

Sustainability Appraisal (Regulation 19)

Appendix A

As part of the sustainability appraisal process on the draft submission plan, policy appraisals were completed for the drafts of each of the Local Plan policies to assess their potential sustainability impacts and provide recommendations to officers for ways to refine or improve upon the final versions of the policies. This appendix records a copy of these appraisals and recommendations which officers then considered and implemented in finalising the policies where considered necessary.

Policy S1: Spatial Strategy and Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	? The policy notes that the city should be "ready for a net zero carbon future". The rest of the plan policies <i>promote</i> a net zero carbon future, so this wording is odd. Unclear impact.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 The policy does not refer to climate change adaptation, except in terms of avoiding development in the floodplain.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0 The policy does not stress greater density or protection of greenfield and Green Belt land.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	? The policy supports "sustainable growth in the delivery of housing" but is unclear about whether the plan aims to meet local housing <i>needs by ensuring that everyone</i> etc...
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The policy does not discuss poverty or inequality
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 The policy supports the continued vibrancy of district and local centres. It does not mention the provision of new services or facilities.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 The policy aims to "prevent new development in locations where it would damage important blue and green infrastructure networks" rather than improving green and blue infrastructure, or ensuring that there are adequate quantities.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	++ The policy strongly supports the provision of public transport, and development that is easily accessible by walking, cycling and PT
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 The policy aims to prevent development in the flood plain, but otherwise does not mention water quality or resources.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0 The policy aims to protect important green and blue infrastructure, but otherwise does not mention biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 No mention of heritage, although reference is made to "high quality" areas

12. To achieve sustainable inclusive **economic growth**, including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector

+ The policy aims to protect and increase employment at sites already in R&D use

Overall impact: The overall impact of the policy is positive, particularly in terms of promoting walking, cycling and public transport. It does not support some additional dimensions that would make it more positive, e.g. provision of housing need, reduction of inequalities, high(er) density development.

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

- The plan policies currently do not seem to stress the bio-sciences as clearly as the vision does: “The vision is one which supports research and development in the life sciences and health sectors which are and will provide solutions to global challenges.” Does that need to be taken up somewhere?
- “Ensures that the city is ready for a net zero carbon future” (also in the vision) sounds weird. “Our city is working actively towards a ...” or similar instead?
- Does this policy (or one of the other strategic policies) need to say something about increased density of development being prioritised over development in greenfield and Green Belt areas?
- Ditto about providing for housing need and affordable housing, and reducing inequalities?

Policy S2 : Design Code and Guidance

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy encourages good design and layout, although it does not actively encourage the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy and Design Code encourage healthy lifestyles, including walking and cycling
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	++ The policy actively encourages good design and the protection and enhancement of the historic environment
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: This policy is very positive in terms of design and protection of the historic environment. It also supports walking and cycling.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None</p>	

Policy S3: Infrastructure Delivery in New Development

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+? The policy supports public transport improvements, which indirectly will help to reduce transport carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 The policy does not refer to climate change adaptation
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0? The policy aims to ensure that adequate infrastructure exists. This will include wastewater treatment, electricity etc., which support human health. However overall this policy is unlikely to significantly improve human health.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0/+ The policy aims to ensure that essential infrastructure is in place in a timely manner. It does not clearly specify what ‘infrastructure’ is, and it is not clear whether it will deal with any existing shortfalls in infrastructure.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ The policy strongly supports the delivery of the Cowley Branch Line, and other public transport (notably rail) improvements
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 The policy aims to ensure that adequate wastewater treatment will be available. This should protect (but not necessarily improve) water quality.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 The policy indirectly supports economic growth by ensuring that adequate infrastructure is in place, but is unlikely to actively improve economic growth.
<p>Overall impact: The policy has positive impacts for public transport. It also supports housing and employment development by ensuring that adequate infrastructure is available in a timely manner.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a requirement that infrastructure must be resilient to future climate change impacts • The policy does not provide a list of what it means by ‘infrastructure’. Does it include e.g. allotments, community halls, religious buildings, cemeteries? Is there a significant shortfall of any of these, and does the policy need to discuss how to deal with this shortfall, i.e. not just maintaining current levels but improving on them? 	

Policy S4: Plan Viability

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	-? The policy suggests that the zero carbon element and parking constraints could be negotiated out of developer requirements if they would make the development unviable.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy aims to ensure that maximum affordable housing can be built without making a housing development unviable.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	-? The policy allows for some additional parking provision where applying Policy C8 in full would make a development unviable.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The aim of the policy is to ensure a maximum amount of development whilst achieving maximum housing and net zero carbon development, and minimum parking.
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to achieve a balance between development viability and the plan policies on affordable housing, net zero carbon and limited parking. It has correspondingly mixed impacts.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally should the policy be consistent about either naming all of the policies (H2 Delivering Affordable Homes; R1 Net Zero Buildings in Operation; C8 Motor Vehicle Parking Design Standards) or none? • Where the <u>combination</u> of affordable homes, zero carbon homes and parking standards makes a development unviable, the policy implies (but is not specific) that parking and zero carbon should be adjusted first and only then provision of affordable housing. Is that correct? And does the policy need to specify whether parking or zero carbon homes is next most important? 	

HOUSING

Policy H1 – Housing Requirement	
SA Objective	Impact
13. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	--/+ The provision of 9,612 homes will generate considerable carbon emissions: during construction (embodied energy, transport of materials) and operation (heating, cooling, cooking etc. plus transport). However, given that the housing needs to be provided somewhere, providing them in Oxford is positive compared to providing them in many other locations: the Local Plan would require homes to be zero carbon; and the mode of travel used by new residents is less likely to be by car than in many other locations. Still, more than half of Oxford's housing need would have to be provided by other local authorities.
14. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	- Many areas in Oxford are prone to flooding: developing housing in these areas would have a negative impact on resilience. Other development on previously undeveloped land could increase flooding elsewhere. Urban areas are also more prone to overheating than more rural areas.
15. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- Development of 9,612 homes will involve developing some greenfield land in Oxford. However development in Oxford is likely to be at a greater density than in more rural area, making efficient use of land. Still, 60% of Oxford's housing need would have to be provided outside Oxford, with the potential for less efficient use of land.
16. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy provides for 481 homes/yr, whereas housing need in Oxford is for 1322 homes/yr. So it would provide for 9,612 homes (++) but more than half of Oxford's housing need would still need to be provided elsewhere (--).
17. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+/- The provision of 9,612 new homes will help to provide new affordable homes, thus helping to reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities. However it provide only about 40% of the new homes needed in Oxford.
18. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	- The policy does not require new services and facilities to provide for the 9,612 new homes. Over time, this could mean that existing services and facilities become over-subscribed.
19. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	-/- The provision of 10,688 new homes is likely to affect green and blue infrastructure, and will increase need for such infrastructure
20. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+/- The provision of 9,612 new homes will inevitably lead to more vehicle movements. However, there are likely to be fewer of these in Oxford, where facilities are generally

	accessible by walking and cycling, than in more rural areas.
21. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	-/- The new homes will require water in an area that is already water stressed.
22. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	+/-? Many of the new homes will be built on currently undeveloped sites which are biodiverse. New development must provide $\geq 10\%$ biodiversity gain, so it is unclear whether overall this will increase or decrease biodiversity in Oxford.
23. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	? New housing design will be managed through other plan policies on e.g. building height and design.
24. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	++/- The proposed new housing will help to support Oxford's economic growth. However the Local Plan also allows some conversion from employment to housing use.
<p>Overall impact: This appraisal considers only the provision of 9,612 homes since other plan policies (also appraised) consider a)-c).</p> <p>This policy has both very positive and very negative impacts. The positive impacts relate to providing more homes in a land-efficient way in sustainable locations, improving health, and supporting the economy. The negative impacts relate in part to the fact that 60% of homes for Oxford would need to be provided elsewhere; and to the impacts of developing homes on greenfield land, with associated impacts on transport, biodiversity and climate change resilience.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: none</p>	

Policy H2 Delivering affordable homes	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040.	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	++/- The policy aims to provide 40% affordable homes on all sites of 10+ homes of >0.5ha. Its focus on social rented housing aims to provide the size and type of homes most needed in Oxford. That said, Policies H1 and H2 together will not come close to providing for all of the local housing need.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	++/- Provision of affordable homes directly helps to reduce poverty, social exclusion and housing inequalities. That said, Policies H1 and H2 together will not come close to providing for all of the local housing need, and so will have limited benefits in terms of poverty etc.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The social impact of this policy are positive, providing for housing need and helping to reduce poverty and inequality. However the limited number of homes provided in Oxford (40% of need) and the limited proportion of affordable housing that can viably be provided on each site means that there will continue to be a significant affordable housing deficit in Oxford.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Does the policy need to specify that the affordable housing will be affordable 'in perpetuity'?</p>	

Policy H3 Affordable housing contributions from new purpose-built student accommodation

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy aims to ensure that housing is provided for Oxford's residents.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy aims to ensure that new housing benefits Oxford residents rather than students coming from outside Oxford.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy could reduce the number of students accommodated in Oxford, with an associated negative impact on educational facilities and future employers of these students. However by helping to ensure that Oxford residents have adequate housing, it would help to support existing non-educational employers.
Overall impact: Mostly neutral impacts, but helps to ensure that new housing goes to local residents rather than out-of-town students.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H4 Affordable housing contributions from self-contained older persons accommodation

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040.	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy aims to ensure that affordable housing is provided for Oxford's residents. However it would reduce (or make less viable) the provision of older person's housing.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+/- The policy aims to ensure that affordable housing is provided for Oxford's residents, thus helping to reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities. However, to the extent that it reduces the provision of housing for older people who are themselves poor or socially excluded, it may have a negative impact
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ This policy supports provision of homes for people of working age who need affordable homes.
Overall impact: The policy would reduce (or make less viable) the provision of older people's accommodation, but help to ensure an adequate supply of affordable homes.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None	

Policy H5 Employer-linked affordable housing

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ The policy would provide for employees to be accommodated on site, reducing the need to commute to work with associated carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 Some of the sites (e.g. Osney Mead) are in the floodplain, and providing homes as well as employment development would engender climate change related risks that would otherwise not be there. However this impact is not likely to be significant.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	? This will depend on the location and proposed development. Some of the sites (e.g. school playing fields) are greenfield sites.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ This widens the range of new affordable housing provided in the city
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	? The policy focuses on the provision of affordable housing, which helps to reduce poverty, social exclusion and health inequalities. However much of the provision is for high-tech employers.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 Developing housing on some of the proposed sites (e.g. school playing fields) would constrain future opportunities to provide services and facilities. However this impact is likely to be limited
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 Development on the listed sites are unlikely to have a significant negative impact on leisure and recreation opportunities or green/ blue infrastructure
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ The policy would provide for employees to be accommodated on site, reducing the need to commute to work.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	+/- Some of the proposed sites are greenfield, with at least some biodiversity. However most are brownfield.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	?
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ Allowing employers to provide affordable housing for their employees helps to support economic growth, particularly for key employees who might otherwise be priced out of Oxford (e.g. nurses, teachers).
Overall impact: The impacts of this policy are very mixed: positive for employment, local housing needs, poverty, and climate change/transport, but negative for greenfield development, biodiversity, and future services and facilities.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H6 Mix of dwelling sizes (number of bedrooms)	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+? This policy helps to ensure that new affordable homes are of the size most needed, thus helping to ensure an efficient use of land.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy helps to ensure that new affordable homes are of the size most needed, thus helping to meet housing need
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: Overall this policy will have a minor but positive impact on land use efficiency and housing provision.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None</p>	

Policy H7 Development involving loss of dwellings	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
2. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy aims to protect existing housing
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+? The policy lists some exceptions to the need to retain housing, namely community services and facilities. The impact of this is unlikely to be significant.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy aims to retain existing housing (so no change), but the few exceptions to this are for community facilities. This may allow some new community facilities to be developed in accessible locations.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H8 Houses in Multiple Occupation	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy supports HMOs within specific constraints. HMOs are an efficient use of land in terms of adults accommodated per land area.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy supports HMOs where these comply with the City Council's guidance although it restricts the overall supply of HMOs
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	- HMOs provide accommodation for people who might otherwise struggle to find accommodation
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The main focus of the policy is on protecting neighbourhood character from too many HMOs. This does not improve local character but does help to protect it.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- HMOs provide employment for e.g. temporary workers, low-skilled/low-paid workers etc. The policy supports HMOs within constraints.
Overall impact: The main aim of the policy is to protect neighbourhood character and amenity by limiting the number of HMOs in a given area. However it supports HMOs that abide by these constraints and that comply with City Council guidance on HMOs. HMOs are a land-efficient form of housing that caters to low-paid and temporary workers, so helping to reduce poverty and support the economy.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H9 Location of new student accommodation	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 New student accommodation is expected to not allow cars, so minimising additional carbon emissions. In keeping with other plan policies, it should be zero carbon, so the outcome carbon-wise would be neutral.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy aims to ensure the efficient use of land for student housing by limiting the locations where new student housing is permissible. It prevents the loss of student accommodation.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy aims to ensure that housing that could be available for local residents is not used by students. It does not increase housing for local residents, so the outcome is neutral.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 The policy does not allow for student parking except for disabled students and operational vehicles.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect local residents' amenity by ensuring that student housing is well managed and in discrete locations.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy supports educational institutions in Oxford by providing for the protection and enhancement of student housing. However it put constraints on where and how new student accommodation can be built. It helps to support Oxford's skill base.
<p>Overall impact: Overall the policy is a protective one (neither increasing nor decreasing impacts), aiming to ensure that student housing does not have a negative impact on housing provision and amenity for Oxford's residents. It supports the efficient use of land and (within constraints) supports educational institutions to provide adequate housing for their students.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the threshold for provision of communal facilities be lower, i.e. 5 or 10 bedrooms not 20? It feels like a student accommodation of 19 rooms and no communal facilities would be a sad place to live in. 	

- Should the policy specify that students would not be allowed to bring any cars, and park anywhere in Oxford, rather than not parking on site? Or will the entire city be covered by CPZs by then (there are still some locations, e.g. Littlemore, where it doesn't seem to be at the moment)?

Policy H10 Linking new academic facilities with the adequate provision of student accommodation

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy aims to ensure that there is adequate student housing, by prohibiting the development of university facilities unless adequate housing is available for the students that would use those facilities.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 The policy aims to provide a balance between university-related employment land and other forms of employment land. It constrains the development of new university-related facilities, linking them to student numbers.
Overall impact: Broadly neutral impact overall, but positive housing-wise compared to NOT having the policy.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H11 Homes for travelling communities

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 Although the policy helps to ensure that there is no incompatible development in the floodplain, this helps to protect the status quo rather than improving resilience
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	? Depends on the site location
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy supports the well-managed provision of necessary housing for Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy aims to ensure that housing for Gypsies etc. is well-integrated into the local community, thus helping to reduce social exclusion and inequality.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 Although the policy requires good access to essential services and facilities, it does not provide new services/facilities
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	? Depends on the site location
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect the amenity of existing neighbourhoods by ensuring that housing for Gypsies etc. is well-located and well-managed. It would not improve urban design or amenity.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The main impacts of this policy relate to the fact that it aims to provide well-located and well-managed housing for people who require specialist locations; and aims to ensure that the new development would be compatible with neighbouring land uses.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Does the policy need to say anything about maximising the density of development?</p>	

Policy H12 Homes for boat dwellers	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy would allow new residential moorings under a range of conditions, but the impact in terms of providing new housing is likely to be minimal.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The policy allows for some new boat moorings under a range of conditions. Boat dwellers often face poverty and social exclusions. However the policy's impact in terms of changing this is likely to be minimal.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 but could maybe be stronger on this
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 The policy aims to protect the quality of Oxford's green/blue infrastructure and other people's enjoyment of it.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 The policy aims to protect water quality.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0 The policy aims to protect ecological quality.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect the visual character of Oxford's water bodies. Canalboats are a notable existing feature in Oxford.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Overall a protective/neutral policy which aims to permit more boat dwellings without negative impacts.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Should the policy say anything about providing services for boat dwellers, e.g. supporting the delivery of water provision, storage, communal areas?	

Policy H13 Older Persons and Other Specialist Accommodation	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0

3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy caters for a growing segment of the population that needs specialist accommodation. It also prevents the loss of such accommodation.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy helps to reduce health inequalities by supporting the provision of facilities for a segment of the population with health problems.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 Although health care provision is a market sector, this policy is unlikely to have significant impacts on Oxford's economic growth.
Overall impact: Overall neutral impact, though with positive elements for providing for a growing sector of Oxford's population.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy H14 Self-Build & Custom housebuilding	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? The requirement for self-build and custom-built housing may make it harder for developers to use development land efficiently.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy provides for people who want to build their own home and/or community-led housing, so providing for a local need.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	? Self-build housing can be cheaper than market housing, and so help to reduce poverty. Community-led housing in particular can help to promote social inclusion. However this impact is unlikely to be significant.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: This is broadly a neutral policy, which supports a small segment of the housing market but could lead to slightly less efficient use of land than if developers did not have to provide for self-build housing and.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: The 'proportion of the site area' left for self-build could be 0.001%? Need to specify the proportion?</p>	

Policy H15 Hostels

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy supports housing provision for people who would otherwise be homeless and for people who need transitory accommodation.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Hostel users are more likely to have health problems than the rest of the population. Providing hostel accommodation helps to provide a healthy, safe place for them, within walking distance of facilities and services.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy sets conditions on the development of hostels to help maintain the character and amenity of existing neighbourhoods.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The overall impact of the policy is limited, with a positive impact on people experiencing homelessness and other people needing temporary accommodation.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: none.	

Policy H16 Boarding school accommodation

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 The accommodation would be on or adjacent to the teaching campus, so impacts would be limited
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 see 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect local character and amenity by setting constraints on where/how boarding school accommodation can be provided.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy supports educational institutions in Oxford by providing for new boarding school accommodation. However it put constraints on where and how new student accommodation can be built. It helps to support Oxford's skill base.
<p>Overall impact: Broadly neutral impact.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Boarding school accommodation really shouldn't be causing much of a traffic impact at all (except when boarders are initially being delivered and finally picked up). Is 'severe impact' too generous here?</p>	

EMPLOYMENT

Policy E1: Employment Strategy	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ Retention of existing employment land/uses in accessible locations would lead to limited change in travel patterns. Conversion of some land to housing would help to reduce the need to travel, given the current housing-jobs imbalance in the city.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 The policy notes that new housing development should not be on land prone to flooding, basically keeping the status quo.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	++ The policy aims to make best use of employment land through intensification and modernisation of its employment functions, and through conversion/addition of housing where appropriate.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+? The policy supports residential development on employment sites where appropriate.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 No significant change
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+? The policy supports residential and employer-linked development on site. Given the existing housing-jobs imbalance in the city, this would help to reduce commuting, with associated air pollution impacts.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0 The policy aims to maximise use of existing employment land rather than develop new land
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The policy aims to provide adequate employment land in Oxford, with intensification of some sites roughly balancing out the loss of other employment land to housing.
<p>Overall impact: This appraisal assumes that policy E1 will lead to limited change in the number of jobs in Oxford, with a consolidation/intensification of jobs on existing employment sites, but some loss of employment land to housing.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.</p>	

Policy E2: Warehousing and Storage Uses	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy aims to prevent inefficient uses of land (e.g. storage and warehouses) where they do not have to be in the city. It permits conversion to housing where appropriate.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+? The policy aims allows conversion of employment to housing use, for instance for car showrooms. The impact of this is likely to be limited.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	? Closure of storage and warehouses could allow for uses that generate less traffic, but could also lead to more traffic as people access B8 uses that are no longer in the city.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	-? The drip-feed closure of storage and warehouse development could natively affect businesses that are not Category 1 employment sites since they would, over time, need to relocate outside Oxford. The policy allows for the more intensive use of existing B8 sites.
Overall impact: Positive in terms of efficient land use, more mixed for employment, traffic and housing.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy E3: Affordable Workspace Strategy	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0

3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	? Provision of affordable workspace could make efficient use of the employment site where it provides more jobs per area than the main site or can use parts of the main site that would otherwise remain unused. It could also break up the site into less cohesive and efficient parts.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Affordable workspaces allow for smaller/ start up businesses, helping to reduce poverty and inequality
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+ Smaller / start up businesses widen the range of service provision
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 Providing for smaller / start up businesses within the city means that these businesses don't have to locate further away, thus helping to prevent worsened travel and air pollution. However overall this policy is not likely to significantly change from the current situation.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The policy helps to provide locations for start-up ventures, and helps to encourage innovation.
Overall impact: Overall this policy is unlikely to have significant impacts. However it does help to support a more diverse economy in Oxford.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy E4: Community Employment Plans

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 The policy aims to ensure that local residents get maximum benefit from new development, including jobs. This will help to reduce the need to travel, but is unlikely to have significant impacts on carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+? Indirectly, the policy will help to ensure that local residents benefit from new development including through jobs, making local housing more affordable to those people.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+? See 4. Through its requirement to pay the Oxford Living Wage, the policy also aims to reduce poverty and inequality.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The policy aims to ensure that development provides jobs, apprentices, training etc. for local residents; and that it pays the Oxford Living Wage
Overall impact: The policy will help to ensure that local residents gain maximum benefits from employment development, including jobs, training and the Oxford Living Wage.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None	

Policy E5: Tourism and Short Stay Accommodation

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 Provision of tourist/short stay accommodation in Oxford could help to reduce the need to travel into the city and so carbon emissions. However this impact is not likely to be significant.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy aims to not reduce housing in Oxford
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+? Provision of tourist/short stay accommodation in Oxford could help to reduce the need to travel into the city.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ Provision of adequate tourist/short stay accommodation supports Oxford's tourist/ visitor economy
Overall impact: Overall the policy is likely to have limited impact. It supports Oxford's visitor economy.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

GREEN CITY

Policy G1 – Protection of the Green Infrastructure	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 Some negative short-term impacts in terms of loss of shade, but in the longer term the new trees will provide this.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ Allows for development of garden land, i.e. intensification of development under limited circumstances
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ Helps to meet housing need by allowing for development in residential garden land under limited circumstances
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 Aims to protect existing GI. Could do more to specify how GI could be improved.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 Policy is about protecting GI. GI supports active travel.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 Policy is about protecting GI. GI helps to protect and improve water quality, and regulate flood runoff.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0 Policy is about protecting GI. GI supports biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 Policy is about protecting GI, which helps to ensure an attractive living environment.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: This policy aims to minimise the negative impacts of development on Green Infrastructure. In practice, it would still allow some negative impacts, including development on residential garden land and replacement of mature trees with saplings. The policy aims to protect key GI such as ancient woodland, hedgerows and ponds. Some negative impacts on biodiversity and associated issues (e.g. climate change mitigation and adaptation) but overall change to GI is likely to be limited. However by permitting some development in garden land, the policy supports housing provision and the efficient use of land.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify wording on important hedgerows in the final paragraph. • The first sentence of this policy refers to enhancement of GI. Refer to Policy G2 as part of that? I wrote a long para. here about the need to enhance (as well as protect) GI, before I noted that Policy G2 deals with the ‘enhancement’ issue. 	

Policy G2 – Enhancement and provision of new Green and Blue features

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0? This policy is likely to result in some additional planting, but this is unlikely to significantly change carbon sequestration.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	+ The new GI would help to provide shade and reduce overheating, and reduce flooding
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	- The policy could reduce the amount of land that is developed, including land near existing watercourses
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy could reduce the amount of land available for housing development, but the requirement to provide at least 10% GI helps to ensure that the housing is attractive and liveable.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	+ /++ The policy will increase GI, although in practice the change is likely to be limited
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ The policy aims for GI to enhance walking and cycling
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	+? The policy aims to improve river environments by re-naturalising river corridors and requiring an undeveloped buffer
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+ GI supports biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ New green and blue infrastructure features are likely to made development more attractive
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: This policy is overall positive because GI comes with so many benefits: biodiversity, health, climate adaptation etc. The GI requirements of this policy may limit possibilities for development (e.g. 10% of residential sites should be open space), but helps to ensure that development is sustainable.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.</p>	

Policy G3 – Provision of new Green and Blue features – Urban Greening Factor	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ Natural green surface cover helps to absorb CO2
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	+ Natural green surface cover – particularly trees – helps to provide shade and provide a cooling effect
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	- The policy could reduce the amount of land that is developed
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy could reduce the amount of land available for housing development, but it also helps to ensure that the housing is attractive and liveable.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+? Natural green surface cover, especially trees, helps to absorb air pollution
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 Some indirect benefits for water runoff, but likely to be minor
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	+? Natural green surface cover would generally help to support biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ Natural green surface cover is likely to made developments more attractive
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact:	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy G4 – Delivering mandatory net gains in biodiversity

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+? Biodiversity has indirect benefits for carbon sequestration and climate adaptation. The policy aims to protect biodiversity and green spaces, but is unlikely to significantly change it.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 See 1.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? The policy could reduce the amount of land that is developed, including land near existing watercourses
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? The policy could reduce the amount of land available for housing development, but the requirement to protect and improve biodiversity, preferably on site, should help to ensure that the housing is attractive and liveable.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0/+ Where the policy leads to improved green infrastructure, for instance in the Nature Recovery Network, it would help to improve leisure and recreation opportunities.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 Biodiverse habitats help to indirectly reduce air pollution, but this is unlikely to be a significant benefit of this policy.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	+? Biodiverse habitats help to indirectly improve water quality and slow water runoff. Much of Oxfordshire’s Nature Recovery Network is upstream of Oxford, so provision of biodiversity net gain in the NRN would help to improve water quality and resources.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+? The main aim of the policy is to protect rather than enhance biodiversity. However the 10% net gain requirement should overall help to improve biodiversity in Oxfordshire (though not necessarily in Oxford city).
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 Some negative impacts from needing to provide biodiversity net benefit for employment sites, but these are likely to be limited
Overall impact: The policy would have some negative impacts on housing and economic growth. However its impacts would be primarily positive: helping to protect and improve biodiversity, with associated benefits for air quality, climate mitigation and water quality.	

Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Reduce duplication/overlap: there seems to be duplication between para. 5 and paras. 3 and 4.

Policy G5 – Enhancing onsite biodiversity in Oxford

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The proposed measures are unlikely to affect the amount or type of development proposed.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+ / ++ Provision of species-specific enhancements and indigenous plantings will help to support local species and wider biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Overall this is a positive impact which would not add significant costs to development but could have significant benefits for biodiversity.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy G6 – Protecting Oxford’s biodiversity including the ecological network

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protection of designated sites, including appropriate buffers, may negatively affect the efficient use of land for future developments.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0/+ Helps to protect ecologically important sites, which are often also publicly accessible.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0/+ The policy aims to protect important nature conservation sites. It is unlikely to significantly improve them, but the provision of buffers around SAC/SSSIs may help to improve biodiversity.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy mainly aims to protect rather than enhance nature conservation sites. To the extent that it leads to any improvements in biodiversity, for instance improved buffers around SAC/SSSIs, it would have a limited positive impact on green infrastructure and biodiversity. In turn, this may have a limited negative impact on the efficiency of land use, e.g. the number and location of future homes.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.</p>	

Policy G7 – Flood risk and Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs)	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	++ The policy deals with flood issues now and for the lifetime of the proposed development
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- The policy prohibits development in flood zone 3b, and imposes requirements on other development. This is consistent with national policy and would anyway be prudent.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? FRA or similar will impose some additional cost on developers, including householders who want to make minor extensions to their home.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 The policy deals with flooding rather than water quality and resources. That said, reduced flooding will help to avoid flood-related water pollution incidents.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy prevents and restricts development in certain flood zones, which will affect the type of employment development that can be located there. That said, these measures would anyway be put in place by prudent developers.
Overall impact:	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation:	

Policy G8 – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	- The policy requires the provision of SUDS which may take land that would otherwise be developed.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? Management of surface water runoff, provision of SUDS, and separation of foul and surface water sewers will impose some additional cost on developers, affecting the affordability of homes.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	+ SUDS can act as green infrastructure
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	+ The policy aims to protect and enhance water quality. The policy applies to all development, including retrofits, so is likely to have a significant impact over time.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+? SUDS can support biodiversity
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0? Although surface water management, the provision of SUDS, and development of a Foul and Surface Water Strategy will impose some costs on developers, these are likely to be small in comparison with overall development costs.
<p>Overall impact: The policy would impose some extra costs to development, linked to the provision of SUDS and the development of a Foul and Surface Water Strategy where appropriate. However it would improve water quality, and indirectly support biodiversity and recreation.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p>	

Policy G9 – Resilient Design and Construction

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+/- Considering overheating at the design stage of development will help to prevent a later need to retrofit cooling devices at a later stage when doing so would probably be more expensive and less efficient. Active cooling devices (air conditioners etc.) will use energy, making it more difficult to reach net zero.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	++ A really good, interesting policy that aims to tackle climate resilience.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ One aspect of ‘decent, affordable’ housing is its ability to provide a pleasant living environment during extreme weather events: this policy promotes this. It will also reduce the need to (and cost of) retrofit cooling devices.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Policy helps to ensure that all development is resilient, helping to prevent health problems
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	+ The resilience measures include measures to conserve and recycle water, and minimise surface water runoff. These measures help to reduce the need for mains water and protect water quality.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ Passive cooling, e.g. through shade in public places, helps to promote good urban design
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: Very positive impact throughout. This policy will help to ensure that new development will be able to cope with future climate change. In particular, the provision of resilient features in new housing, including affordable housing, will help to protect people’s health during future extreme weather events, and reduce the cost of retrofitting cooling etc. devices.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should this policy cross-refer to policy R1 on renewable energy? For instance requiring any air conditioning units to be powered by renewables? 	

- Is it worth specifying that passive cooling includes shade trees, and linking that to the urban greening policy? The one big sustainability concern about this policy is whether it will involve the installation of air conditioning units where they otherwise might not be, with associated impacts on energy consumption.

RESOURCES

Policy R1 – Net Zero buildings in operation	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	++ Requires new development to be zero carbon, and conversions/extensions to be designed in accordance with the energy hierarchy
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 (Although this policy indirectly reduces the need for climate change resilience in development, it will not have enough of an impact on overall climate change to be significant)
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- The policy requires renewable energy to be provided on site where possible. This is most likely to be through solar panels. On site, this might not lead to the most efficient use of land. However offsite it would avoid the need for wind/solar farms.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- In the short run, this policy would add to the cost of homes by requiring them to include energy reducing / generating features. In the long run, it would reduce energy costs.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Well-insulated and well-heated homes help to prevent health problems. Homes that don't cost much to heat will help to reduce fuel poverty.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+? Provision of on-site renewables could also help to power electric vehicles, helping to reduce air pollution if not traffic
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	+? Indirectly, reducing carbon emissions will help to protect biodiversity
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	-? The policy is likely to have impacts on the townscape/landscape by requiring renewable energy generation, which would probably take the form of solar panels/farms and wind farms. This may not be consistent with protecting historic town/landscapes.
12. To achieve sus?)tainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy would have short-term economic costs (e.g. installing renewable energy equipment) but longer-term economic benefits (requiring less energy for developments to operate).
Overall impact: In the short term, this policy would impose costs on developers in the form of Energy and Carbon Statements, the requirement for homes to be well insulated and energy efficient, and the provision of renewable energy. In the longer term, the policy would help to reduce energy costs for building users, making their living environment more comfortable and improving health. It is very good for climate change mitigation.	

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

- Clarify the OCC policy towards wood fuel /pellet burners: are they ‘zero carbon’? Are wood burners allowed at all in new build?
- Are there any concern about double-counting of offsite, e.g. 1000 households contribute to an offsite solar farm which only provides 800 homes worth of energy?

Policy R2 – Embodied carbon in the construction process

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ /++ Building construction and demolition is a major carbon generator. This policy aims to minimise this.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 (Although this policy indirectly reduces the need for climate change resilience in development, it will not have enough of an impact on overall climate change to be significant)
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 This policy would add slightly to the cost of homes where it changes the materials used to construct the homes, and the design of homes. This is unlikely to be significant.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 The policy aims to minimise the distance that building materials are transported. The impact of this would be positive but unlikely to be significant.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+? Indirectly, reducing carbon emissions will help to protect biodiversity. The use of different building materials (e.g. wood over concrete) means that the materials would come from different locations than previously, with associated impacts on the biodiversity in those areas.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 The policy would have slight short-term economic costs (e.g. use of different building materials, transport using different modes) but these are unlikely to be significant.
Overall impact: Overall, the impact of this policy is positive for climate change and biodiversity. The policy would have some costs associated with calculating embodied energy, and possibly use of different materials and transport modes, but overall its cost is unlikely to be significant.	

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

If an existing building is very energy inefficient, should it still be re-used rather than replaced?

Policy R3 – Retro-fitting existing buildings

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+? The policy “supports” energy efficiency retrofits in existing developments, including heritage assets. This would help to reduce carbon emissions, but is unlikely to have a major impact.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	+ This policy indirectly reduces the need for climate change resilience in development
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ The policy would help housing to be more decent and affordable (in terms of longer-term energy costs)
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The policy would help to reduce energy costs in the longer run, thus improving health and reducing fuel poverty. However its impacts are unlikely to be significant.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to ensure that heritage assets are not harmed when energy efficiency/ production measures are retrofitted
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy “supports” energy efficiency and climate change adaptation measures in existing building. This would have some benefits in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, but the lack of <i>requirements</i> in the policy means that these benefits are likely to be limited.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Can the policy be made stronger, e.g. require energy efficiency level X, renewable energy provision etc. for all refurbishments?</p>	

Policy R4 – Air quality assessments and standards

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+? Carbon emissions are often linked to emission of other air pollutants (notably vehicular emissions), so reducing NOx etc. should also help to reduce carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy could affect the location and design/layout of new housing, but this is not likely to be a significant impact.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy will help to achieve Oxford’s air pollution targets, which are put in place for health reasons.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ The policy aims to minimise air pollution, including from traffic
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	+? Biodiversity is affected by air pollution – for instance the integrity of the Oxford Meadows SAC is linked to air quality. Reducing air pollution is thus positive for biodiversity, although this impact may not be significant.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Reducing air pollution would have indirect benefits for health and biodiversity. It is unlikely to have other significant impacts.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: none	

Policy R5 – Land contamination

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy sets requirements for re-use of land, helping to ensure that contaminated land can be safely re-used
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ The policy aims to ensure that contaminated land is made safe
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy helps to ensure that contaminated land is made safe for re-use. It helps to support an efficient use of land.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy R6 – Soil quality

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 Soil (and particularly peat) stores carbon, which is released during extraction. This policy helps to prevent this – it does not improve carbon fixing, but prevents things from getting worse.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- The policy aims to protect the best quality soils and peatland. However it may also limit how effectively development sites can be used to provide for development.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 See 3. However the impact is likely to be limited.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 Soil quality affects its productivity e.g. for growing food. This may be an issue for allotments etc., but overall is unlikely to be significant in Oxford.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 Soil compaction can lead to waterlogging and water runoff. This policy aims to prevent this: it would maintain the status quo rather than improving things.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0 Poor quality soil can affect biodiversity. This policy aims to prevent this: it would maintain the status quo rather than improving things.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy aims to protect soil quality – it would prevent soil quality from worsening (hence a neutral impact) rather than enhancing it.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: none.	

Policy R7 – Amenity and Environmental Health Impacts of Development

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- Depending on the location and proposed development, maximum levels of development may not be possible. However it helps to ensure that the development will be appropriate to the area.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- Depending on the location and proposed development, some of the requirements of this policy may restrict the number of homes that can be provided. However it helps to ensure that housing is decent.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 The policy aims to ensure that traffic impacts do not negatively affect health and amenity, but is unlikely to have a significant impact on traffic and air pollution.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to ensure that local residents, and the future users of the proposed development, have good amenity and health.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+? An attractive, safe development with good amenities will be attractive to employers
Overall impact: The policy aims to ensure that current and future users of the area have good amenity and health. It may restrict the amount and type of development that can be sited in a given location.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: none	

DESIGN & HERITAGE

Policy HD1 Conservation Areas	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting the significance of a conservation area and its setting may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+/0 The policy aims to protect conservation areas and their settings rather than improve them. It prevents negative impacts to the areas. The policy encourages good design that respects and draws inspiration from conservation areas.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to protect conservation areas. It encourages good design, but could also limit what development can be achieved on a given site.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Is it possible to enhance conservation areas? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like?</p>	

Policy HD2 Listed Buildings	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting listed buildings and (where appropriate) their settings may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect listed buildings and (where appropriate) their settings rather than improve them. It prevents negative impacts to the buildings.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy aims to protect listed buildings. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Is it possible to enhance listed buildings? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like?	

Policy HD3 Registered Parks and Gardens	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting registered parks and gardens may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect registered parks and gardens. It prevents negative impacts to the areas.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to protect registered parks and gardens. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Is it possible to enhance registered parks and gardens? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like?</p>	

Policy HD4 Scheduled Monuments	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting Scheduled Monuments and their settings where appropriate may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land

4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect Scheduled Monuments and their settings where appropriate. It prevents negative impacts to the monuments.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to protect Scheduled Monuments. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies HD1-HD3 each includes a statement explaining the circumstances under which planning permission would not be granted, e.g. exceptional, wholly exceptional, not granted for development that would lead to substantial harm. Does this policy need something similar? • Is it possible to enhance Schedule Monuments? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like? 	

Policy HD5 Archaeology

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting archaeological deposit/remains/assets/features may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect archaeological deposit/remains/assets/features. It prevents negative impacts to the features. It promotes the understanding and enjoyment of archaeology, but is unlikely to have a significant beneficial impact.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to protect archaeological assets. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: The policy uses a lot of different names for archaeology (deposits and features, assets, features and deposits, remains and features etc.). If they refer to different things, should this be explained in the explanatory text? If they refer to the same things, use consistent wording.</p> <p>Is it possible to enhance archaeological assets? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like?</p>	

Policy HD6 Non-designated Heritage Assets	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? Protecting non-designated heritage assets may restrict what can be done with a development site, reducing the efficient use of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect non-designated heritage assets. It prevents negative impacts to the assets.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: The policy aims to protect non-designated heritage assets. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some suggestions about clarification of wording. • Is it possible to enhance non-designated heritage assets? If so, should that be encouraged here, and possibly ideas provided about what such enhancement could look like? 	

Policy HD7 Principles of High-Quality Design	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+? The policy requires high-quality design, which contributes to living in a decent home
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ The policy should deliver high quality development, which is integral to good urban design.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 High quality design will be attractive to employers and employees, but the impact is not likely to be significant
Overall impact: This policy supports high quality design, which contributes to good urban design and to ensuring that people live in decent homes.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Will depend on the contents of Appendix xxx – please see above	

Policy HD8 Using Context to Determine Appropriate Density	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+? Higher density development (where facilities/services are nearby) helps to reduce the need to travel, thus reducing carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0

3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	++ This policy promotes high(er) density development within the constraints of the site and its surroundings
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ Where the proposed development includes housing, higher density development will help to deliver more homes
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Provision of more homes and employment on higher density sites would help to reduce poverty and improve health.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+? Higher density development makes it easier to efficiently provide essential services/ facilities: it supports access to services by walking and cycling, helps to ensure that services/facilities have a nearby user base, and supports the efficient provision of services/ facilities.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 The policy aims to protect green spaces
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ Higher density development (where facilities/services are nearby) helps to reduce the need to travel to services/facilities.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+/- The policy supports high(er) density development within the constraints of the site and its surroundings. Higher density than at present could affect local character, but can also promote innovative, good urban design.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+? Higher density development allows for a greater number of jobs on a given site, and/or housing for more employees. It helps to reduce the need to commute.
<p>Overall impact: Overall this is a very positive policy, promoting development that helps to minimise the need to travel, minimises land take, but still takes into account the context of the site and local area. In practice, on a site-by-site basis, the balance between high(er) density and protection of the local heritage, landscape and green areas will probably be a difficult one, but the policy gives a clear explanation of the balance that will need to be struck.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some proposed minor changes/additions to wording • Does the policy need to say anything about minimum density? Otherwise b. suggests that the density of new development should be 'anchored' at the existing density of the neighbourhood where the development is proposed. 	

Policy HD9 Views and Building Heights

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? The policy limits building height and therefore the density of development
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	- The policy limits building height, therefore the density of development, therefore the number of homes that can be provided in a certain area
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy protects (rather than clearly enhances) the current skyline and amenity
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Overall this policy has a neutral impact. It may reduce the height/density of development, but this is counterbalanced by the protection of Oxford's skyline of "dreaming spires".	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy HD10 Health Impact Assessment

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+? The policy aims to protect and improve residents' health, specifically focusing on population groups that could be affected by the development
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Ensure that Technical Advice Note includes health issues regarding climate change (e.g. need for shading); also active travel.</p>	

Policy HD11 Privacy, Daylight and Sunlight	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	-? The policy constrains the kind of development possible on a given site, where the development could result in privacy etc.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	-? See 3.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The policy aims to protect people's health by protecting their privacy, sunlight, daylight and preventing overbearing development
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to ensure good urban design and minimal impacts from new development by protecting existing residents' and pupils' privacy, sunlight, daylight and preventing overbearing development
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy helps to preserve privacy, sunlight and daylight, and prevent overbearing development. This could limit what development can be achieved on a given site.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None	

Policy HD12 Internal Space Standards for Residential Development

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	- The internal space standards limit the number of homes that can be built in a given area of land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ ... but they help to ensure that accommodation is large enough to ensure a good quality of life and 'decent' housing
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+/- See 3. and 4.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The impact of this policy is mixed. It helps to ensure that housing is decent and people are not overcrowded. However it limits the amount of housing that can be delivered in a given area.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None	

Policy HD13 Outdoor Amenity Space

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 The policy would have positive impacts in ensuring that green spaces (which help to fix carbon) are protected and provided, but these are likely to be minor.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	+? The policy helps to ensure and increase shading as a form of resilience to climate change
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- The policy requires the provision of outdoor amenity space. This limits the amount of housing that can be delivered in a particular area, but helps to protect amenity.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The policy limits the amount of housing that can be delivered, but helps to ensure that the housing is decent, in the form of good amenity.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+/- The policy limits the amount of housing that can be delivered (and thus the reduction of housing deprivation) but helps to protect health through good amenities.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ The policy helps to protect and enhance amenity through good design that includes outdoor areas.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
<p>Overall impact: Overall the impacts of this policy are mixed: the policy reduces the amount of housing that can be provided, but helps to ensure that the new housing provides the amenities that residents want, including green spaces, shading, and opportunities for outdoor leisure.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None</p>	

Policy HD14 Accessible and Adaptable Homes	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ Ensures that housing is provided for people who need accessible/adaptable housing
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Helps to reduce health inequalities by requiring homes to be accessible/adaptable
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Positive impact for meeting local housing needs and reducing inequalities, otherwise no significant impacts.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None	

Policy HD15 Bin and Bike Stores and External Servicing Features	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 Although this policy facilitates cycling, which could replace some car journeys and thus help to reduce carbon emissions, its (positive) impacts are unlikely to be significant.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	? Unclear at the moment whether bike and bin storage is required

4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 Bike and bin storage helps to ensure that rubbish and bikes are stored in a safe manner. However the (positive) impact of this is unlikely to be significant.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ Secure, attractive bike storage makes it more likely that people will cycle.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to ensure that bike and bin storage are attractive and in keeping with the rest of any proposed development. Although this helps to support good design, it is unlikely to have a significant impact.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 Secure, attractive bin and bike storage helps to ensure that employment sites are attractive for employers and employees. However this is unlikely to have a significant impact.
<p>Overall impact: Overall the policy would have limited impacts. It would have benefits in terms of supporting cycling, and ensuring that development is attractive and safe.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: The policy does not REQUIRE bin or bike storage, or explain how much must be provided. Should it? For instance space for one bike per house?</p>	

LIVEABLE CITY

Policy C1: Town Centre Uses	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ The policy aims to cluster facilities and services in town/district/local centres that are easy to access by walking, cycling and public transport. This will help to reduce carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ Town/district/local centres provide many facilities in a small space and have higher development densities than elsewhere
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	? Depends on uses proposed for the centres
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The location and accessibility of town/ district/local centres means that they can be accessed by walking, cycling and public

	transport. However the impact on inequalities is unlikely to be significant.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	++ The main role of town/district/local centres is to provide accessible essential services and facilities. This policy helps to ensure that such services are provided in centres.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	++ see 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The policy supports Oxford's economic growth by ensuring that town centre uses (which themselves provide employment) are conveniently located, helping to make Oxford an attractive venue for employers.
<p>Overall impact: The overall impact of this policy is very positive. It helps to provide services and facilities in accessible locations, so helping to reduce traffic and its impacts; ensuring that people have easy access to the services and facilities they need; and supporting Oxford's economic growth.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are any new Local Centres needed, for instance in Littlemore, Oxford North, or Osney Mead/West End/Botley Road? • Some suggested rewording to make the policy clearer 	

Policy C2: Maintaining vibrant centres	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ The policy helps to ensure that town/district/local centres remain vibrant, helping to ensure that services and facilities can be accessed by walking, cycling and public transport.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 The policy allows for some housing on upper storeys. This is unlikely to change significantly from the current situation.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ By helping to ensure that town/district/local centres remain vibrant and accessible, the policy supports social inclusion
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	++ The policy aims to ensure that essential services and facilities are provided in accessible locations; and it identifies additional issues where further improvements could be made.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ see 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+? The policy aims to keep centres vibrant, and to further improve urban design and local context
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 No significant impact
<p>Overall impact: Overall the policy has positive impacts. It supports Policy H1, and identifies factors that could further improve centres.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Does the City Centre section need to say anything about Westgate v. Cornmarket? Does the policy need to say anything about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public art? • maintenance/enhancement of existing public spaces in the centres? • shading, e.g. by trees or sails/structures as resilience to future climate change? 	

Policy C3: Protection, alteration and provision of local community facilities

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 Although the policy refers to improved accessibility by non-car uses, in practice it is unlikely to have significant effects on carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 The policy aims to protect community facilities and enhance their provision where possible. In practice, because the policy is unlikely to lead to a significant number of new/improved community facilities, it is unlikely to have significant effects on social exclusion, health or poverty.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 The policy aims to protect the essential services that community facilities provide, and enhance their provision. However it is unlikely to significant improve these.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: The policy is primarily protective of existing community facilities, helping to maintain a status quo. It is unlikely to have significant impacts.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy C4: Protection, alteration and provision of learning and non-residential institutions

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 The policy helps to ensure that Class F.1 facilities can be accessed by walking, cycling and public transport, but does not actively reduce carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy allows for the more intensive use of existing facilities, and aims to ensure that Class F.1 uses are available where needed.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+ The policy aims to ensure that Class F.1 uses are protected and enhanced
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	-? Development/redevelopment of Class F.1 facilities could reduce the amount of playing fields and other green infrastructure
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect local amenity
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0
Overall impact: Overall this is a protective policy without significant impacts. It aims to provide/protect key services/facilities but could have negative impacts on green spaces where F.1 uses are expanded.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Does the policy need to protect playing fields?	

Policy C5: Protection, alteration and provision of cultural venues and visitor attractions

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 New venues should be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy allows for the more intensive use of existing facilities, and aims to ensure that cultural venues are available where needed.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+ The policy aims to ensure that cultural venues are protected and enhanced
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy aims to protect local amenity
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The policy supports the retention of existing cultural venues and provision of new venues. This helps to support Oxford's tourism industry.
Overall impact: Overall the policy has positive social and economic impacts, with no significant environmental impacts.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: None.	

Policy C6: Transport Assessments, Travel Plans and Service and Delivery Plans

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+/- The policy promotes walking, cycling and public transport. Where a site is being redeveloped to involve less parking or less traffic-intensive uses, this could lead to an improvement in air pollution. However, depending on the site and proposed development (e.g. intensification of use), it could lead to more traffic and associated air pollution.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+/- See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+/- The policy requires transport etc. plans, which could restrict vehicle movements to/from/around the site, possibly affecting the types of uses/users possible on the site. However, the policy aims to reduce congestion generally and near the site, so supporting economic growth.
<p>Overall impact: The impacts of this policy are mixed, and depend on the site and proposed uses. It constrains the use of the site, but supports wider ambitions to reduce congestion and improve air quality.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can anything more be said to encourage zero carbon transport, e.g. car-free development; Transport Plan should show how new development will be zero carbon in terms of transport as well as housing? • Need consistency of terms: service and delivery plan v. delivery and service management plan 	

Policy C7: Bicycle Parking Design Standards

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ By ensuring that enough parking is provided for bicycles and (electric) powered two wheelers, the policy helps to reduce the need to travel by car. Safe and adequate parking encourages cycling. In turn, this will help to reduce carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+/- Bicycle parking requires land that could be used for other purposes, esp. since it is expected to have level, unobstructed external access to the street. However it is much more efficient than parking a similar number of cars.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- Bicycle parking requires land that could be used for housing, but helps to ensure that homes are 'decent' by providing enough storage.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+ Bicycles are more affordable than cars, and support active travel. This policy supports the use of bicycles.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy supports the managed provision of parking for bicycles and powered two-wheelers. The alternative would be for unmanaged parking, which would have more negative impacts on local character.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 The policy would have minor negative impacts in terms of land take, and minor positive impacts in terms of employees arriving by bicycle, but these are unlikely to be significant.
<p>Overall impact: Overall a positive impact, which supports changes in travel behaviour and encourages active travel, with associated benefits in terms of carbon emission reduction, air pollution reduction, and active travel. It would have minor negative impacts in terms of requiring land that could be put to other use, but helps to reduce the need for car parking which is a less efficient use of land.</p>	
<p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Please see comments on Policy C9 re. link between parking and provision of renewable energy, e.g. bicycle parking covered with PV.</p>	

Policy C8: Motor Vehicle Parking Design Standards

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ The policy significantly restricts car parking for both residential and non-residential uses. This, combined with other plan policies, is likely to lead to less car use and more walking, cycling and use of public transport. Indirectly, this will help to reduce carbon emissions.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	+ Limited parking will reduce runoff and the albedo effect
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ Parking is a significant (and inefficient) use of land. Restricting parking allows for other more efficient land uses.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- Restricting car parking allows for more housing to be built in a given area, but may not provide the housing that people want
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	+/- The policy is for low car development only where it is possible to access facilities and services by walking, cycling and public transport. It also makes provision for blue badge vehicles. However it may restrict the ability of people who needs vans etc. for work to be able to park at home.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ See 1. The policy restricts parking, and so the use of cars and associated air pollution.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The policy requires car parking to be well integrated into the development's landscaping scheme.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	-? Restricting car access to employment, retail etc. development could affect the attractiveness of the development to employers, employees and other users of the development. However it should also, over time, help to reduce congestion and so facilitate economic growth.
Overall impact: The policy would have significant impacts on traffic/air quality, carbon emissions, and efficiency of land use. It may restrict how employment land can be used.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation: Minor editing/wording changes.	

Policy C9: Electric Vehicle Charging

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	+ The widespread provision of electric vehicle charging points is needed to support the widespread use of electric vehicles. In turn, because (currently) about 40% of electricity is generated from renewable sources, and this is increasing, this will help to reduce carbon emissions. The policy does not apply to existing development, so will take a while to have a significant impact.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	0
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	0 Although the provision of electric charging points will slightly increase the price of new development, it will be cheaper to install them during construction of development than to retrofit them. No significant impact.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	++ Supports the accessible provision of electric vehicle charging points.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ See 1.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	-? Electric vehicle charging points add to street clutter
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	0 See 4.
<p>Overall impact: The policy will, over time, have a significant positive impact on carbon emissions and air pollution from vehicles, as they facilitate the transition from fossil fuel to electric powered vehicles. The additional charging points will add to street clutter.</p> <p>Recommendations / suggested mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can something be said that links provision of on-site renewables with electric vehicle charging? • Should the policy say anything about refurb/extension of existing development? 	

Policy NEOAOF– Northern Edge of Oxford Area of Focus

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city’s ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	-- The Northern Edge developments would be surrounded by roads and probably most easily accessible by car. New housing and employment development will require energy to construct and heat. Overall a significant negative impact.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	- Significant development is expected to take place on greenfield land in the area, increasing the risk of flooding and the possibility of a heat island effect
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	- Depends to an extent on design and layout, but much of the development would be on greenfield land
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+/- The area would provide significant quantities of new housing, but also employment land which would attract more employees to the city
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 North Oxford is the least deprived area of Oxford, although parts of Cutteslowe are in the upper half of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Unless significant efforts were made to secure truly affordable housing in the new developments, development is unlikely to significantly reduce poverty or social exclusion.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	-- The nearest local/district centres are Summertown and Kidlington. Both are more than 1km from the proposed developments and involve crossing busy A roads.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	+ Much of the green space in the area is currently in private ownership. (Re-)development of the area provides an opportunity to increase public access to green spaces.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	--/- The Northern Edge developments would be surrounded by roads and probably most easily accessible by car. The policy promotes access by walking and cycling, but this will be hindered by the road/ car domination of the area. The impact of air pollution on the Oxford Meadow SAC is already significant.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	-? The local water regime, which affects Oxford Meadow SAC, may be affected by new development
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford’s biodiversity	-/- Possible cumulative impacts (air quality, recreational pressure, water levels) on the Oxford Meadow SAC, also significant development on greenfield land in the area.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 The area has limited ‘local character’, being dominated by roads and the railway line. Wolvercote is a conservation area.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a	++ The proposed development includes significant employment.

diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector

Overall impact: The overall impact of this policy is negative environmentally, mixed socially and positive in terms of economic growth. Particular concerns include increased traffic and associated impacts; and air and hydrological impacts on the Oxford Meadows SAC.

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

- Clarify that future development requires an appropriate assessment which must consider hydrology as well as air pollution impacts on Oxford Meadow SAC

Policy CBLAOF: Cowley Branch Line and Littlemore Area of Focus

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	- Additional development in the area would generate greenhouse gases during construction and operation (including transport). The Cowley Branch Line will provide an attractive alternative to many of the transport movements, but overall the impact is still likely to be negative.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	- Most of the development proposed would be on brownfield land, so would have limited additional impact on flooding, heat island effect etc. However the Kassam Stadium and part of the Oxford Science Park are prone to flooding.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	++ The area is currently under-used, with large unused parking at Kassam Stadium; sporadic uses (Ozone, stadia); and the Oxford Science Park and Oxford Business Park not at capacity. The proposed development would provide more intensive and efficient use of this area.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ Housing proposed for Land South of Grenoble Road and Land at Northfield.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	++ This is Oxford's most deprived area, and development will help to provide employment, housing and facilities there.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	? The nearest district centres are Blackbird Leys (which is being redeveloped) and Cowley Centre. There is the potential to improve the services and facilities in the area.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	? There is a dearth of green space in the area, although more formal sports facilities are generally good. More publicly accessible green space could be provided as part of the development of the area.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+/- The area is not particularly accessible by car, public transport or walking/cycling. Plans for the Cowley Branch Line and improved pedestrian/cycle routes would help to minimise vehicle movements per person. However given the projected increase in population, traffic in the area is still likely to increase.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	-? Littlemore Brook in particular could be affected cumulatively by development at Kassam Stadium, the Science Park and elsewhere in Littlemore. A greater population will require more water resources
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	0 Most of the area is underused brownfield land with some biodiversity value. Redevelopment is unlikely to significantly affect this
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0 Oxford Stadium is a conservation area. There are no other significant heritage constraints in the area. Redevelopment is unlikely to have a significant impact on design or the historic environment.

12. To achieve sustainable inclusive **economic growth**, including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector

++ The Oxford Science Park and the Oxford Business Park provide knowledge-based employment opportunities, and the Mini factor is a major employer in Oxford. Protecting and intensifying development on these sites will help to achieve economic growth.

Overall impact: The policy is very positive in terms of social and economic impacts. It would have negative impacts on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and water resources and quality.

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

- Will the redevelopment of the Blackbird Leys centre provide adequate services/facilities for the area, or are more required (and should they be clearly identified in the policy)?
- Can more publicly accessible green space be provided as part of the redevelopment of the area: for instance could a walking/cycling route between Blackbird Leys and Littlemore be provided via the Oxford Science Park? Or alongside the future Cowley Branch Line?
- Development at Kassam and Oxford Science Park would need to be flood-resistant.

Policy MRORAOF: Marston Road and Old Road Area of Focus

SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	- Much of the area is difficult to reach by car, and public transport in the area is good. Providing employer-linked housing to some of the sites could help to reduce the need to travel. However, the amount of development envisaged is likely to generate greenhouse gases both during construction and operation (including travel).
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 Most of the development proposed would be on brownfield land, so would have limited impact on flooding, heat island effect etc.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ Intensifying development on the sites would help to make efficient use of land.
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+ Development would include employer-led affordable housing, helping to meeting local housing needs.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 This is not an area of deprivation.
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	+ The area lies near the district centres of Headington and Cowley Road, and the local centre of St. Clements
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 Significant green and blue infrastructure is already available in the area: South Park, Headington Hill Park, sports grounds adjacent to the River Thames etc. New development should not cut off access to these.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	+ Much of the area is difficult to reach by car, and public transport in the area is good, although it is arguably impossible to make many trips to the hospitals by walking, cycling or public transport. Providing employer-linked housing to some of the sites could help to reduce the need to travel.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	-? The Lye Valley is very sensitive to changes in water quality / levels, which are possible with the proposed development
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	- Future development is likely to encroach on land at St. Clements Church, and would intensify uses on brownfield land elsewhere, some of which will be biodiverse
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	- This area has many heritage assets, and Old Headington, Headington Hill and Headington Quarry are conservation areas. Unless done sensitively, development could negatively affect these assets.
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	+ The proposals would support Oxford's education and health sectors, both major knowledge-based sectors of the economy.
Overall impact: Overall, the policy will have positive social and economic impacts, and negative environmental and heritage impacts.	

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

- This area may be prone to HMOs, and especially to HMOs that might be turned into student accommodation in the future. This may require specific standards to be put in place to help maintain the character of the area.
- Specify that accommodation in the area is expected to be car-free (student accommodation, employer-linked housing)

Policy NCCAOF: North of the City Centre Area of Focus	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	0 The area is already dominated by university-related activities with comparatively few car journeys generated. New buildings could be more energy-efficient.
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	0 No significant impact. River Cherwell is prone to flooding, but development would be on brownfield sites so limited concern.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	+ The policy would encourage public use of ground floor of some university buildings, and intensify use of the buildings
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	+? Development is likely to provide some additional housing, mostly student housing. This would free up other housing elsewhere in the city.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 This area is not deprived, and the type of development proposed would not change this, or reduce deprivation elsewhere
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 The area is close to the city centre, and already well served by services and facilities.
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 The proposals would not increase green or blue infrastructure, or leisure/recreational opportunities, but would also not decrease them. They may increase the pressure on existing infrastructure.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	0 The area is close to the city centre, has limited parking, and journeys are already typically by walking, cycling and public transport. This will be strengthened with the roll-out of traffic filters, expansion of the zero emission zone etc. The proposals are for improved legibility for walkers and cyclists but this is likely to have limited impact.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0 The area is bounded to the west by the Oxford Canal, and to the east by the River Cherwell. Proposed development is unlikely to significantly affect water quality. Additional people and employment will use more water, affecting water resources, but the impact is likely to be limited.
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-? The area is bounded to the west by Port Meadow (Oxford Meadow SAC, mostly favourable condition) and to the east by the New Marston Meadows SSSI (favourable condition). Development would involve an intensification of the area, with more recreational impacts. However this is likely to be limited.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	+ There are many heritage and architectural assets in the area. The proposals are for a more cohesive and legible area, with limited heights, better concealment/integration of servicing, some additional trees, and a stronger building line.

12. To achieve sustainable inclusive **economic growth**, including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector

++ The proposals would support the growth of the University of Oxford and the knowledge economy

Overall impact: Overall the policy impacts would be positive economically, with potential improvements to land use efficiency and urban design. It is unlikely to have significant social or environmental impacts.

Recommendations / suggested mitigation:

Specify that all development in this area is expected to be car-free

Policy WEAOF: West End and Botley Area of Focus	
SA Objective	Impact
1. To achieve the city's ambition to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2040	- The kind of development envisaged for the area would require more energy, making it more difficult to achieve the city's ambitions
2. To build resilience to climate change , including reducing risks from overheating, flooding and the resulting detriment to well-being, the economy and the environment.	- Much of the area is in flood zone 3, although the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme should help to reduce flood risk. Future development is likely to be on brownfield sites, so is unlikely to exacerbate the flooding problem. Once completed, the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme should reduce flood risk.
3. To encourage the efficient use of land through good design and layout, and minimise the use of greenfield and Green Belt land	++ Much of the area could be used more efficiently, e.g. less parking, slightly taller buildings
4. To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home	? Unclear whether any new housing is proposed. Much of the proposed development seems to be employment.
5. To reduce poverty, social exclusion, and health inequalities ;	0 Not a particularly deprived area. Affordable housing should be provided in line with city-wide levels
6. To provide accessible essential services and facilities	0 The area already has a good range of services and facilities
7. To provide adequate green and blue infrastructure, leisure and recreation opportunities and make these readily accessible for all	0 The area has significant quantities of green and blue infrastructure, which has been protected from development by being in the floodplain. Future planned development would be on brownfield sites, so keeping the existing green and blue infrastructure.
8. To reduce traffic and associated air pollution by improving travel choice, shortening journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/ lorry	- The policy supports walking, cycling and reductions in car parking, but intensification of development is likely to increase traffic. More development in the area would exacerbate the already-bad congestion and air pollution.
9. To achieve water quality targets and manage water resources	0
10. To conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-? The area already has significant biodiversity, e.g. River Thames corridor, field system to South Hinksey. The Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme could negatively affect this, particularly near Botley Road. New development should be restricted to brownfield land.
11. To promote good urban design through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and heritage assets while respecting local character and context and promoting innovation.	0/+ The area has comparatively few heritage assets (though Osney Town/Island is a conservation area). Sensitive/cohesive redevelopment of the area could improve the local character
12. To achieve sustainable inclusive economic growth , including the development and expansion of a diverse and knowledge-based economy and the culture/leisure/ visitor sector	++ The proposed development would include a range of economic developments, notably at Osney Mead, which would support the city's economic growth.
Overall impact: Overall the policy is positive economically, negative environmentally, and neutral socially.	
Recommendations / suggested mitigation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should be required to be flood-resilient (e.g. with parking on the ground floor) • Given the good public transport in the area, should most or all new housing be car free? 	

