

Radley Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan – Post Adoption Statement in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and European Directive 2001/42/EC

20 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Introduction

1.1 The Neighbourhood Development Plan

The Radley Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) was ‘made’ (adopted) by Vale of White Horse District Council (the District Council) on 10 October 2018 and furthermore forms part of the Vale of White Horse Development Plan for the determination of planning applications in the Parish.

In preparing the NDP, account was taken of the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and its transposing regulations, the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).

The SEA Directive and transposing regulations seek to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes. The aim of the Directive is *“to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”*

In developing the NDP, proportionate, robust evidence should support the choices made and the approach taken. In terms of SEA and Sustainability Appraisal (SA), the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (paragraph 26, SEA and SA) states:

“There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan or order will contribute to achieving sustainable development. A sustainability appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this.”

Paragraph 27, SEA and SA of the PPG continues:

“In some limited circumstances, where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may require a strategic environmental assessment. Draft neighbourhood plan proposals should be assessed to determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects.”

Consistent with this guidance, the District Council completed a SEA Screening Opinion (13 April 2017) and concluded that the NDP was likely to have significant effects on the

environment and that SEA was required. Consequently SEA was undertaken by AECOM comprising of:

- A Scoping Report dated 24th March 2017
- Environmental Report dated September 2017

The reports can be viewed at [http://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/radley-neighbourhood-
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This Post Adoption Statement represents the conclusion of the SEA process and fulfils the plan and programme adoption requirements of the SEA Directive and SEA Regulations. This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 16 (3) and (4) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which require a statement to be produced on adoption of a plan or programme, to detail, in summary:

- how environmental considerations have been integrated into the NDP (Section 2 of this document);
- how the Environmental Report has been taken into account (Section 3);
- how opinions expressed in response to the consultation on the Draft NDP and Draft Environmental Report have been taken into account (Section 4);
- the reasons for choosing the NDP, as made, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with (Section 5); and
- the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the NDP (Section 6).

2 HOW ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE NDP

2.1 Environmental Considerations in the NDP

Preparation of the NDP

Environmental and wider sustainability considerations have been integral to the key decisions made in respect of the policies and proposals of the NDP. The integration of these considerations into the plan making process has principally been achieved through:

- the development of a proportionate evidence base on topics including (inter alia) housing, population and health, transport, landscape, air quality, biodiversity, flood risk, climatic factors;
- engagement with key stakeholders and the public on the emerging NDP and related environmental and sustainability matters;
- the consideration of national planning policy and the objectives of other plans and programmes, including those produced by the District Council; and
- ongoing assessment including SEA (see **Section 2.2**) and screening under the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in January 2018 where the NDP was screened out from having to do an appropriate assessment].

NDP Content

The NDP plans positively to support local development (as outlined in paragraph 13 of the National Planning Policy Framework). This aim is expressed in the NDP Vision, which is:

RPC wants to retain the things residents value about the way Radley is now while benefiting from the advantages that newcomers and a bigger population can offer. In particular, we want to ensure that new development does not destroy the green space around us and our strong community networks. At the same time, we look forward to the arrival of new people to add vitality and diversity to the community, and to the opportunity offered to improve and expand our social, community and physical infrastructure – our schools, health services, roads, cycleways, sewerage systems, community facilities, natural habitats, recreational opportunities and more.

The Vision is supported by 6 Objectives in the NDP which are as follows:

In support of this vision, this Plan seeks to guide development so that it:

- (i) respects the physical character of the existing settlement and its rural setting;
- (ii) provides a mix of new housing that meets needs within our community and beyond;
- (iii) secures the provision of infrastructure which is sufficient to support the needs of existing and new residents, in particular, roads and junctions, sewerage systems, primary health care services, primary school facilities, cycle and walking routes and station access and parking;
- (iv) supports the health and well-being of Radley residents through the provision of:

- improved community facilities which promote social interaction and decrease isolation;
 - good connectivity between the new developments and existing settlements to provide for an integrated supportive community, sharing parish-based services and facilities;
 - opportunities for people of all ages to be more active;
 - housing types and locally accessible amenities and services which enable older people to be independent for longer;
- (v) conserves, restores and enhances biodiversity and green spaces, especially in the Radley Lakes Conservation Target Area;
- (vi) encourages sustainable patterns of travel and minimises pollution.

The NDP contains a number of policies to help realise the Vision and Objectives and help to deliver sustainable development.

For example, the policies contained in the NDP specifically:

- protect the Green Belt (policy 2),
- promote a housing mix, including self-build plots (policies 3 and 4),
- encourage improvements to the road network and sustainable modes of transport (Policies 9 and 10),
- encourage improvements to connectivity (Policy 11),
- encourage improvements to the historic environment (Policy 15) and
- a specific policy to promote nature conservation at Radley Lakes (Policy 8).

2.2 Environmental and Sustainability Considerations in the SEA

To provide the context for the SEA, and in compliance with the SEA Directive, a proportionate review of other relevant plans and programmes was undertaken and the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and its evolution without the NDP were considered; together, they informed the identification of a series of key sustainability issues. This information was set out in the Scoping Report (2017) and informed the Environmental Report.

The key sustainability issues identified through the review of plans and programmes and analysis of baseline information informed, and were reflected in, the objectives and criteria that comprised the framework used to appraise the NDP (the SEA Framework) (see **Table 2.1**). Broadly, the SEA objectives presented the preferred sustainability outcome which usually involved minimising detrimental effects and enhancing positive effects.

Table 2.1: The SEA Framework

Objectives
Maintain air quality and where necessary address any air pollution hotspots.
Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features.
Reduce the level of contribution to climate change made by activities within the area
Support the resilience of the area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding
Protect, maintain and enhance the cultural heritage resource within the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the historic environment and archaeological assets.
Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.
Ensure the efficient and effective use of land .
Promote sustainable waste management , encouraging the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.
Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.
Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities .
Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community.
Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing , and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures.
Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
Promote sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel.

The SEA process considered the contribution of the NDP towards each of the appraisal objectives, drawing on the baseline information to predict the likely significant effects in line with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) Practical Guide to the SEA Directive¹. Specifically, the following key components of the NDP were appraised against the SEA objectives:

- Reasonable alternative policy approaches to the Radley Lakes area;
- an appraisal of the draft plan including the Policies.

The appraisal identified the likely changes to the baseline conditions as a result of the NDP's implementation. These effects were described (where possible) in terms of their extent, the timescale over which they could occur, whether the effects would be temporary or permanent, positive or negative, short, medium and/or long-term. The potential for secondary, synergistic and cumulative effects were also considered and reported where relevant.

¹ ODPM (2005) *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*. Published September 2005.

3 HOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT HAS BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

3.1 Overview

The development of the NDP has been iterative. SEA has played an integral role in this iterative process with each of the following NDP stages having been accompanied by an Environmental Report in order to help inform the Plan and fully integrate environmental and sustainability considerations into decision making. **Table 3.1** below lists the iterations of the NDP, corresponding Environmental Reports and key conclusions from the Environmental Report

Table 3.1 Summary of SEA Iterations

Report	Summary of the Accompanying SEA Environmental Report (what was appraised)	Key Conclusions from the SEA Environmental Report
<p>Environmental Report September 2017</p> <p>Part 1: what has plan-making / SEA involved up to this point?</p>	<p>The report provides an assessment of the two alternative strategies for the Radley Lakes area:</p> <p>Option 1 - Policy supporting use of Radley Lakes for nature conservation</p> <p>Option 2 - Policy supporting use of Radley Lakes for nature conservation and quiet recreation</p>	<p>In summary, Option 2 (support for both nature conservation and recreation uses) stands-out as performing best in terms of a number of objectives, albeit it is recognised that several of these objectives are closely linked. In short, the appraisal serves to highlight a considerable opportunity to support quiet recreation within the Radley Lakes area, which in turn will lead to benefits to surrounding communities, particularly in terms of ‘Health’ objectives. Work in the short term to support quiet recreation (in addition to nature conservation) could support achievement of the long term aspiration to improve access to the area, which in turn could result in a ‘step change’ in recreational activity.</p> <p>‘Biodiversity’ is also a key objective, and in this respect it is predicted that both options perform equally well. There is every reason to assume that ‘quiet recreation’ uses (Option 2) would be well managed, such that there is no conflict with nature conservation objectives.</p> <p>No major draw-backs to Option two are highlighted, although it is notable that there would be a need to consider the possibility of increased recreational uses conflicting with established employment uses, and creating some challenges in transport / road safety terms.</p>

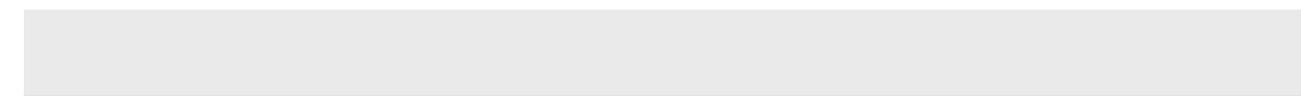
**Environmental Report
September 2017**

Part 2: what are SEA findings at this current stage?

This part of the report presents an appraisal of the Pre-submission Radley Neighbourhood Plan. It presents an appraisal of the draft plan 'under' the SEA framework

The appraisal finds the Draft Plan to perform well in terms of a range of sustainability objectives, with no major draw-backs highlighted. Policies that seek to influence development of the three Vale LPP1 strategic housing sites, both in respect of the type of development and the approach to infrastructure delivery / upgrades, perform particularly well in terms of 'Services and facilities', 'Health' and 'Transport' objectives. These policies are also supported from a 'Water' perspective, recognising that policies are proposed to ensure that new development does not worsen existing issues around surface water runoff and wastewater management / sewerage. These policies could potentially have quite a direct influence on the planning permissions granted on these sites, albeit this is contingent on the policies being in place in time, i.e. prior to planning permissions being granted.

The proposed policy approach to Radley Lakes is also supported, in terms of a range of objectives. The appraisal serves to highlight a considerable opportunity to support quiet recreation within the Radley Lakes area, which in turn will lead to benefits to surrounding communities, particularly in terms of 'Health' objectives. Work in the short term to support quiet recreation (in addition to nature conservation) could support achievement of the long term aspiration to improve access to the area, which in turn could result in a 'step change' in recreational activity. In the short term there is a slight tension in that increased recreational activity could conflict with established employment uses, and create some challenges in transport / road safety terms; however, there will be good potential to manage the situation. It is noted that a proposed 'community action' is to prepare a detailed masterplan for the area.



3.2 How the Findings of the SEA Have Been Taken into Account

The SEA has helped to shape the direction of the NDP. In particular, the findings of the SEA of the emerging NDP and reasonable alternatives have informed decisions in respect of the policies that the NDP should contain and their content;

4 HOW OPINIONS EXPRESSED DURING CONSULTATION HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

4.1 Overview

As set out in Section 1, the development of the NDP has been informed by extensive, ongoing engagement and public consultation, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (SI No. 637).

A Consultation Statement was prepared for the NDP in accordance with Paragraph 15 (2)1 of the Regulations which defines a “consultation statement” as a document which:

(a) contains details of the persons and bodies who were consulted about the proposed neighbourhood development plan;

(b) explains how they were consulted;

(c) summarises the main issues and concerns raised by the persons consulted; and

(d) describes how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in the proposed neighbourhood development plan.

The Consultation Statement sets out the consultation undertaken during the preparation of the NDP, a summary of main issues raised and details of how the comments received have been taken into account.

4.2 SA Consultation Summary

Following consultation on the scope of the SEA in early 2017, Environmental Reports have been prepared and published for consultation at each key NDP stage as set out **Table 3.1** above.

A five week consultation was undertaken on the Scoping Report which concluded on 4th May 2017 and informed the creation of the SEA framework used to assess the NDP.

The draft Environmental Report accompanying the Regulation 14 (Pre-submission version of the NDP) was consulted on for 6 weeks which started on 6 September 2017; a total of 17 response were received. Prior to this, a draft of the NP was consulted on in December 2016.

First Pre-Submission Consultation – December 2016

The local planning authority formally notified RPC in April 2017 that some of the policies in the December 2016 draft triggered the requirement under European legislation for a strategic environmental assessment (SEA). An SEA was duly commissioned and completed in August 2017.

Second Pre-Submission Consultation – September 2017.

The Radley Neighbourhood Plan: Second Consultation Draft September 2017 was published on 6 September 2017. Responses were received from 17 organisations and only 1 individual. The 17 bodies comprised the county and district local authorities and 6 other statutory consultees, 3 local bodies, 5 developers/ strategic site owners and one other landowner.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Radley Neighbourhood Plan. September 2017 was circulated alongside the Second Consultation Draft. No comments were received on it.

Details of the results of consultation at this stage are provided in the Consultation Statement (January 2018).

5. THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE NDP, AS ADOPTED, IN THE LIGHT OF THE OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES DEALT WITH

5.1 Overview

Article 5 (1) of the SEA Directive and SEA Regulation 12(2) require that “*an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated*”. Information to be provided includes “*an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with*” (SEA Directive Annex I (h) and SEA Regulations Schedule 2 (8)).

The European Commission guidance on the SEA Directive² discusses possible interpretations of handling ‘reasonable alternatives’ as required by Article 5(1). It states that “*The alternatives chosen should be realistic. Part of the reason for studying alternatives is to find ways of reducing or avoiding the significant adverse effects of the proposed plan or programme*”.

As set out in **Section 3**, the SEA has been an iterative process undertaken alongside and integrated with the development of the NDP itself. The reasonable alternatives considered in preparing the NDP and appraised through the SA have related to policy options

The findings of the appraisal of the preferred approach and reasonable alternatives were reported in the Environmental Reports at each stage of NDP preparation and subject to consultation with the wider community and relevant consultation bodies.

5.2 The Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Approach and for Rejecting Reasonable Alternatives

The Environmental Report sets out the reasons for choosing the preferred approach and for rejecting reasonable alternatives, this is summarised below.

Policies Included in the NDP

Neighbourhood plans are not obliged to contain policies addressing all types of development. The range and scope of policies to be included in the NDP was considered through production of draft versions of the NDP. Relevant policy areas and reasonable alternatives are summarised below.

Radley Parish Council commissioned AECOM to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SEA appraised the Plan as a whole against a series of specified objectives, and also appraised two alternative strategies for the Radley Lakes area against these same objectives. The results were contained in the Environmental Report which was published in parallel with the draft Plan and formed part of the package for consultation. The high-level conclusion is that the Plan performs well in terms of a range of sustainability objectives, with no major draw-backs highlighted.

As part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment of this Plan, an independent appraisal was carried out by AECOM of two alternative options for the Radley Lakes area; one based on nature conservation alone (Option 1) and the other based on nature

² EC (2001) *Implementation of Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment*. Available from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/eia/pdf/030923_sea_guidance.pdf [Accessed June 2017].

conservation and quiet recreation in combination (Option 2). The findings of this appraisal are contained in the Environmental Report.

The planning conditions for former minerals working in the Lakes area already require restoration for nature conservation, as appraised under Option 1. The important policy issue is whether the area should be actively managed for both nature conservation and quiet recreation. That is the proposal in the Neighbourhood Plan and was appraised as Option 2. The report shows that Option 1 would bring significant benefits, especially for biodiversity. Option 2 is shown to bring additional benefits, most significantly for the health of residents, without diminishing the benefits from nature conservation. A key consideration here is the size of the area, which – if properly planned and managed - enables conflicts to be avoided. The SEA report also highlights the importance of providing a new access route to the Lakes area, removing the current road safety hazards: it finds that providing for quiet recreation will help provide momentum for a solution, but that the full benefits will not be realised unless and until such a solution is realised. These findings support the strategy and policies in the consultation draft of Radley's Neighbourhood Plan. Specifically Planning Policy PP.8 supports nature conservation and quiet recreation land uses, Community Action CA.10 promotes the active management of the land for these purposes and Community Action CA.11 promotes the creation of a new access solution. In carrying forward the Community Actions, Radley Parish Council will work in partnership with other stakeholders and will take account of the more detailed findings in the report, including the potential to provide benefit for Abingdon residents through linked walking routes.

The two options were determined to be the 'reasonable alternatives', in that they related closely to different arms of the Neighbourhood Plan objectives and hence were subjected to appraisal ahead of the draft plan being finalised for consultation – see Chapter 7 of the SEA.

The following options were deemed 'unreasonable':

- A policy approach supporting quiet recreation, to the exclusion of nature conservation. This is on the basis that extensive areas of land within the Radley Lakes area are in the process of being restored to a nature conservation end use, and almost all the area is a Conservation Target Area.¹³
- A policy approach supporting recreational uses other than those qualifying as 'quiet'. This is on the basis that certain noisier recreational uses – notably motor sports and water sports – conflict with nature conservation and quiet recreation objectives. This position is thought to have support amongst local residents; ¹⁴ however, it is recognised that areas within Radley Lakes are currently used informally for motocross (a form of motorcycle racing held on enclosed off-road circuits).

6. THE MEASURES THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN TO MONITOR THE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDP

6.1 Overview

The SEA Regulations (17 (1)) set out that *“The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action”*.

The District Council is the responsible authority for the purposes of monitoring the NDP. Planning Practice Guidance states:

“Monitoring the significant effects of the implementation of a neighbourhood plan that was subject to a strategic environmental assessment should be undertaken (see regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004). This will enable unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions. The local planning authority should consider arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing the neighbourhood plan and reporting this issue in its Monitoring Report.”

The District Council has developed a suite of monitoring indicators that cover the topics identified in the SEA Directive. These will be used to monitor the effects of the Development Plan, including the Radley NDP. Appendix A sets out the monitoring indicators for the Local Plan. The Council’s Authority Monitoring Plan will be produced annually with information updated as it becomes available.

Radley Parish Council is not obliged to produce additional indicators for monitoring at the local level but may do so if it wishes. The Qualifying Body would be responsible for monitoring any additional indicators. In this instance the Radley Parish Council has elected to do so.

The Radley NDP proposes that monitoring efforts should be focused on the three LPP1 strategic housing allocations, stating - *“Where there is a departure from a planning permission (for instance failure to implement a condition), or failure to obtain planning permission, RPC will take this up with the developer and/or notify the Vale as appropriate. Where the departure is significant RPC will press VWHDC to take enforcement action.”*

APPENDIX A: Monitoring and Implementation 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, 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 Sedgefield	

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
		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.	

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
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.		
	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 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.	
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.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
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.	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 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.

Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Targets	Action
	Status and use of planning permissions on land safeguarded for the Science Bridge and A4130 re-routing.	To ensure all planning permissions are only granted in accordance with the policy.	Covered by action for CP18.
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 ¹ .	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 ² .	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 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	Liaise with Housing Team to review the need and accelerate

¹ Illustrate data by sub area.

² Illustrate data by sub area.