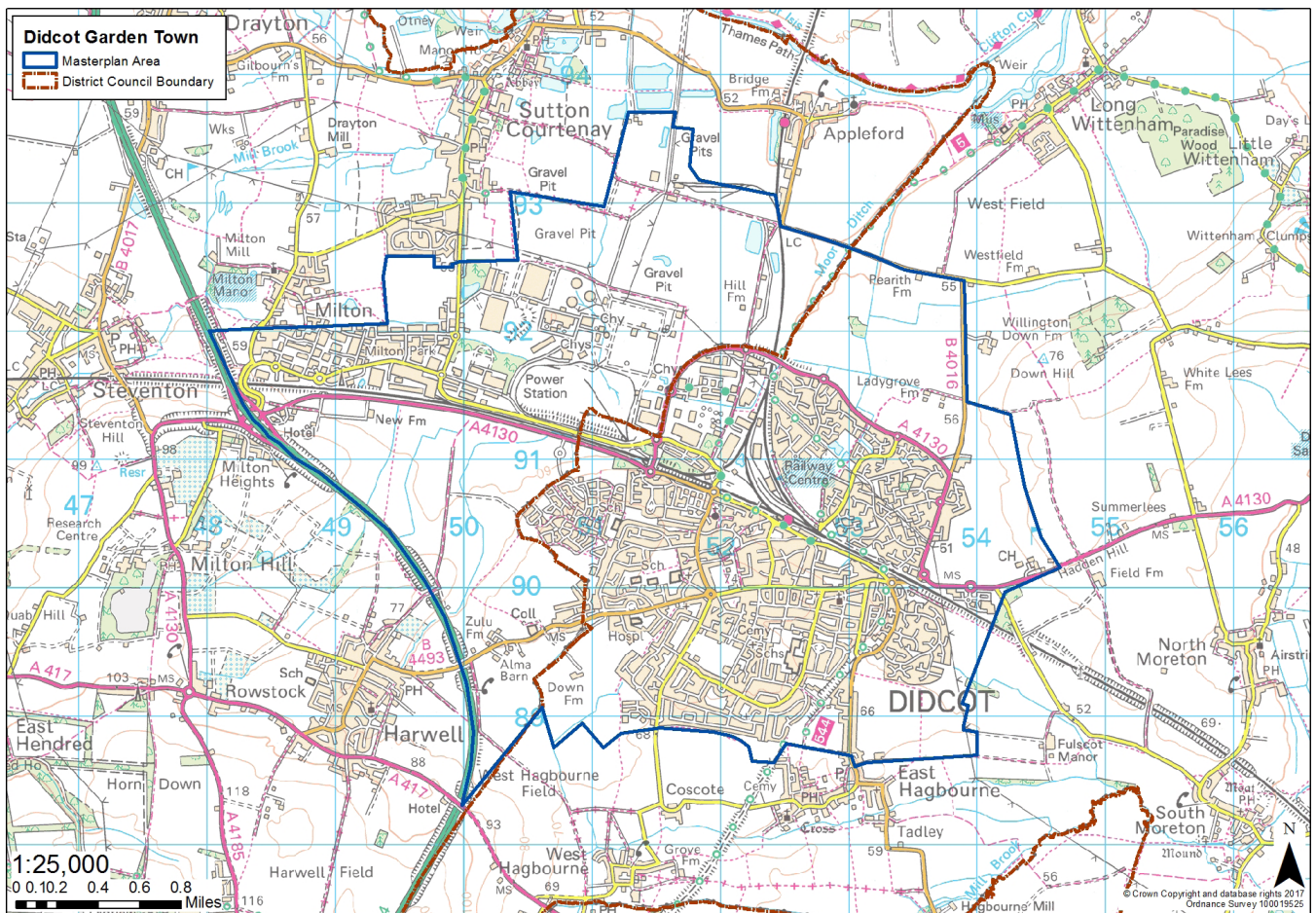
will provide access to government funding for infrastructure, such as the new £2.3 billion Housing Infrastructure Fund announced in the Autumn Statement. Fundamentally, the success of the bid gives Didcot a unique opportunity to grow in a number of ways and to become a better place to live and work.

2.7 The draft 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 final draft of Didcot Garden Town Delivery Plan will be published for public consultation in the spring of 2017.

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

Figure 1: Didcot Garden Town Masterplan Boundary



Source: South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils

Key Statistics for the Vale of White Horse District

2.8 The key statistics shown in Table 2 provide a snapshot of the Vale of White Horse's demographics and the context for the monitoring indicators. The table includes a column outlining the current data for the Vale of White Horse district and the South East of England for comparison.

Table 2: Key Statistics

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 (2015)	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%

3. VALE OF 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 2. 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.
- 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 3 sets out the timetable for each of these documents and the progress that has been made. This report provides an update to 28 February 2017.

Figure 2: Vale of White Horse Planning Framework Local Development Scheme



Table 3: 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	Oct/Nov 2017	
	Submission	February/March 2018	
	Adoption	December 2018	
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Submission	April 2015	Yes
	Examination	Winter 2016	Delayed until April 2017
	Adoption	Early 2017	

Adoption of Local Plan Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies

- 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 3 above.

The Local Plan 2031 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 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.

The Adopted Local Plan 2011 Saved Policies

- 3.9 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

- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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).

Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.12 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. In the district, there are five made Neighbourhood Plans and no Neighbourhood Development Orders.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 A preliminary CIL Draft Charging Schedule for the Vale of White Horse was consulted on between 15 December 2016 and 26 January 2017. On 19 April 2017, Mr Malcolm Rivett, as appointed by the Secretary of State, carried out an Examination in Public (EiP) on the Council's CIL Draft Charging Schedule. The Council are currently awaiting Mr Rivett's recommendations.
- 3.15 As the CIL Charging Schedule is not yet adopted, it is currently not possible to report on its implementation. Monitoring of the Council's CIL Charging Schedule will be reported in the next AMR.

Other Documents

- 3.16 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'.**
- 3.17 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.
- 3.18 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

- **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

- 3.19 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.

- 3.20 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 at:

<http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/milton-park-local-development-order>



4. NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

Introduction

- 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.

Vale of White Horse District Council's Approach

- 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. Future monitoring reports will report on the progress of neighbourhood plans as they move towards being formally adopted. The Council will monitor the implementation of made Neighbourhood Development Plans in future AMRs, if it is considered appropriate.



Neighbourhood Plans / Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders

- 4.5 The full progress of each Neighbourhood Development Plan is shown in Appendix 1. Table 4 identifies those Neighbourhood Development Plans that have been made.
- 4.6 A map showing current neighbourhood planning activity across the district can be found on the Council website at the following location: <http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-development-plans>.
- 4.7 There are currently no Neighbourhood Development Orders or Community Right to Build Orders in the district, that have either been 'made' or that are in preparation.

Table 4: Made Neighbourhood Plans within the Vale of White Horse District

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN	DATE PLAN 'MADE'	REFERENDUM DETAILS
Drayton Neighbourhood Plan	15 July 2015	Turnout: 33.5% Vote: 91% 'yes'
Great Coxwell Neighbourhood Plan	15 July 2015	Turnout: 49.2% Vote: 95% 'yes'
Longworth Neighbourhood Plan	12 October 2016	Turnout: 39.6% Vote: 79% 'yes'
Blewbury Neighbourhood Plan	14 December 2016	Turnout: 42.9% Vote: 94% 'yes'
Faringdon Neighbourhood Plan	14 December 2016	Turnout 18.9% Vote: 91% 'yes'



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 up to March 2016, duty-to-cooperate matters were encapsulated during the preparation of the Local Plan 2031 Part 1. This included the following key stages:
- February 2013: Draft Local Plan 2029 Part 1 Consultation (Reg. 18)
 - February 2014: Local Plan 2031 Part 1 – Housing Delivery Update Consultation (Reg. 18)
 - November 2014: Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Publication Version Consultation (Reg. 19)
 - March 2015: Submission of Local Plan 2031 Part 1 to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination
 - September 2015: Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Examination in Public Stage 1 - including examination of Matter 1: Duty to Cooperate and other legal requirements
 - February 2016: Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Examination in Public Stage 2

Table 5: Statements of Common Ground

ORGANISATION	DATE SIGNED
Oxfordshire County Council	23 July 2015
South Oxfordshire District Council	21 August 2015
Cherwell District Council	20 August 2015
West Oxfordshire District Council	20 August 2015
Swindon Borough Council	20 August 2015
Natural England	20 August 2015
Environment Agency and Thames Water	18 September 2015
Highways England	20 August 2015
Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group	27 January 2016

5.5 A number of Statements of Common Ground were agreed with a combination of neighbouring authorities or prescribed bodies regarding a number of strategic and cross boundary matters. These are outlined in Table 5.

5.6 An assessment of whether the Council discharged its duty, with regard to Local Plan 2031 Part 1, was considered through the Examination process. The Council published a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate which details how the Council has cooperated. This is available on the Council's website at:

http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/java/support/Main.jsp?MODULE=FolderView&ID=627981304&CODE=7BCD9C34D25A0782D410D5BB98570C99&NAME=Local%20Plan%202031%20Part%201%20Examination%20Library&REF=VALE_2031&REFERER_URL_IN=&SOVA_IN=VALE

5.7 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).

5.8 In accordance with the Duty to Co-operate, the Council will continue to engage with neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies through Local Plan 2031 Part 2. The Council has published a Duty to Cooperate Topic Paper alongside the Preferred Options Local Plan 2031 Part 2, providing an up to date assessment of how it has co-operated. This topic paper will continue to be updated during future stages of preparing the Part 2 plan.

6. LOCAL PLAN POLICIES: HOUSING

Introduction

- 6.1 The Local Plan 2031 Part 1 identifies the district's housing requirement (20,560 dwellings) which is based on the district's objectively assessed housing need (2014)². The Plan also provides policies on housing density and mix (Core Policies 22 and 23 respectively).

Housing Requirement

- 6.2 Core Policy 4: Meeting our Housing Need, specifies the scale and location of new housing. The housing requirement for the district is for at least 20,560 homes to be delivered in the Plan period, between 2011 and 2031, with 12,495 dwellings being delivered through strategic allocations. Table 6 sets out the progress made towards these targets.
- 6.3 The number of dwellings completed in 2015/16 exceeds the annual requirement with positive progress towards the overall housing requirement. In total, 3,066 dwellings have been completed over the first five years of the plan period (2011-2016). Table 7 outlines the completions that have taken place in the Science Vale ring fence area and the rest of district.
- 6.4 As of 31 March 2016, 255 dwellings have been allocated within Neighbourhood Development Plans. All the 255 dwellings are allocated in the Drayton Neighbourhood Development Plan. The Local Plan 2031 Part 2 is progressing and a Preferred Options document has been published in March 2017 for consultation. The site allocations within the Local Plan 2031 Part 2 will contribute to this indicator once LPP2 is adopted.

Housing Supply

- 6.5 Core Policy 5: Housing Supply Ring Fence, identifies the Council's approach to maintaining a five year housing land supply. The policy identifies two sub areas, the Science Vale ring fence area and the rest of district, with each sub-area having its own housing requirement and supply method. The two requirements and their supply are combined to provide an overall district wide housing land supply position. The housing completions for the two sub areas are shown in Table 7.
- 6.6 The Council has published its updated five year housing land supply position based as of 31 March 2017 in a separate Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement which is available on the Council's website at:

<http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/housing-supply-statement>

A housing trajectory is provided within the updated Statement.

Table 6: Monitoring of Housing Completions and Permissions 2015/16

POLICY	INDICATOR	2015/16	TARGET
CP4	Number of dwellings completed district wide.	1133 dwellings	Progress towards 20,560 over the Plan period based on 1,028 dwellings per annum.
	Number of dwellings allocated through LPP2 and NDPs.	LPP2 – N/A NDP - allocated 255 dwellings	LPP2 and/or NDPs and/or development management process to allocate additional dwellings.

²Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014

Table 7: Housing Completions for the Science Vale Ring Fence and Rest of District 2011-2016

YEAR	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS COMPLETED		
	WHOLE DISTRICT	SCIENCE VALE RING FENCE 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

Core Policy 2: Cooperation on Unmet Housing Need for Oxfordshire

6.7 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.

6.8 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 Co-operation. The Council agreed to an apportionment of 2,200 dwellings to be delivered within the Vale of White Horse District to contribute towards Oxford's unmet housing need.

6.9 The Council will allocate sites to contribute towards Oxford City's unmet housing need in Local Plan 2031 Part 2. Housing allocations to accommodate the Vale's proportion of Oxford City's unmet need were published for public consultation as part of the Preferred Options Local Plan 2031 Part 2 on 9 March 2017 for an 8 week period.

Strategic Site Allocations

6.10 The progress of the strategic site allocations, as set out in the adopted Local Plan 2031: Part 1, are detailed in Table 8, for each Sub-Area.

Table 8: Progress of Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Strategic Site Allocations as at 31 March 2016

STRATEGIC SITE	SUB-AREA	PLANNING STATUS*	2015/16 ALLOCATED	PERMITTED	COMPLETED
North Abingdon-on-Thames	Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe	Allocation	800	0	0
North West of Abingdon-on-Thames		Allocation	200	0	0
North West Radley		Allocation	240	0	0
South of Kennington		Allocation	270	0	0
East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor		Resolution to Grant	280	0	0
Crab Hill	South East Vale	Outline Permission	1500	1500	0
Grove Airfield		Resolution to Grant	2500	0	0
Valley Park		Application Under Consideration	2550	0	0
Monks Farm		Full and Outline Permissions	885	368	0
North West Valley Park		Allocation	800	0	0
West of Harwell		Resolution to Grant	200	0	0
Milton Heights		Allocation	400	0	0
East of Sutton Courtenay		Application under Consideration	220	0	0
South of Park Road	Western Vale	Resolution to Grant	350	0	0
North of Shrivenham		Resolution to Grant and Under Consideration	500	0	0
South West Faringdon		Allocation	200	0	0
South Faringdon		Resolution to Grant	200	0	0
East of Coxwell Road		Outline Permission	200	200	0
West of Stanford in the Vale		Allocation	200	0	0

6.11 A number of the strategic site allocations have either been granted outline or given full permission and some are still subject to the signing of the S106 (resolution to grant). The majority are progressing through the planning application process and since the 31 March 2016:

- East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor has been granted outline planning permission;
- Valley Park has been granted permission subject to the signing of a S106;
- West of Harwell has been granted full permission;
- South Faringdon has been granted outline permission;
- Half of North of Shrivenham has been granted outline permission;
- Milton Heights has been granted full permission subject to the signing of a S106;
- Over half of East of Coxwell Road has been granted full permission; and
- Half of West of Stanford in the Vale has been granted outline permission.

Housing Policies

- 6.12 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 9 provides the percentage of bed split that has been permitted on all large sites (10 plus dwellings) in the district since 1 April 2011. This does exclude permissions for C2 uses and those outline permissions where the bed split is not provided. Table 9 also provides the recommended mix identified in the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This demonstrates that the Council are making progress towards meeting these requirements.
- 6.13 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 permitted sites since 2011, the average density per hectare is 21 dwellings. In subsequent monitoring reports we will include the density of smaller sites as well.
- 6.14 Core Policy 27 states the Council will aim to provide at least 13 pitches for gypsies and travellers during the plan period. The following permissions have been granted for gypsies and travellers:
- 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.

Self-Build

- 6.15 The Council maintains an up to date Self and Custom Build Register that demonstrates interest in self-build within the district. As of October 2016, there were 114 recorded interests for self and custom build related to the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire districts.

Table 9: Percentage Bed Split of Planning Permissions 2011-2016

POLICY	1 BED	2 BED	3 BED	4 BED PLUS
Percentage of Bed Split of Planning Permissions (2011-2016)	8%	29%	33%	29%
SHMA Requirement	15%	30%	40%	15%

7. LOCAL PLAN POLICIES: EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

- 7.1 The Local Plan 2031 Part 1 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 Local Plan identifies a need of 218 hectares of employment land, as it projects an additional 23,000 jobs over the Plan's period. Tables 10 and 11 set out the progress made towards these targets.

Table 10: Number of Employee Jobs in the Vale of White Horse 2011-2016

YEAR	EMPLOYEE JOBS
2011	55,000
2012	56,000
2013	56,000
2014	57,000
2015	62,000

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 11: Monitoring of Employment Land and Jobs

POLICY	INDICATOR	2011 -16	TARGET
CP6	Amount of Employment Land Permitted	75.4 hectares of employment land has planning permission*	218 hectares
	Jobs Growth	See Table 13	23,000
	Business Counts	12,405**	N/A

**This is a gross figure and includes all uses on employment land*

***Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) and for 2016 rather than 2015/16*

Employment Sites

- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 Table 12 outlines the permissions that have been granted on allocated employment sites by Sub-Area. This demonstrates there has been progress made towards the delivery of employment land.

Table 12: Amount of Hectares Permitted on Employment Allocations between 2011-2016

POLICY	EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATION	SUB-AREA	PERMITTED (HA)*	TARGET
CP6	Milton Park	South East Vale	19	28
	Harwell Campus		24.5	128
	Monks Farm, North Grove		0	6
	Didcot A**		0	29
	South of Park Road, Faringdon	Western Vale	0	3
	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
	Milton Hill Business and Technology Park	South East Vale	4.8	11.5
	Grove Technology Park		0.3	5.4
	Land adjacent to A420 (4&20 Site), Faringdon	Western Vale	4.62	4.2
	Land north of Park Road (HCA site), Faringdon		0	0

*Gross Figures for all uses

**There is an application at Didcot A that has permission subject to the signing of a S106

8. LOCAL PLAN POLICIES: INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction

- 8.1 The Local Plan 2031 Part 1 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.
- 8.3 The IDP contains a list of infrastructure requirements to support growth. Table 13 identifies those infrastructure items where significant progress has been made.

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 Local Plan 2031 Part 1.

Table 13: 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 and Steventon Lights, Harwell Link Road	£30,000,000 -£40,000,000	Under development
Backhill Lane cycle/pedestrian scheme	£1,200,000	Under development
Sustainable Transport Package: Cycle maintenance and route improvements, upgrade to Didcot to Harwell Bus service	£1,000,000	Completed

APPENDIX 1:

Progress of Neighbourhood Plans in the Vale of White Horse District

During the period of 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016, substantial progress has been made on a number of Neighbourhood Development Plans within the Vale district.

The table below provides the date(s) that the following Neighbourhood Development Plans achieved their formal stage(s) and targets, as required by legislation.

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN	PROGRESS		
	AREA DESIGNATED	SUBMISSION PUBLICITY PERIOD OPENED	PLAN 'MADE'
Appleton with Eaton	10 June 2016		
Blewbury	28 February 2014	17 July 2016	14 December 2016
Charney Bassett**	13 December 2013		
Drayton	8 February 2013	4 September 2014	15 July 2015
East Hanney	24 June 2015		
Faringdon	12 July 2012	12 November 2015	14 December 2016
Great Coxwell	2 August 2013	11 September 2014	15 July 2015
Longworth	7 June 2013	2 March 2016	12 October 2016
North Hinksey	24 June 2015		
Radley	25 June 2015		
Shrivenham	13 November 2015		
Stanford-in-the-Vale	4 April 2014		
Steventon	13 November 2015		
Sunningwell	1 July 2016		
Uffington, Baulking and Woolstone*	13 February 2015		
Wantage	13 December 2013	26 January 2016	
West Hanney	24 June 2015		

**Uffington and Baulking are currently going through the process to designate the area for Uffington and Baulking without Woolstone.*

***Charney Bassett produced a community-led plan instead.*

APPENDIX 2:

Adopted Local Plan 2031 Part 1 Monitoring Framework

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
CP1: Presumption in favour 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 Housing 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,	To deliver 20,560 dwellings over the plan period based on 1,028 dwellings per annum.	
	ii. Annual average no. of additional dwellings required to meet housing targets.		
	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 Sedgefield methodology for rest of district supply area.	

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
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. Investigate appropriate mechanisms to accelerate delivery e.g. funding. Review and update Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
	Progress of other strategic infrastructure items.	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.	
	Funding and monies received and spent.		
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 uses 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.	

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
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 Centre 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. Quantum of land and uses permitted for employment at strategic sites and allocations.	To permit and deliver the amount of dwellings planned for the Sub Area. To permit and deliver 208 net hectares of employment land as planned for the Sub-Area.	Undertake measures set out in CP47.
CP16: Didcot A Power Station	Status, type and amount of land permitted at Didcot A. Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded for the Science Bridge and A4130 re-routing.	To permit and deliver planning permissions that provide a mixed use development including 29 hectares for employment uses. To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish challenges around delivery. Covered by action for CP18.

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
CP17: Delivery of Strategic Highway Improvements within the South-East Vale Sub-Area	Progress of the infrastructure as identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Funding and monies received and disbursed.	To deliver infrastructure items in accordance with the timeframes identified within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. 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.	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.
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. Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded.	To maintain commitment to progress re-opening of the Railway Station. To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Liaise with County and other stakeholders to progress delivery.
CP20: Spatial Strategy for Western Vale Sub-Area	Number of dwellings permitted and completed by location and strategic allocations. Quantum of land and uses permitted for employment at strategic sites and allocations.	To permit and deliver the amount of dwellings planned for the Sub Area. To permit and deliver 7.38 net hectares of employment land as planned for the Sub Area.	Undertake measures set out in CP47.
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. ³	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. ⁴	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.

³Illustrate data by sub area.

⁴Illustrate data by sub area.

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
CP24: Affordable Housing	Percentage of affordable housing provided on sites of more than 3 dwellings or larger than 0.1 ha.	To ensure all planning permissions for housing sites of eleven 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.
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 permissions 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. ⁵	
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.

⁵As 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. ⁶	To ensure journey times do not significantly increase based on trend analysis. ⁷	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.	
	To monitor designated Air Quality Management Areas.	To ensure development supports improvements to air quality and meets the AQMA's standards.	
	Number of road accident casualties. ⁸	To ensure development supports improvements to road safety.	

⁶On those areas that are monitored by the Highways Authority.

⁷Assessed on an individual area basis.

⁸On a County-wide basis.

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
CP34: A34 Strategy	Progress of a Route Based Strategy for the A34.	<p>To progress the Route Based Strategy for the A34 in a timely manner, in association with the Oxford to Cambridge Infrastructure Review.</p> <p>To help progress, in a timely manner, the Air Quality Monitoring Framework associated with the A34.</p> <p>No significant deterioration in NOX concentration or nitrogen deposition rate compared to baseline. If a deterioration occurs that exceeds 1 % of the critical level (0.3 micrograms/ cubic metre) or critical load (0.2 kgN/ha/yr) investigative action should be taken.</p> <p>No significant deleterious change in SAC vegetation within the A34 corridor that lies within 200 m of the roadside and is attributable to a parallel deterioration in air quality. If such a deterioration occurs remedial action should be taken.</p> <p>No significant change within the Oxford Meadows SAC along the A34 (at, at least three chosen locations).</p>	<p>Liaise with County and Highways England over challenges of delivering the strategy and framework. Consider prioritising resource to accelerate progress.</p> <p>Further mitigation measures should be implemented if the monitoring indicates an effect on the SAC. Such mitigation measures will need to be identified and demonstrably effective.</p>
	Progress of air quality monitoring framework for the A34.		

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
CP35: Promoting Public Transport, Cycling and Walking	Level of cycle movements. ⁹	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. ¹⁰	To increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by buses locally.	
	Funding secured for sustainable transport schemes.	To help secure funding to deliver sustainable transport schemes in accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	
	Monitoring of Travel Plans for developments over 80 dwellings.	To ensure developments meet sustainable travel targets identified in Travel Plans.	
CP36: Electronic Communications	Number of permissions 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.	Enforcement of Regulations.
	Compliance with Building Regulations.	To ensure delivery of dwellings is in compliance with Building Regulations.	
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to urban design officers' advice.	To ensure all relevant planning permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	
CP37: Design and Local Distinctiveness	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 to establish challenges of delivering urban design principles.
	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.	
CP38: Design Strategies for Strategic and Major Development Sites			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.

⁹ On those routes that are monitored by the Highways Authority.

¹⁰ On a County-wide basis.

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
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.	
	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 achieve a water use of 110 litres/person/day.	
CP41: Renewable Energy	Status and type of permission granted for renewable energy.	To deliver 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 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 permissions are granted in accordance with the policy.	
	Amount and detail of permissions granted on PDL. ¹¹ The amount of the best and most versatile agricultural land permissions are granted for other uses.	To ensure the delivery of development schemes helps to maximise the reuse of PDL. ¹² 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. Status and type of permissions granted in the AONB.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy. ¹³	Liaise with the Landscape Team and Development Management to establish challenges around the delivery of the policy.
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.	

¹¹Consider use of the Brownfield Register as an indicator and target (if and when adopted).

¹²Consider use of the Brownfield Register as an indicator and target (if and when adopted).

¹³Using technical advice to inform whether the target is being met including from the AONB Board, in line with EU Convention and District Council technical advice.

LOCAL PLAN POLICIES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	ACTION
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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1. *Ref 12-027-20150326*
2. *Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014*
3. *Illustrate data by sub area*
4. *Illustrate data by sub area*
5. *As of April 2016, the five year supply target is approximately 3.25 pitches*
6. *On those areas that are monitored by the Highways Authority*
7. *Assessed on an individual area basis*
8. *On a County-wide basis*
9. *On those routes that are monitored by the Highways Authority*
10. *On a County-wide basis*
11. *Consider use of the Brownfield Register as an indicator and target (if and when adopted)*
12. *Consider use of the Brownfield Register as an indicator and target (if and when adopted)*
13. *Using technical advice to inform whether the target is being met including from the AONB Board, in line with EU Convention and District Council technical advice*

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