

Agenda



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Date: 9 March 2021
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A meeting of the **Cabinet**

will be held on Wednesday 17 March 2021 at 5.00 pm
This will be a virtual, online meeting.

To watch this virtual meeting, click [here](#).

Cabinet Members:

Councillors

Emily Smith (Chair)	Helen Pighills
Debby Hallett (Vice-Chair)	Judy Roberts
Andy Crawford	Bethia Thomas
Neil Fawcett	Catherine Webber

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Margaret Reed
Head of Legal and Democratic

Agenda

Open to the Public including the Press

1. Apologies for absence

To record apologies for absence.

2. Minutes

(Pages 4 - 10)

To adopt and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 5

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February 2021.

3. Declarations of interest

To receive any declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests in respect of items on the agenda for this meeting.

4. Urgent business and chair's announcements

To receive notification of any matters which the chair determines should be considered as urgent business and the special circumstances which have made the matters urgent, and to receive any announcements from the chair.

5. Public participation

To receive any questions or statements from members of the public that have registered to speak.

6. Recommendations from other committees

To consider any recommendations to Cabinet from other committees.

7. A joint local plan

(Pages 11 - 38)

To consider the head of planning's report.

8. Budget monitoring

To consider the interim head of finance's report. (Report to follow)

9. Exclusion of the public, including the press

To consider whether to exclude members of the press and public from the meeting for the following item of business under Part 1 of Schedule 12A Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 and as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 on the grounds that:

- (i) it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1-7 Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act, and
- (ii) the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Exempt information under section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972

10. Covid-19 leisure support package

(Pages 39 - 69)

To consider the report of the acting deputy chief executive – place.

11. Oxfordshire Community Land Trust: affordable housing funding
(Pages 70 - 83)

To consider the report of the acting deputy chief executive – place.

Minutes

of a meeting of the

Cabinet

held on Friday 5 February 2021 at 10.30 am

This was a virtual, online meeting.

Open to the public, including the press

Present:

Members: Councillors Emily Smith (Chair), Debby Hallett (Vice-Chair), Andrew Crawford, Neil Fawcett, Helen Pighills, Judy Roberts, Bethia Thomas and Catherine Webber

Officers: Jayne Bolton, Emily Cockle, Pat Connell, Steve Culliford, Andrew Down, Beth Elkins, Liz Hayden, Mark Hewer, Simon Hewings, Jeremy Lloyd, Suzanne Malcolm, Margaret Reed and Mark Stone

Number of members of the public: 1

Ca.74 Apologies for absence

None

Ca.75 Minutes

RESOLVED: to adopt as correct records the minutes of the Cabinet meetings held on 4 and 18 December 2020 and agree that the chair signs them as such.

Ca.76 Declarations of interest

None

Ca.77 Urgent business and chair's announcements

None

Ca.78 Public participation

Hester Hand addressed Cabinet on the Old Abbey House, Abingdon.

“Question to the Leader or Cabinet member for Finance and Corporate Assets

The public minutes of the Cabinet meeting on 5 December record that “Cabinet agreed to dispose of Old Abbey House and offer it to a bidder, subject to contract”.

The public minutes of the 18 December meeting record that this decision was confirmed and “Resolved to address future communication with the public, supporting complete transparency where possible...”

In the course of discussions leading up to the decision we were frequently told that it was vital that action was taken quickly on Old Abbey House, partly to save it from further deterioration and partly because it was costing £20k per month while nothing was being done. The timetable set for the disposal allowed for 6 weeks (including the Christmas period) from the decision to completion of the sale.

Given that supposed urgency, please can you explain why, as of 10 January, the agent still hadn't been instructed on how to proceed and why, nearly 4 weeks later, some bidders have still not heard anything, not even an indication of when they might hear? Have you now exchanged contracts with the successful bidder? If not, please can you give an indication of when you expect that to happen.

Finally, given the level of public interest in the matter and the commitment to improve transparency, why has nothing been said to the public since 23 December when you said you had taken a decision “to secure the future of Old Abbey House” and “expect to be able to announce the full details of the decision in the new year”. While I realise that that could mean any time this year, I think most of us could be forgiven for assuming it would be in January. Please can you now give us an indication of a likely timescale for that information being made available?”

The leader thanked Hester Hand for her question. The leader replied, reporting that Cabinet members were also anxious for this process to be completed as soon as practically possible, so that Cabinet could share more information with the bidders and the wider public. Like with any property purchase, there was much work that needed to happen behind the scenes between accepting an offer and the sale being completed. However, the leader confirmed that the necessary searches and due diligence work had been completed and exchange of contracts was expected imminently. As soon as this happened further information would be shared widely.

Ca.79 Recommendations from other committees

Cabinet noted that the Scrutiny Committee had commented on the draft car park order; its suggestions were set out in the report.

Cabinet also noted that the Joint Audit and Governance Committee had met on 26 January 2021 to discuss the treasury management and investment strategy for 2021/22. The committee recommended to Cabinet that it recommended to Council the adoption of the strategy, the prudential indicators and limits, and the annual investment strategy. These recommendations were set out in the interim head of finance's report to Cabinet.

Cabinet also noted that the Scrutiny Committee would consider the budget report at its meeting on 8 February 2021.

Ca.80 Car park orders 2021 - consultation results

Cabinet considered the head of housing and environment's report on the consultation results of the draft car park orders.

The consultation results revealed that all aspects of the 2021 car park orders Nos.1 and 2 were supported, apart from the Road Haulage Association's objection to the proposed removal of the lorry park at Rye Farm car park, Abingdon. Some members of the public had also expressed concern at the proposed phasing out of the residents' parking permits and bringing them in line with the cost of general parking permits.

Cabinet supported the removal of the lorry park at Rye Farm car park in Abingdon. Most vehicles parking there turned off the A34 and drove through the town centre to reach the lorry park. This added to pollution in the town centre. Cabinet considered that this was an inappropriate location for a lorry park now that the lorry park facilities at the A34 Milton interchange had been improved.

Cabinet looked at options for increasing residents' parking permits. One option was to increase the residents' permits over the next three years to 75 per cent of the cost of a standard parking permit. The other option was to increase the cost more gradually, by 10 per cent each year. Cabinet concluded that a more gradual increase would provide a better balance, allowing residents to plan ahead for increases. This was a fairer way to move towards residents' permits and standard permits being brought into line.

RESOLVED: to

- (a) note the comments received on the Vale of White Horse District Council proposed car parking orders 2021 (No. 1 and No. 2) and make the amendments set out in the head of housing and environment's report to Cabinet on 5 February 2021;
- (b) approve option B set out in that report to increase the cost of residents' parking permits by 10 per cent per year over the next three years (for existing holders only); and
- (c) authorise the head of legal and democratic services to make the new orders No.1 and No.2 and to determine the date they will come into effect.

Ca.81 S106 Request - Shrivenham Sports Pavilion

Cabinet considered the interim head of development and regeneration's report on a request by Shrivenham Parish Council for section 106 funding towards a new sports pavilion in the village.

The report highlighted that while Shrivenham's Memorial Hall was of insufficient size and structure to cater for the needs of an expanding village, the building was not able to provide additional space for changing and showering facilities due to its listed status. A new sports pavilion would provide accessible sporting and community facilities needed for the local community.

Cabinet was satisfied that this was a worthwhile project and the risks identified in the report could be mitigated. Cabinet supported the creation of a budget of £378,537.80 for this project.

RECOMMENDED to Council on 10 February 2021 to:

- (a) approve funding to Shrivenham Parish Council on behalf of Viscountess Barrington Memorial Hall and Recreation Ground Trust in its capacity as the sole trustee of the

Trust towards a new sports pavilion to be erected by the Trust on the Recreation Ground owned by the Trust and to create a budget of £378,537.80;

- (b) authorise the interim head of development and regeneration in consultation with the head of legal and democratic to:
- agree a funding agreement with Shrivenham Parish Council in its capacity as the sole trustee of the Trust to govern the terms of use of the S106 funding; the instalments in which the funding is paid; the timing of instalments; the conditions subject to which instalments are paid and to otherwise protect the interests of Vale of White Horse District Council as the provider of the funding;
 - include Shrivenham Parish Council as a party to the funding agreement in its own right where necessary or desirable to facilitate the carrying out and completion of the new sports pavilion project by the Trust;
 - approve the payment to Shrivenham Parish Council of £361,423.96 towards the new sports pavilion project subject to and in accordance with the funding agreement; and
 - approve the payment to Shrivenham Parish Council of the portion of £17,113.84 recovered (minus legal costs) on completion of a Deed of Variation to repurpose a Changing Rooms Contribution received under Agreement 16V52 subject to and in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement;
- (c) approve the payment of instalments three and four of the Sports and Leisure Contribution (Shrivenham recreation ground pavilion) as defined in clause 1.1.33 of S106 Agreement 16V30 and the Cricket Facilities Contribution, as defined in clause one of the Second Schedule of S106 Agreement 17V14 to the Shrivenham Sports Pavilion project:
- to Shrivenham Parish Council when received by the council subject to and in accordance with the funding agreement to whichever value is the lower of the amount received by the council and the value of forward funding that Shrivenham Parish Council has not recovered by any other means;
 - to Shrivenham Parish Council subject to and in accordance with the funding agreement, on creation of a budget to the value stated above, with no requirement for a further S106 Application, report and decision.

Ca.82 Treasury management and investment strategy 2021/22

Cabinet considered the interim head of finance's report on the treasury management and investment strategy for 2021/22.

The report had been considered by the Joint Audit and Governance Committee on 26 January 2021. The committee supported the recommendations to approve the strategy, the prudential indicators and limits, and the annual investment strategy, and recommended this to Cabinet.

Cabinet agreed, noting that the strategy set boundaries for the council's borrowing, investments and exposure to loss, as well as setting the prudential indicators. The strategy prioritised security, then liquidity and finally yield. There were no significant changes to the strategy. However, as income was likely to fall due to low interest rates, the council would be looking to progress a more proactive treasury management strategy during the coming year, working together with the capital strategy and the investment strategy.

RECOMMENDED to Council on 10 February 2021 to:

- (a) approve the treasury management strategy 2021/22, as set out in appendix A to the interim head of finance's report to Cabinet on 5 February 2021;
- (b) approve the prudential indicators and limits for 2021/22 to 2023/24, as set out in appendix A to that report; and
- (c) approve the annual investment strategy 2021/22 set out in appendix A, and the lending criteria detailed in table 6 to that report.

Ca.83 Budget 2021/22

Cabinet considered the interim head of finance's report on the budget 2021/22. The report set out the revenue budget for 2021/22, and the capital programme to 2025/26, that Cabinet was asked to recommend to Council on 10 February to approve. The report would be considered by the Scrutiny Committee on 8 February also.

The report recommended an increase in council tax of £5 for a Band D property for 2021/22. This was the maximum increase allowed under the draft referendum rules outlined in the government's provisional settlement.

Covid-19 had played a central part in the budget. The council was likely to continue to see additional costs, and income losses in the new financial year. The figures included in the budget for these were estimates only, as no-one could predict the future course of the pandemic. The government had provided support for some, but not all, council losses.

The prioritisation of staff resources had meant that, in this budget, Cabinet had not been able to bring forward additional budget proposals to support our priorities in the new corporate plan. The report had, however, identified where existing budgets could fund corporate plan delivery activity. Deliverability of those activities would be dependent on council resources being available to progress them.

The budget report also included the medium-term financial plan for the next five years. This continued to show an increasing draw on reserves over the five year period, based on current estimates of future local government funding. This increasing use of reserves was unsustainable and officers and Cabinet would continue to review budgets in the context of the corporate plan priorities to identify ways to improve the council's financial position.

Cabinet noted that there was a confidential appendix A.6 to the budget report, which provided background information to councillors of the breakdown of the contingency sum in the public appendix A.6.

Cabinet supported the budget proposal and thanked the Cabinet member for finance and all officers involved in producing the budget. Cabinet members were proud that they had managed to produce a budget in such difficult times without the need for budget cuts, but still allowing the council to progress its corporate plan. The budget protected residents, retained services, supported local businesses, and supported the council's finances.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the budget, it was noted that it was possible that Cabinet might need to revisit the budget during the year, if circumstances changed.

RECOMMENDED:

- (a) to Council on 10 February 2021 that it:
 - (i) sets the revenue budget for 2021/22, as set out in appendix A.1 to the interim head of finance's report to Cabinet on 5 February 2021;
 - (ii) approves the capital programme for 2021/22 to 2025/26 as set out in appendix D.1 to that report, together with the capital programme changes as set out in appendix D.2 to that report;
 - (iii) sets the council's prudential limits, as listed in appendix E to that report;
 - (iv) approves the medium-term financial plan to 2025/26, as set out in appendix F to that report.

RESOLVED: to

- (b) agree that the Cabinet member for finance, in conjunction with the interim head of finance, may make minor adjustments to the interim head of finance's report and the prudential indicators, should they prove necessary prior to its submission to Council on 10 February 2021.

Ca.84 Capital strategy 2021/22 to 2030/31

Cabinet considered the interim head of finance's report on the capital strategy for 2021/22 to 2030/31. This outlined the council's approach to capital spending, based on the council's corporate strategy, and was linked to the council's corporate objectives, medium term financial strategy, and management of projects and programmes. The strategy determined how capital schemes could be progressed from initial idea through to conclusion.

The Cabinet member for finance reported that there were a number of key "building blocks" that were essential to underpin the strategy that were currently being developed. These included an asset management strategy and maintenance plan, and medium-term service planning.

Cabinet noted that the capital strategy would be a key document for the council going forward. It would provide a high-level overview of how capital expenditure; capital financing and treasury management activity contributed to the provision of services. It would also provide an overview of how associated risk was managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It would increase transparency in the planning, approval and monitoring of capital expenditure.

Cabinet noted that this year the strategy included within it a strategy for the flexible use of capital receipts. This identified revenue activity which, under guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government in 2016, was eligible to be funded using capital receipts rather than revenue resources.

Cabinet welcomed the capital strategy and recommended its adoption to Council. If circumstances changed, Cabinet might need to revisit the capital strategy during the year.

RECOMMENDED to Council on 10 February 2021 to:

- (a) approve the capital strategy 2021/22 to 2030/31, contained in appendix one of the interim head of finance's report to Cabinet on 5 February 2021; and

- (b) agree the strategy for flexible use of capital receipts, contained as appendix 1 of the capital strategy.

The meeting closed at 11.10 am

Cabinet Report



Report of Head of Planning

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To: CABINET

Date: 17 March 2021

A Joint Local Plan

Recommendations

To recommend Council to:

(a) agree, subject to the agreement of South Oxfordshire District Council, the preparation and production of a Joint Local Plan with South Oxfordshire District Council.

(b) approve the Joint Local Development Scheme (March 2021) attached at Appendix 1; and delegate any updates to the Head of Planning in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Corporate Services and Transformation.

(c) agree the principle of governance to prepare and produce a Joint Local Plan under Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and to delegate the detailed arrangements to the Head of Legal and Democratic, in consultation with the Head of Planning and the Cabinet Members for Corporate Services and Transformation and Democratic Services.

Purpose of Report

1. To consider the case for preparing a Joint Local Plan, instead of separate local plans for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse district councils. During plan-preparation the current adopted Local Plans would continue to be in force as the development plan against which planning decisions are made, but the next plan would be prepared as a joint plan over the next 3 to 4 years. Upon adoption, the new Joint Local Plan would replace the separately adopted Local Plans for South and Vale.

2. The Appendix to this report provides a Joint Local Development Scheme (LDS), which contains a project plan for the proposed Joint Local Plan. The recommendations to Council seek a delegation to the relevant head of service in consultation with the Cabinet Members regarding the scoping and agreement of the detailed governance arrangements and updates to the LDS.

Corporate Objectives

3. The preparation of a new Joint Local Plan will help support all of the new Corporate Plan 2020-2024 themes. These are as follows:

Vale of White Horse Corporate Plan 2020-2024, adopted October 2020

- Providing the homes people need
- Tackling the climate emergency
- Building healthy communities
- Building stable finances
- Working in partnership
- Working in an open and inclusive way

South Oxfordshire Corporate Plan 2020-2024, adopted October 2020

- Protect and restore our natural world
- Openness and accountability
- Action on the climate emergency
- Improved economic and community well-being
- Homes and infrastructure that meet local needs
- Investment that rebuilds our financial viability

Background

4. Both councils have adopted local plans in place: Vale Local Plan 2031 Part 1 adopted December 2016, Vale Local Plan 2031 Part 2 adopted October 2019 and South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 adopted December 2020. However, planning policy does not stand still, and it takes several years to prepare, consult and go through an examination on a new plan, so work needs to start on the plan or plans that will replace the adopted plans. This is to ensure we have an up to date local plan, in line with government requirements.
5. There is a rare, and perhaps unique, opportunity to bring the plans together. The timing currently for the new plans align, and there is significant overlap and consensus in each council's new Corporate Plan (see paragraph 3 above).
6. Vale has an existing LDS adopted in February 2020 which sets out a timetable for preparing a new local plan for Vale, named the Vale Local Plan 2041. In 2020 work did not keep to timetable, because the COVID-19 pandemic impacted on staff resources, and in practical terms restricted the scope for consultations and events. During the summer of 2020 the Vale policy officers assisted with the South Oxfordshire Local Plan examination. In order for new policies and approaches to be developed, officers need to be guided by the Corporate Plan, which was adopted in October 2020. Although preliminary work has started on the evidence base for the new Vale local plan, such as

the Vale Call for Sites (issued in April 2020), this can be transferred directly into the Joint Local Plan evidence base; therefore no work will be wasted.

7. For South, the existing LDS was adopted in March 2020 containing the timetable for the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035. This local plan was adopted in December 2020 and so this project has been completed. A decision on a new plan is needed, with a new LDS to project plan. On 18 July 2019 South's Council resolved to: "5. agree that as soon as practicable, alongside satisfactory progress being made on resolving issues in the emerging Local Plan, work on a subsequent Local Plan shall commence, strengthening climate change considerations." South also agreed its new Corporate Plan in October 2020.
8. There are several **advantages** to preparing a Joint Local Plan, including:
 - a) South and Vale both now have recently adopted local plans and for the first time, timetables align making a joint plan a possibility.
 - b) South and Vale have new Corporate Plans with a good degree of overlap and shared ambition. There is common ground, with numerous themes and issues in the Corporate Plans which are shared and can be addressed through common planning policy approaches, supported by a shared evidence base where necessary. Such an approach links to other policy areas where a joint approach is already in place, e.g. Joint Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy, economic development and leisure strategies.
 - c) Planning challenges are similar across southern Oxfordshire, including climate change and affordable housing.
 - d) Opportunity to have one shared planning policy approach for South and Vale.
 - e) Developing one set of consistent policies would be more efficient for processing planning applications, appeals and enforcement work including the planning Specialists Team, but also for Land Charges and those dealing with public enquiries, including councillors.
 - f) Simpler for service users e.g. common community groups and local agents working across both councils.
 - g) Supports the development of a Joint Design Guide and Joint Design Codes.
 - h) Opportunity to plan Didcot and Science Vale comprehensively in one plan instead of two plans. Opportunity to resolve other strategic issues e.g. infrastructure deficiencies.
 - i) Opportunity to deal with common matters arising from the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, such as growth requirements directed to shared cross-boundary locations.
 - j) Significant potential cost savings (see separate section below at paragraphs 27-29).
 - k) Opportunities for maximising commitment to effective strategic planning, supporting more certainty for communities and those investing in economic development.
 - l) Stronger position for strategic influencing the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 the Arc spatial framework and masterplanning – with the whole of southern Oxfordshire taking one approach.

m) Better able to engage with, and influence, developers at scale.

9. There are also a number of **disadvantages** to preparing a Joint Local Plan, including:
- a) A Joint Plan covers a larger area and could possibly be seen as less local (although we would continue to have a dedicated officer team supporting neighbourhood planning to provide fine-grained community-led planning).
 - b) Perception of being less democratic, with South or Vale Councillors effectively involved in influencing decisions on the other Council; political sovereignty.
 - c) Vale has already started the new Vale Local Plan 2041, there would be a period of transition to coordinate a Joint Local Plan and for South to catch up with initial new plan stages.
 - d) Possible lack of appetite following recent position with the South local plan adoption process and the subsequent submitted case for judicial review.
 - e) The Councils' democratic processes are separate, but this can be resolved by establishing appropriate joint governance arrangements that are sustainable over the plan period (3 to 4 years) and based on common objectives.

Why the Council needs to revise/ undertake a new local plan

10. Vale's Local Plan Part 1 was adopted in 2016 and Vale Local Plan Part 2 in 2019, South Oxfordshire's Local Plan was adopted in December 2020. Planning regulations require councils to review local plans at least once every 5 years from their adoption date to ensure that policies remain relevant and effectively address the needs of the local community. The National Planning Policy Framework states that policies in local plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every 5 years. Having an up-to-date plan can assist the Councils in defending planning appeals and housing land supply.
11. Local Plans normally take at least 3 - 5 years to prepare, examine and adopt, with evidence gathering, statutory consultation stages and examination. To meet the 5-year timetable we should be preparing new or revised local plans for both councils now. It is usual for councils to follow this practice. Both councils took 3 to 6 years to undertake their current adopted plans (Vale's being in two parts at around 3.5 years each part so a total of 7 years, South's in one document taking 6 years).
12. The existing adopted Local Plans for South and Vale were based on the previous Corporate Plans. The context for the plans is changing, with the new Corporate Plans and the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, which is being prepared and is scheduled for adoption in just over 2 years (June 2023) and updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019).

How a Joint Local Plan could work

13. This will be long term planning for the 2030s-40s. Growth is already planned for Vale until 2031 and for South until 2035. Furthermore, both existing plans have strategic sites which will deliver beyond their current plan periods (1,883 homes for Vale beyond 2031 and 2,815 homes for South beyond 2035).

14. The evidence base for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 will be used for any new local plans and its preparation is already in progress. This will need to be supplemented by some additional local plan evidence base studies that give more local detail or cover non-strategic policy areas not being dealt with by Oxfordshire Plan.
15. A Joint Local Plan would be flexible to accommodate differing needs across both districts, and potentially adaptable to accommodate the Government's planning reforms (whenever these are implemented).
16. A Joint Local Plan could incorporate district-specific elements as required. For example, it could have specific policies for separate spatial areas including South or Vale districts, Western Vale, Eastern Vale, the AONBs, etc. Policies could apply to both districts, or certain policies could apply to just one district, for example to achieve local distinctiveness or address a particular issue specific to one area or one district. The Joint Local Plan could have separate housing requirements for South and Vale, or for sub areas, which could be monitored against separately, in a (potentially joint) annual Authority Monitoring Report.
17. A Joint Local Plan would still provide a strong role for neighbourhood plans e.g. encouraging neighbourhood plans to contain land allocations, which is currently more common in South than Vale.

Timetable

18. The timetable for a Joint Local Plan is set out in the proposed Joint Local Development Scheme at Appendix 1. This Local Development Scheme contains the programme for planning policy work, including the Joint Local Plan, Community Infrastructure Levy updates, Statement of Community Involvement update, and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
19. The timetable for the next local plan (whether separate or joint) must run in parallel with, but slightly behind, the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 as that will contain the strategic decisions on scale and broad locations for development.
20. In summary the timetable for the production of a joint plan is proposed as follows:

Oxfordshire Plan 2050 timetable		Joint Local Plan timetable	
Reg 18 (part 2)	June/Jul 2021	Scoping (inc evidence base commissioning)	Spring- Autumn 2021
Reg 19	Feb/Mar 2022	Reg 18	Summer 2022
Submission	Sep 2022		
Inspector's report	Feb 2023	Reg 19	Summer 2023
Adoption	June 2023	Submission	Winter 2023/24
		Adoption	Autumn 2024

- Governance influences resourcing
- Resource influences timetabling
- As does milestone being reached for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050

- External factors – e.g. planning reforms may impact on timetable

Options

21. Options include preparing a Joint Local Plan for South and Vale, preparing two separate Local Plans, one for each council, or produce no plan at this stage.
22. A Joint Local Plan has advantages and disadvantages set out in paras 8-9 above. These are both planning advantages (e.g. more comprehensive planning for Didcot, simplicity for our service users) and also practical advantages (like cost savings and more efficient use of officer time).
23. Rejecting the joint plan recommendation and continuing with the status quo of preparing two separate Local Plans produces similar results (a new up-to-date plan) and reduces some risks of joint working but misses out on the cost savings and efficiencies and the opportunity for planning to be more joined up. Another option would be closer collaborative working on two local plans. For example commissioning joint evidence base studies (already doing this wherever possible) or a joint examination of two separate local plans.
24. If councillors choose not to do a Joint Local Plan, then officers would recommend we review our current Local Plan, as previously agreed by Council.
25. 'No plan' is an option but it is not recommended because it risks first Vale, and then later South, falling into a situation of having no up-to-date local plan and being exposed to the presumption in favour of sustainable development in line with the NPPF and penalties imposed by Government. There is theoretically an option to leave the review of our Local Plans entirely to the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 process, but the Oxfordshire plan would then need to include all strategic policies and allocations, including allocations where neighbourhood plans do not allocate sufficiently. This approach is beginning to be used in some parts of the UK. However, covering both strategic and non-strategic matters is not the currently agreed scope of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, and if it was, there would be significant delays because of the scale of work involved, impacting on the delivery of the Oxfordshire Plan and its funding, which all parties would have to agree.
26. With the Joint Local Plan option there are two governance options, for an informal arrangement under Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, or a formal committee including the County Council under section 29 of the same Act. These are explored further in the paragraphs below (paras. 30 – 33).

Financial Implications

27. A new Joint Local Plan offers significant savings over preparing two separate local plans.
28. The savings from working together would include some savings on the evidence base (with shared rather than separate consultancy commissions, in particular halving the costs of Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment), and one set of public consultations not two. More significant savings would arise from the examination stage, with one Inspector, one programme officer, and one QC. The cost for the examination of a joint local plan would be similar to a single local plan, but costs would be split 50:50 between the councils.

29. Recent experience has shown it has cost approximately £1 million per local plan per year of plan preparation to deliver a plan found sound at examination. Officers anticipate the costs could be reduced with a joint plan by approximately one third in total, excluding staff costs.

Legal Implications

30. There are two principal governance options for the preparation and adoption of a Joint Local Plan, which are set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sections 28 and 29. More information is available at www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making.

31. Section 28 allows two or more local planning authorities to prepare joint local development documents (LDDs – which includes local plans). Although the relevant county council in two-tier areas can be part of the plan-preparation process (if invited by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA)), they cannot be part of the formal decision-making as this remains the responsibility of the individual LPAs. Under Section 28, the final, formal decisions at key local plan stages (consultations, publication, submission, adoption) are made either separately by each council or via a voluntary joint committee.

32. Section 29 was introduced in the 2004 Act to enable County Councils to continue to have a strategic planning role working with Districts. Section 29 of the Act allows for the decision-making on joint local development documents to be conferred on a joint committee through an order of the Secretary of State. In two-tier areas like Oxfordshire, county councils are a formal partner in the joint committee and therefore would have equal membership on a committee formed under Section 29.

33. Given the context of Development Plan making across Oxfordshire, with a strategic Plan underway already (the Oxfordshire 2050 Plan), and a shared management and policy team already in place for South and Vale, officers recommend that in principle a Joint Local Plan is prepared in accordance with Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This would involve either formal decisions at key local plan stages (consultations, publication, submission, adoption) being made separately by each council or via a voluntary joint committee. Delegated authority is sought for the Head of Legal and Democratic, in consultation with the Head of Planning and Cabinet Members for Corporate Services and Transformation and Democratic Services, to establish the appropriate detailed governance arrangements.

Risks

34. All local plans, whether single or joint, have risks involved in their preparation. They take several years to prepare, and the context is ever changing. For example, there can be changes to external factors such as Government policy, or changes to the local plan system itself through planning reforms, or local government reorganisation. Changes to the council's priorities or administration can also bring need for revisions, which can be hard to deliver if a plan is at the post-submission stage. There can be risks if staff resources or budgets fall short. Many of these risks are the same whether a plan is separate or joint. We manage these risks by identifying them in a risk register, and preparing contingencies and mitigations to adapt to them if they materialise.

35. For a joint South and Vale local plan, some risks are set out in the disadvantages section at paragraph 9 above. There is a current application for a judicial review of the

South Oxfordshire Local Plan which could challenge priorities and resources for South on plan making. Local authority elections in May 2023 could also provide further challenges and thus a policy cross-party member steering group can help reduce the risks. The drive to make fast progress on a new plan is a stronger imperative for Vale than South due to the time that has passed since adoption. In summary the key additional risk, over and above the risks from preparing separate local plans, is delivering a joint plan which both councils can agree on during plan preparation stages and can adopt at the end. This can be managed through good practices in member involvement, and it can be monitored using the risk register to track emerging or diminishing risks over time.

Other implications

How a Joint Local Plan fits with the Oxfordshire Plan 2050

36. Both South and Vale councils are already engaged in a joint plan – the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 – which is being prepared jointly by all Oxfordshire’s Districts and Oxford City Council. This will contain Oxfordshire-wide strategic policies. It will identify the scale of future growth to the year 2050 and set development principles, as well as showing some broad locations for accommodating that growth (at a high level) and elements like nature recovery. It currently will not contain detailed land-use allocations.
37. A Joint Local Plan would implement and identify sites for the numbers and broad locations for growth set out in the forthcoming Oxfordshire Plan 2050. It would, for example, allocate land for housing, employment, renewable energy, green and community uses, as well as setting the brief for neighbourhood plans.
38. Preparation of a Joint Local Plan would be aligned with and follow closely behind the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. The aim would be for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 to be examined first to establish the overall strategy for Oxfordshire before the Regulation 19 consultation stage (the last public engagement on the preferred plan) of the Joint Local Plan.
39. Preparing a Joint Local Plan would reduce duplication and increase the priority that the councils could give to the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 as it reaches important decision stages. It would also provide more scope for undertaking other important policy work in line with the Corporate Plans e.g. Community Infrastructure Levy updates, Infrastructure Delivery Plan updates, preparing Supplementary Planning Documents, and planning monitoring tasks.

Oxford - Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework

40. Following Government announcements in March 2020 and more recently on 18 February 2021, work is commencing, led by a specialist team at the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), on a long-term spatial framework for the Ox-Cam Arc. Both South and Vale are within the geographic areas of the Oxford-Cambridge Arc, which will cover the five counties of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The Spatial Framework will plan for growth in the Arc area, setting policies on the economy, the environment, transport, infrastructure and housing.
41. Once implemented, the Spatial Framework will have the status of national planning and transport policy, and therefore Local Planning Authorities will have to have regard to

the Spatial Framework when making planning decisions. We will need to engage with this and address how future work on the Arc can feed into the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and Joint Local Plan. The larger geography of a Joint Local Plan could provide more scope for influencing emerging Arc thinking and provide a more joined up way of addressing opportunities and threats.

How it fits with Planning Reforms

42. The Government's planning reforms envisage plan-making outputs being not so much a document but as data. This data would be map-based and machine readable. Government has proposed there would be no generic development management policies set locally, these would be set nationally.
43. The new Joint Local Plan could aim to either follow the existing plan-making system or be ready for the next system (e.g. mapping growth/ renewal/protection areas, working on Design Guides and/or Design Codes). This would be subject to what the Government propose as transitional arrangements, including at what stage we were in the plan making process.
44. It should be noted that at this time the Government proposals are just that, i.e. proposals only. The Government made clear in a [Ministerial Statement](#) on 19 January 2021 that local planning authorities should not hold up work on local plans to wait for the planning reforms.

Conclusion

45. Officers recommend that the advantages of a Joint Local Plan outweigh the disadvantages (see paragraphs 8-9) and that a Joint Local Plan is progressed for South and Vale. Officers recommend that the Joint Local Plan is, in principle, prepared using the provisions of Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, with key decisions being made separately by each council or via a voluntary joint committee. Officers are seeking a decision on the principle of a joint local plan, with the governance arrangements to be established using delegated authority in consultation with the Cabinet member.

Background Papers

- Proposed Joint Local Development Scheme (Appendix 1)

Local Development Scheme



MARCH 2021

What is the Local Development Scheme?

- 1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) requires local planning authorities to prepare, maintain and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 2 The LDS sets out the timetable to produce the Development Plan Documents (DPDs), including key production and public consultation stages. It must be made available publicly and be kept up to date. This enables the community, businesses, developers, service and infrastructure providers and other interested organisations to know which DPDs are to be prepared for the area and when they are able to participate in their preparation¹.
- 3 This LDS updates the previous Local Development Schemes published in March 2019 by South Oxfordshire District Council and in February 2020 by Vale of White Horse District Council and combines this information into a singular LDS. This is the first joint LDS that covers South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils. It provides information about the Development Plans and other Planning Policy documents the Councils plan to prepare.
- 4 Authority Monitoring Reports produced by both Councils annually, monitors and reviews the implementation of the LDS.
- 5 Whilst not a formal requirement, for ease of reference the LDS also includes information about the main supporting and procedural documents that do or will accompany the Joint Local Plan.

Background to Local Planning Documents

- 6 The development plan for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse consists of a range of documents which guide development within the districts. The statutory Development Plan is the set of DPDs and Neighbourhood Development Plans that together form the statutory basis for determining planning applications for the Councils. Key elements of the **Development Plan** are:
 - **Local Plans** – Local Plans detail the planning strategies for development within the districts. This includes strategic and non-strategic policies to address the district's priorities for the development and use of land in its area, usually including the allocation of land for development, such as housing or employment and open spaces. These policies must be in general conformity with government guidance, in particular the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

¹ Public consultations will continue to be advertised and stakeholders notified when important documents are published for public consultation, in accordance with our published **Statements of Community Involvement** which for SODC is available here: <http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/planning-and-building/planning-policy/our-development-plan/community-involvement> and for VOWH is available here: <https://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/vale-of-white-horse-district-council/planning-and-development/local-plan-and-planning-policies/statement-of-community-involvement/>

- **Minerals and Waste Local Plans** - in areas that have County and District Councils, the County Council has the responsibility for producing Minerals and Waste Local Plans - such as is the case for Oxfordshire.
- **Oxfordshire Plan 2050** - in Oxfordshire, there is an additional development plan in preparation: the [Oxfordshire Plan 2050](#). Through the [Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal](#), the Councils have committed to preparing this plan, which is a Joint Strategic Spatial Plan (JSSP) with the other Oxfordshire authorities. This document will become part of the Development Plan following its Examination in Public and once the Councils adopt it. In November 2020, a revised timetable for the Oxfordshire Plan was published, which set out the following future milestones:

Key Milestones for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050	
Consultation on Spatial Growth Options (Regulation 18 Part II)	<i>Summer 2021</i>
Consultation on Submission (Draft) Plan (Regulation 19)	<i>Spring 2022</i>
Submission of Oxfordshire Plan 2050	<i>September 2022</i>
Examination of Plan	<i>November/December 2022</i>
Publication of the Inspectors Report	<i>February/March 2023</i>
Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Adoption (subject to examination)	<i>May/June 2023</i>

- **Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)** are community-led plans for guiding future development and growth of a local area. Whilst they are not compulsory, once duly prepared and once they legally come into force, they become a statutory document that form part of the Development Plan. NDPs must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in any Local Plan that covers their area. NDPs are prepared by qualifying bodies (parish or town councils in parished areas and neighbourhood forums in non-parished areas). They are prepared to a timescale that is set by the qualifying body, not the Councils, and therefore the timetable for their preparation is not contained within this LDS.
- 7 Although not part of the development plan, the Oxford-Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework is currently in development which will become an important planning document regionally:
- **Oxford-Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework** - a Spatial Framework for the Oxford-Cambridge Arc – the area that spans the five counties of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, is currently in development led by a specialist team in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The Spatial Framework will plan for growth in the Arc area, and in order to do so will set policies on the economy, the environment, transport, infrastructure and housing. Once implemented, the Spatial Framework will have the status

of national planning and transport policy, and therefore Local Planning Authorities such as ourselves will have to have regard to the Spatial Framework when making planning decisions.

Key Milestones for Oxford-Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework	
Consultation on Spatial Framework vision	<i>Summer 2021</i>
Consultation on Spatial Framework options, entitled 'Towards a Spatial Framework'	<i>Spring 2022</i>
Consultation on draft Spatial Framework and evidence base	<i>Autumn 2022</i>
Publication and implementation of Spatial Framework	<i>Shortly after the draft Spatial Framework consultation</i>

The Statutory Development Plan – South Oxfordshire

8 The current Development Plan for South Oxfordshire comprises:

Name of DPD	Date Adopted	Under Review
South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035	December 2020	Yes – the Joint Local Plan with Vale of White Horse District Council will eventually supersede this Plan
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Core Strategy ²	September 2017	No – although Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations is currently being drafted. The timetable for the Minerals and Waste Local Plans is set by the County Council and can be obtained from their website ³
Saved policies from the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	July 1996	Yes – this will eventually be replaced by the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan that is being prepared in two parts: Core Strategy and Site Allocations. The Core Strategy was adopted on 12 September 2017, and Part 2: Site Allocations is currently being drafted
The Baldons Neighbourhood Development Plan	October 2018	No
Benson Neighbourhood Plan	August 2018	No
Berrick Salome Neighbourhood Plan	October 2019	No
Brightwell cum Sotwell Neighbourhood Development Plan	October 2017	No
Chalgrove Neighbourhood Development Plan	December 2018	No
Chinnor Neighbourhood Plan	October 2017	Yes – the Plan has been reviewed and has been independently examined. The District Council has made the decision to progress the plan for referendum which will take place in Spring 2021
Cholsey Neighbourhood Plan	April 2019	No

² <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/minerals-and-waste-core-strategy>

³ <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/minerals-and-waste-policy/new-minerals-and-waste-plan#paragraph-638>

Dorchester on Thames Neighbourhood Development Plan	April 2018	No
East Hagbourne Neighbourhood Plan	April 2019	No
Goring Neighbourhood Plan	July 2019	No
Joint Henley and Harpsden Neighbourhood Plan	April 2016	Yes – the parish council have now begun a review of the neighbourhood plan
Little Milton Neighbourhood Development Plan	December 2018	No
Long Wittenham Neighbourhood Development Plan	October 2017	Yes – the plan review is currently undergoing an independent examination. If successful at examination, it will and be put to a referendum due to the significant modifications proposed
Pyrton Neighbourhood Development Plan	April 2019	No
Sonning Common Neighbourhood Development Plan	October 2016	Yes – the parish council have now begun a review of the neighbourhood plan
Thame Neighbourhood Plan	July 2013	Yes – the parish council have now begun a review of the neighbourhood plan
Warborough and Shillingford Neighbourhood Plan	October 2018	No
Watlington Neighbourhood Development Plan	August 2018	Yes – the parish council have now begun a review of the neighbourhood plan
Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan	May 2014	Yes – the parish council have now begun a review of the neighbourhood plan

9 Additionally, a number of **Neighbourhood Development Plans** are currently being prepared in South Oxfordshire. The following parish or town councils have all had their neighbourhood areas approved and are currently preparing their Neighbourhood Development Plans with their communities:

- Aston Rowant
- Beckley and Stowood

- Berinsfield
- Clifton Hampden
- Crowmarsh
- Cuddesdon and Denton*
- Culham
- Ewelme*
- Eye and Dunsden
- Garsington
- Horspath
- Kidmore End
- Lewknor
- Sandford-on-Thames
- Shiplake
- Stanton St John
- Sydenham*
- Tetsworth*
- Tiddington with Albury
- Towersey
- Wallingford*
- Wheatley*
- Whitchurch-on-Thames

*These Neighbourhood Development Plans are planned to go to referendum in Spring 2021.

10 Subject to them successfully completing the formal stages, some of these plans are expected to become part of the Development Plan this year.

The Statutory Development Plan – Vale of White Horse

11 The current Development Plan for Vale of White Horse comprises:

Name of DPD	Date Adopted	Under Review
Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 1	December 2016	Yes – the Joint Local Plan with South Oxfordshire District Council will eventually supersede this Plan
Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 Part 2	October 2019	Yes – the Joint Local Plan with South Oxfordshire District Council will eventually supersede this Plan
Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Core Strategy	September 2017	No – although Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations is currently being drafted. The timetable for the Minerals and Waste Local Plans is set by the County Council and can be obtained from their website ⁴
Saved policies from the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	July 1996	Yes – this will eventually be replaced by the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan that is being prepared in two parts: Core Strategy and Site Allocations. The Core Strategy was adopted on 12 September 2017, and Part 2: Site Allocations is currently being drafted
Drayton Neighbourhood Plan (made July 2015)	July 2015	No
Great Coxwell Neighbourhood Plan (made July 2015)	October 2020	Yes – The Parish Council undertook a minor (non-material) review and it was agreed at Council on 7 October 2020 that the revised neighbourhood plan would replace the version made in 2015. The parish council have now begun a more substantial review of the neighbourhood plan.
Longworth Neighbourhood Plan	October 2016	No
Blewbury Neighbourhood Plan	December 2016	No
Faringdon Neighbourhood Plan	December 2016	No
Radley Neighbourhood Plan	October 2018	No
Ashbury Neighbourhood Plan	July 2019	No

⁴ <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/minerals-and-waste-policy/new-minerals-and-waste-plan#paragraph-638>

Uffington and Baulking Neighbourhood Plan	July 2019	No
Wootton and St Helen Without Neighbourhood Plan	December 2019	No

12 A number of **Neighbourhood Development Plans** are currently being prepared in Vale of White Horse. The following parish or town councils have all had their neighbourhood areas approved and are currently preparing their Neighbourhood Development Plans with their communities:

- Appleton with Eaton
- Chilton
- Cumnor
- East Challow
- East Hanney
- North Hinksey*
- Shellingford
- Shrivenham*
- Stanford in the Vale
- Steventon
- Sunningwell
- Sutton Courtenay
- Wantage
- West Hanney

* These Neighbourhood Plans are planned to go to referendum in Spring 2021.

13 Subject to them successfully completing the formal stages, some of these plans are expected to become part of the Development Plan this year.

14 In addition to those listed above, the statutory Development Plan for both Councils will also include the following once adopted or made:

- Oxfordshire Plan 2050
- Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations
- Any other “made” (adopted) Neighbourhood Development Plans.

Programme for the Local Plan Review

15 South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils are commencing work on a Joint Local Plan and associated documents. The following tables describe the content, coverage and timetable for the Development Plan Document, which is also illustrated in **Figure 1**, in context with other planning policy work. Further documents will be added to the LDS programme as the need for them becomes apparent and resources allow.

Joint Local Plan 2041	
Role & Subject - This document will set out the overall development strategy for the period up to 2041. It will include strategic policies as well as local level policies on environment and any allocations for housing and employment with any associated infrastructure requirements.	
Coverage - District-wide (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts)	
Conformity - With the National Planning Policy Framework and the Oxfordshire Plan 2050	
Replaces – SODC Local Plan 2035 and VOWH Local Plan 2031 (Parts 1 and 2)	
Timetable - Key Stages	
Local Plan preparation and engagement	March 2021-July 2022
Public Consultation on Preferred Options/Draft Plan (Regulation 18)	July/August 2022
Public Consultation on Pre-Submission (Regulation 19)	July/August 2023
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	January 2024
Examination in Public (Regulation 24)	June 2024
Inspector's report (Regulation 25)	September 2024
Adoption (Regulation 26)	October 2024
<i>(Regulation references taken from The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012)</i>	

Figure 1: Production timetable

	2021												2022												2023												2024											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Oxford-Cambridge Arc Spatial Framework						P	P	P								P	P	P																														
Oxfordshire Plan 2050						p*	p*	p*	p*					P	P	P				C			S					E	E		R																	
Joint Local Plan 2041																					C	P	P																									

Key	
Preparation, analysis and/or plan/framework development	
Cabinet or Full Council review and decision	C
Public Consultation on draft plan (regulation 18)	P
Public Consultation on 'Spatial Growth Options' (regulation 18 part II)	P*
Public Consultation prior to plan submission for examination (regulation 19)	P
Public Consultation on Main Modifications to Local Plan	P
Public Consultation on the Oxford-Cambridge Arc spatial framework vision	P
Public Consultation on the spatial framework options for the Oxford-Cambridge Arc	P
Public Consultation on the draft Oxford-Cambridge Arc spatial framework and evidence base	P
Submit plan and supporting documents to the Secretary of State for independent examination	S
Examination of the plan by an independent Planning Inspector	E
Receipt of Inspector's Report	R
Formal adoption and publication of the Plan	A
Expected publication and implementation of Oxford-Cambridge-Arc spatial framework	I

Related documents supporting the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035

16 The current South Oxfordshire Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was adopted in 2016 and needs updating to align with the up to date Local Plan 2035. There will be a CIL Review in 2021, with consultation taking place on the draft Charging Schedule.

South Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (adopted February 2016)	
Role and Subject – This document will detail the types of development required to pay the Council a levy based on a cost per square metre of development. Collected funds will contribute to appropriate infrastructure to support new development.	
Coverage – South Oxfordshire district-wide	
Conformity – The Local Plan 2035, the National Planning Policy Framework and Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)	
Timetable – Key Stages	
Public Consultation	Summer 2021
Submission	Autumn 2021
Examination in Public	Autumn/Winter 2021
Inspector's report	Winter 2021
Adoption	Early 2022

17 **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)** (and their predecessors, Supplementary Planning Guidance) complement or expand upon local plan policies, for example, describing in more detail how an allocated site should be developed. An SPD cannot allocate new sites for development, nor contain new policies for the use or development of land, and they must not conflict with the adopted Development Plan. South Oxfordshire currently has a number of adopted SPDs/SPG. Some of these SPDs/SPG have now served their purpose. On publication of this LDS, SPDs/SPG comprise:

Name of SPD/SPG	Description of SPD	Date Adopted	Review Target Completion Date
Traditional Shopfront Design Guide	Provides practical advice for those involved in the design of traditional shop fronts in South Oxfordshire. It is used for assessing shop front designs when they are presented for planning or other consents.	November 1995	No review planned

South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment SPG	A District-wide landscape assessment that sets out individual Character Areas, describing in detail their landscape and settlement character together with appropriate guidelines for landscape enhancement, planning and development.	July 2003	No review planned
Vauxhall Barracks Development Brief SPG	Informs the preparation and submission of Planning Applications on land known as Vauxhall Barracks, Didcot.	Feb 2004	No review planned
Affordable Housing SPG	Provides clear practical guidance on the delivery of affordable housing within the district.	Sept 2004	Plan to produce a district wide or potentially joint Affordable Housing SPD in the next year
Didcot Town Centre SPD	This document was adopted in May 2009 and provided planning guidance to aid the development of the Didcot Town Centre. It set out the Council's vision and strategic development principles for the expansion of the town centre. A new phase of Didcot Town Centre's Orchard Centre opened in 2018. New and updated policies for Didcot Garden Town are also included in the recently adopted South Oxfordshire Plan.	May 2009	No review planned
Section 106 Planning Obligations SPD	Provides guidance for negotiating planning obligations. Planning obligations enable a development's impact to be mitigated and are intended to make a development.	March 2016	The Council will prepare an update to the Developer Contributions SPD in tandem with an update to the CIL Charging Schedule. A draft SPD will be prepared in 2021

<p>South Oxfordshire Design Guide SPD</p>	<p>Provides practical, clear and coherent design guidance based on best practice urban design values and urban design principles. In the context of the significant growth planned for, the guide will help to ensure that we attain high quality and inclusive design for all developments, including individual buildings, public and private spaces.</p>	<p>November 2016</p>	<p>Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils are currently preparing a Joint Design Guide SPD to replace the 2015 Design Guide. A draft Guide will be produced for consultation in 2021.</p>
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Related documents supporting the Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031

18 The Vale of White horse CIL was adopted in 2017 and needs updating to align with our up to date Local Plan 2031. There will be a CIL Review in 2021, with consultation taking place on the draft Charging Schedule.

Vale Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (adopted September 2017)	
Role and Subject – This document will detail the types of development required to pay the Council a levy based on a cost per square metre of development. Collected funds will contribute to appropriate infrastructure to support new development.	
Coverage – Vale of White Horse district-wide	
Conformity – The Local Plan 2031, the National Planning Policy Framework and Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)	
Timetable – Key Stages	
Public Consultation	Completed (Jan-Feb 2021)
Submission	Spring 2021
Examination in Public	Summer 2021
Inspector's report	Summer/Autumn 2021
Adoption	Autumn 2021

19 Current and planned **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** for Vale of White Horse District Council are set out below:

Name of SPD	Description of SPD	Date Approved	Review Target Completion Date
Vale of White Horse Design Guide	Provides practical, clear and coherent design guidance based on best practice urban design values and urban design principles and will provide guidance to help with Climate Change.	March 2015	Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils are currently preparing a Joint Design Guide SPD to replace the 2015 Design Guide. A draft Guide will be produced for consultation in 2021.

Abbey Shopping Centre and Character Area	Provides a guide to detailed applications and possible future development options for the area	December 2011	No review planned
Botley Centre	Provides clear guidance on how development could come forward in this Local Service Centre.	January 2016	No review planned – development under construction
Developer Contributions SPD	Provides guidance for negotiating planning obligations. Planning obligations enable a development's impact to be mitigated and are intended to make a development acceptable when it would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.	June 2017	Autumn 2021 The Council is preparing an update to the Developer Contributions SPD in tandem with an update to the CIL Charging Schedule. A draft SPD was consulted upon in early 2021.
Dalton Barracks	It will set out a strong vision for a new mixed-use development that is highly accessible, incorporating sustainable transport initiatives and being sensitive to Cothill Fen Special Area of Conservation through provision of parkland. It will provide further detail on how development will need to consider the landscape, ecology, pollution, transport, historic environment, facilities capacity, phasing of development and how Garden Village Principles will be delivered to achieve the exemplar design.	N/A	Autumn/Winter 2021
Affordable Housing SPD	This would provide clear practical guidance on the delivery of affordable housing within the district.	N/A	Plan to produce a district wide or potentially joint Affordable Housing SPD in the next year

20 **Local Development Orders (LDO)** are policy instruments that extend permitted development rights for certain forms of development that the local authority considers to be suitable, either in general or limited to defined areas. LDOs are intended to simplify the process for development. Development that conforms to an LDO would not require planning permission. An LDO was adopted for Milton (Business) Park in 2012 and committed to undertaking a review every 5 years. As part of preparing the next local plan, a review of the LDO will be undertaken. Local Plan 2031 Part 2 proposes that an LDO for Harwell Campus will be prepared to facilitate the effective and accelerated planning of proposals coming forward on the campus. LDO's may also be produced to support Didcot Garden Town. An LDO for Didcot Technology Park is currently in preparation.

Statement of Community Involvement

21 The South Oxfordshire **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** was adopted on 15 June 2017. The Vale of White Horse **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** was adopted in September 2020.

22 The SCI is a code of practice that shows how and when the Councils will involve different groups, organisations and communities in the production of planning documents, including the Local Plan. It also sets out how the Councils will involve people when assessing and deciding on planning applications for development. It describes the Council's overall approach to community engagement and people's involvement in the planning process, as well as how people can become involved with planning applications.

23 South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils will be preparing a joint SCI. Information is provided in the table below:

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) 2021	
Role & Subject - This document will set out the ways in which local residents, businesses, organisations and statutory consultees can be involved in our planning processes. This covers both the preparation and production of planning policy documents and how the community will be involved in decisions relating to planning applications.	
Coverage - District-wide (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils)	
Conformity - With the National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	
Timetable - Key Stages/Milestones	
Public Consultation	Summer 2021
Adoption	Autumn 2021

Monitoring and Review

24 The Councils are required to monitor annually how effective their policies and proposals are. An Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) will be published by the Councils each year to inform LDS reviews and will be made public.

25 As part of the monitoring process, the Councils will assess:

- whether they are meeting, or are on target to meet, the milestones set out in the LDS and, if not, what the reasons are
- what impact Local Development Documents are having on other national and locally set targets
- whether any policies need to be reviewed, or replaced to meet sustainable development objectives
- what action needs to be taken if policies need to be replaced.

26 As a result of the monitoring, the Councils will consider what changes, if any, need to be made. If changes are appropriate these will be brought forward through the review of the LDS.

Alternative formats of this publication, a summary of its contents or specific sections, are available on request.

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Agenda Item 11

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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