

Planning Policy

Oxford City Council

Sustainability Appraisal
for the Barton Area Action Plan
Preferred Options Document

April 2011

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List of Abbreviations

AAP	Area Action Plan
DPD	Development Plan Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

1. Consulting on the Sustainability Appraisal report

- 1.1. This Sustainability Appraisal report was prepared to accompany the Barton Area Action Plan (AAP) Preferred Options document. The Sustainability Appraisal predicts and assesses the social, economic and environmental effects of the options and allows for a comparison of these against the alternatives considered. In accordance with the SA guidance, we consult on this Sustainability Appraisal Report as part of the Barton AAP Preferred Options document.
- 1.2. A summary of responses to the Barton AAP Scoping Report can be found on our website:
<http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/BartonAAPResponsestoSustainabilityAppraisalScopingReport.pdf>

Responding to this consultation

- 1.3. Both this document and the Barton AAP Scoping Report are available on our website
http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/Sustainability_Appraisal_occw.htm

Please send or email your responses to the address details below. All responses should be received by the City Council by June 24th. Responses to this document will be accepted in writing by letter, fax or email.

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If you have any questions or would like clarification on any aspect of the SA report, please contact Tom Morris:

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The consultation period will run from May 13th to June 24th.
If necessary, amendments will be made to the SA Report prior to submission.

2. Non-technical summary

Introduction

- 2.1 Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 2.2 The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations in the preparation of planning policy documents. The preparation of the Barton Area Action Plan (AAP) Preferred Options document SA involved two key stages:
 - The production of a Scoping Report setting out what the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal would be, which was published in June 2010. It is available at <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/BartonAAPScopingReport.pdf>
 - The production of the Sustainability Appraisal Report, which is being published with this Non-Technical Summary to accompany the Barton Area Action Plan Preferred Options document.

Barton Area Action Plan

- 2.3 The adopted Core Strategy allocates 'Land at Barton' as a strategic location for predominantly residential development. Policy CS7 indicates that between 800 and 1,200 homes together with supporting infrastructure, including a primary school, public open space and access improvements, will be delivered. The policy also requires access improvements that integrate the new development into the wider community and that the development stimulates regeneration in both Barton and Northway.
- 2.4 Oxford City Council is preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) to guide future development and change associated with new homes proposed on the site.
- 2.5 The AAP aims to:
 - Deliver a strong and balanced community;
 - Facilitate regeneration of neighbouring estates;
 - Improve accessibility and integration;
 - Encourage a low-carbon lifestyle; and
 - Introduce design that is responsive and innovative.

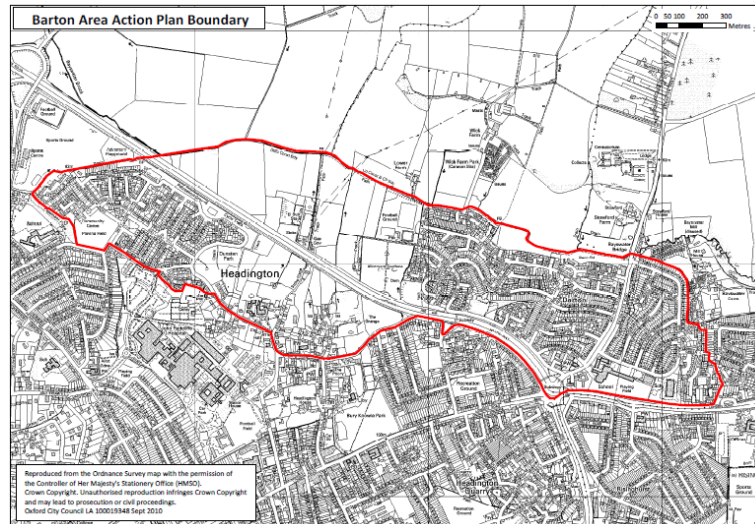


Figure 1: The AAP boundary

- 2.6 The Barton AAP will be a Development Plan Document (DPD) that forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Oxford. Once adopted the Barton AAP will set out:
- The vision for the Land at Barton
 - A series of principles and concepts to guide development
 - Specific policies and infrastructure requirements
 - Site-specific and area-based proposals to stimulate regeneration.
- 2.7 The Preferred Options document is the second formal stage in the production of the AAP, setting out a range of options for consultation. These options are based on technical and financial studies, collaboration with the local community and other stakeholders, and on the responses to the consultation on the first stage of the AAP process during summer of 2010.
- 2.8 Each of the Options has been assessed against twenty-three sustainability objectives in **Table 5**. The next section summarises the main findings.

Summary of findings

2.9 This section provides a summary of the SA conclusions on the different covered topics. For detailed information on the different options and preferred options considered, please refer to Section 5.2.

Table 1 : Summary of findings	
Topic	SA conclusions
New primary school	The SA recognises the importance of providing a new primary school on this site. The overall spatial difference between the options is not significant. The key factor is the positive benefits it can bring to a range of SA objectives. The Preferred Option performs well.
Affordable housing	The SA shows that affordable housing is important both to this development, Barton and the wider provision within Oxford. An initial viability assessment suggests that the 50% affordable housing provision sets out in the Core Strategy (Option 1) may not be viable, and that a 40% affordable housing provision (Preferred Option) would be more likely to be deliverable.
Local centre	The SA shows Option 2 (Preferred Option) provides the greater positive sustainable benefits. In providing a spatial focus for the local centre, this would achieve a better layout, potentially reduce the need to travel making the centre more accessible by public transport.
Retail uses	No preferred option has been identified in the document. The SA highlights the principal differences between Options 1 & 3, and Option 2. Option 1 & 3 (small shops) are likely to be more sustainable in providing for the additional retail needs to the new local community and adjacent Barton residents. Whilst Option 2 (large food store) would be likely to serve a larger catchment area and therefore draw customers from to the area, having potential traffic implications. Depending on the scale of retail floorspace proposed it could also impact on the future vitality and viability of existing District centres, such as Headington. A retail assessment is required to evaluate any impact.
Recreation ground	No preferred option has been identified in the document. The SA shows that Options 2 & 3 (retain but re-orientate, relocate uses) in offering some flexibility could potentially maximise the efficient use of land, create sustainable communities, provide better integration which would be likely to achieve the delivery of regeneration benefits.
Allotments	Option 1 (Retain as existing) has positive biodiversity and sustainability benefits. Options 2, retain cultivated and relocate non-cultivated (Preferred Option) & 3, relocate,

	depend on implementation but do provide opportunities to retain in part or create new sites where biodiversity can be promoted. These options also allow the potential for more net residential development to be provided.
Bayswater Brook	The Preferred Option , the creation of a linear park, makes a positive use of this land for a recreational / leisure use which represents a significant contribution to the formation of sustainable and vibrant communities. It conserves and enhances biodiversity and provides an opportunity to secure greater access to the countryside; whilst allowing for the proper maintenance of Bayswater Brook.
Treatment of the A40	The Preferred Option (Street with new frontages & lower speeds) makes a significant contribution to urban renaissance and good design. It positively integrates the new development with Barton and the rest of the city; and will help to create and sustain vibrant communities. Both Option 2 (Reduce speeds to 40 mph) & the Preferred Option have the potential to improve air quality by reducing traffic speeds; however there is a need for further assessments to be carried out to show how the creation of a new junction on the A40 would impact on road congestion, since increased traffic congestion levels could adversely impact on air quality.
Secondary access	No preferred option has been identified in the document. Option 4 (do nothing) has a negative effect on key objectives, such as achieving a good layout and proper integration; which are essential to the creation of sustainable and viable communities. The other options show Option 1 to be slightly better; but overall importance is to secure a vehicular access from Barton to the development site. The choice between options 1-3 should be subject to further detailed assessment to determine the most sustainable.
Main access to development site	Option 4, would rely only on access from Barton, and Option 2 (Left in left out junction) would both have a negative impact on SA objectives. Options 1 (Preferred Option) & 3 either a new junction or roundabout offer the most sustainable approaches, although this does depend on implementation and may have potentially different impacts on air quality and traffic congestion. Whilst the Preferred Option shows slightly better benefits in terms of urban renaissance and greater opportunities for integration; there are concerns over potential impacts on air pollution through possible congestion. Option 3 does use more land and will not link to other areas as well, but may be able to allow traffic to keep moving and therefore reduce potential impact on air quality. It does require further assessments to be undertaken on the impacts of the Preferred Option &

	Option 3 on traffic movements, possible congestion and effect on air quality.
Bus services	The Preferred Option (short term: Extension to bus services; long term: Revised or new bus service) perform well against the sustainability objectives.
Cycle and pedestrian access	All options positively promote sustainable means of travel, encourage greater integration, and will promote a good urban design layout. It is to be hoped that more than one option would be implemented. Options 1 & 3 (Preferred Option) however appear to offer the most significant benefits in creating new and improved links to the surrounding areas, both existing settlements, Headington and Northway and extending opportunities to the countryside.
Innovative and responsive design	Both options contain advice on urban design and the sustainable use of energy and materials. The Preferred Option however probably provides the more complete package of design policies which could be built on to offer site specific advice to promote the sustainable development of this site.
Ruskin proposals	No preferred option has been identified in the document. Option 1 (do nothing) assumes no development, since the site is not allocated through the Core Strategy or emerging Sites DPD. Whilst there may well be some benefits in retaining the site and protecting the countryside and its biodiversity this is difficult to assess in the absence of any detailed appraisals. Option 2 (original proposal) for a large residential development could potentially have significant negative impacts on sustainability, such as flooding, air pollution, climate change, biodiversity and traffic congestion. Insufficient detailed evidence has been provided to assess these potentially adverse impacts. Option 3 (small scheme) would still have some negative impacts, which would need to be explored through more detailed assessments.

3. Introduction

Barton Area Action Plan

3.1 Oxford City Council is preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) to guide future development and change associated with new homes proposed on the site.

3.2 The AAP aims to:

- Deliver a strong and balanced community;
- Facilitate regeneration of neighbouring estates;
- Improve accessibility and integration;
- Encourage a low-carbon lifestyle; and
- Introduce design that is responsive and innovative.

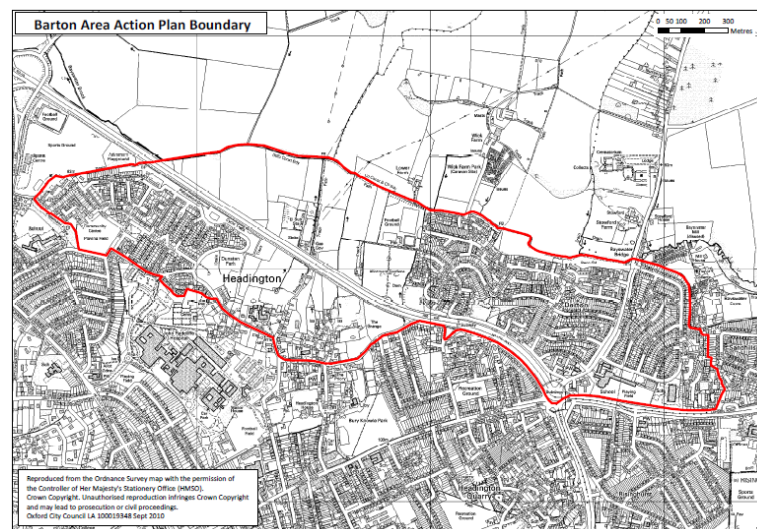


Figure 1: The AAP boundary

3.3 The Barton AAP will be a Development Plan Document (DPD) that forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Oxford. Once adopted the Barton AAP will set out:

- The vision for the Land at Barton
- A series of principles and concepts to guide development
- Specific policies and infrastructure requirements
- Site-specific and area-based proposals to stimulate regeneration.

Sustainable Development

3.4 Sustainable Development is most commonly defined as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs

of future generations to meet their own needs'¹. It involves ensuring that when activities such as development takes place, a balance is made between what are often very different social, environmental and economic needs.

3.5 In 1999, the UK Government produced its first sustainable development strategy 'A Better Quality of Life' which identified four aims of sustainable development:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

3.6 Since this strategy was produced, it was found that organisations often only took one or two of these aims into account. To overcome this, in 2005, the Government reviewed its sustainable development strategy and produced 'Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy.' The document introduced five key principle of sustainable development which built on the 1999 objectives:

Five Principles of Sustainable Development:

1. Living within Environmental Limits
2. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
3. Achieve a Sustainable Economy
4. Promoting Good Governance
5. Using Sound Science Responsibly

Securing the Future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005

3.7 The document states that for a policy to be sustainable it must respect each of the five principles. It also recognises that some policies will be underpinned by all five they can place more emphasis on certain principles more than others. In this instance, any trade-offs can be made in a clear and transparent way. The SA of future LDF documents will incorporate these principles into the heart of the assessment process and will explain trade-offs when that may arise as clearly and transparently as possible.

What is a sustainability appraisal?

Requirement for SA and purpose of the SA report

3.8 SA is mandatory under S. 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 Local Spatial Planning. It is used to ensure that the emerging plan helps to implement the

¹ From 'Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)' – Report of the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development

principles of sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic issues, and provides an opportunity to improve the plan or policy or to ensure that it is more effective in meeting the aims of sustainable development. The completion of an appropriate sustainability appraisal is one of the 'tests of soundness' by which LDF documents will be judged when they are subject to an examination later on in the production process.

SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

3.9 An environmental assessment is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive). This environmental assessment is known as Strategic Environmental Assessment. In the UK the requirements of the SEA Directive are met by carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal, which promotes sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the plan preparation process. The SA Report must, however, show that the SEA Directive's requirements have been met and this is achieved through sign-posting the places in the SA Report where the information required by the directive is provided. This is provided in **Table 2** below.

Table 2 – Links between SA/SEA and the Preferred Options of the Oxford Core Strategy (based on ODPM 2005)	
SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in SA Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	The contents and main objectives of the Barton AAP Preferred Options are set out in the sections relating to 'Testing the Barton AAP objectives against the SA framework' (the compatibility matrix) (Task B1, p. 23) and 'Developing the Barton AAP options' (Task B2, p. 26)
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment are in the Barton AAP Scoping Report.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	The environmental characteristics are detailed in the baseline information contained in the Barton AAP Scoping Report.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Relevant environmental problems are identified on pages 33-35 of the Barton AAP Scoping Report.

Table 2 – Links between SA/SEA and the Preferred Options of the Oxford Core Strategy (based on ODPM 2005)

SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in SA Report
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Identification of other relevant plans, policies, programmes & sustainability objectives is found on page 9 of the Revised LDF Scoping Report (April 2011).
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	The likely significant effects of the Barton AAP Preferred Options are assessed in: Developing the Barton AAP options (Task B2, p. 26), Predicting the effects of the options (Task B3, p.33) and Evaluating the effects of the submissions policies (Tasks B4, p. 81)
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Measures envisaged to mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects (Task B5) are contained in paragraph 5.4., p.81
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Table 6, p.88
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	To be addressed at a later date
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non-technical summary on p. 5 – 9 of this report
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	Information contained throughout this SA report
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) 	<p>Barton AAP Scoping Report issued in June 2010 which can be viewed on the City Council's website at: http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/BartonAAPScopingReport.pdf</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of 	<p>Consultation on the Barton AAP Preferred Options Document and this accompanying SA report</p>

Table 2 – Links between SA/SEA and the Preferred Options of the Oxford Core Strategy (based on ODPM 2005)

SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in SA Report
the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7) 	Not applicable
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	To be addressed at a later date
<p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10) 	To be addressed at a later date
Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)	To be addressed at a later date

3.10 Government guidance exists on SA on both the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) website and an older version on the Communities and Local Government (CLG) website (2005). The guidance combines the legal requirements of SEA with the legal requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal into one process.

Stages and methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal

3.11 The formal stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process are set out in Table 3 below. Each stage A to E contains a series of sub-stages which need to be completed in order to assess the sustainability implications of the Barton AAP Preferred Options document. Integration of the SA into the AAP preparation is fundamental to sound making plan.

Table 3 – Stages for the Sustainability Appraisal

AAP Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence Gathering

SA stages and tasks: Barton AAP Scoping Report

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- A1: identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
- A4: Developing the SA framework.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

AAP Stage 2: Production

SA stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- B1: Testing the AAP objectives against the SA framework.
- B2: Developing the AAP options.
- B3: Predicting the effects the AAP.
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the AAP.
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the AAP.

Stage C: preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

- C1: Preparing the SA Report

Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the AAP and SA Report

- D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the AAP and the SA Report.
- D2(i): Appraising significant changes.

3.12 The SA was carried out jointly by officers within the Planning Policy section of Oxford City Council. As a rule, officers appraised options and policies for areas of the AAP for which they were not directly responsible for in order to enable a detached and independent view. Officers were also advised on its production by Riki Therivel of Levett Therivel Sustainability Consultants.

Barton AAP Scoping Report (covering stages A1 to A5)

3.13 The Barton Area Action Plan (AAP) Scoping Report (2010) sets the context, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope. It documents the findings from Stage A of the SA/ SEA process.

3.14 The Scoping Report forms part of the evidence base for the AAP as it sets out the scope and level of detail of the SA. It defines the key environmental and sustainability issues and problems for the area covered by the AAP. It focuses on the local area and includes themes, targets and indicators relevant to the assessment and to assist in the decision-making process for how this specific area will be brought forward. **Section 4** presents the Scoping Report main findings. SAs for other DPD Options document normally only include a reference to the SA Scoping Report. It was decided to include a summary for the Barton AAP SA due to the site-specific nature of the document.

4. Baseline Information and contextual information

The site

- 4.1. The area referred to in the Core Strategy as 'Land at Barton' is on the north-east of Oxford on land to the north of the A40 dual carriageway (the ring-road) at Barton. There are four areas surrounding the site: Barton (immediately to the east), Old Headington (to the south), Headington, including the John Radcliffe Hospital (to the south-east and south), and Northway (to the south-west). Each of these areas has its own character and local centre, facilities and open spaces.
- 4.2. The Land at Barton extends to a total of 38 hectares. It is undeveloped, comprising predominantly low-grade agricultural land used for grazing and with hedgerows and trees. The Barton Village Recreation Ground lies in the north-east corner of the site. There are allotments in active use to the south of the recreation ground and a nature park in the far south-east corner.
- 4.3. The baseline data collated below relates to the Middle Level Super Output Area (SOA) 005. This corresponds closely with the Barton Area Action Plan Area of search.

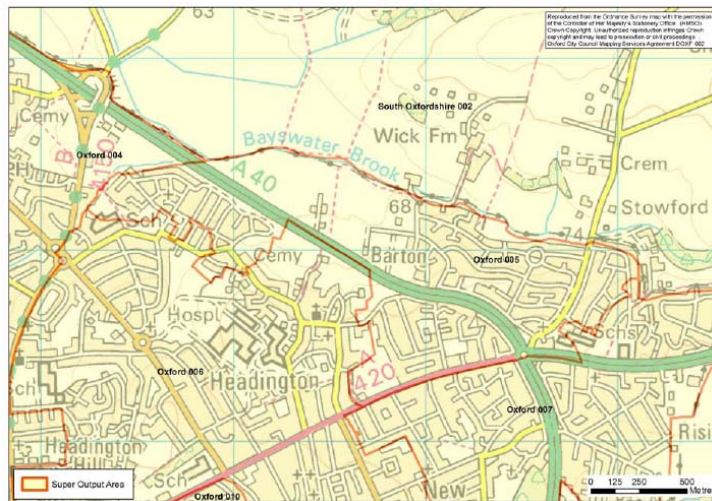


Figure 2: Middle Level Super Output Area (SOA) 005

Social context

Population

- 4.4. According to the 2001 Census, the Barton AAP area of search had a population of 5,869. Based on ward level estimates produced by Oxfordshire County Council, this is estimated to have grown to around 6,200.
- 4.5. It would seem that the population age distribution is rather polarised, with a relatively large proportion aged 75-84 and a relatively large proportion of people aged 0-17.

- 4.6. There is also a higher percentage of people who have never worked and a somewhat higher percentage of the population being long-term unemployed relative to Oxford and the South East region.
- 4.7. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 shows that the overall level of deprivation in the Barton area is relatively high. A portion of the Barton area fall within the 40% most deprived in England and some parts fall within the top 20% most deprived.
- 4.8. Based on data from the 2001 census, qualification levels in the search area are below the Oxford average. Qualification levels in Northway and Barton are generally low, with many of the Super Output Areas in Barton and Northway falling within the top 20% SOAs nationwide for the number of people having no qualifications.

Housing

- 4.9. Oxford is facing a housing crisis, with many people unable to afford to live in the city. The cost of housing in Oxford is higher than in the county or the region.
- 4.10. In addition there are currently around 4,000 applicants on the general housing register (and approximately an additional 1,500 on the transfer register) waiting for accommodation within Oxford, increasing the pressure for additional stock to become available. The Northway and Barton areas of the City have also been highlighted as 'Amber Light' areas within the Balance of Dwellings study, emphasising the pressure on safeguarding family housing.

Services and community facilities

- 4.11. The area lies to the immediate north of the Headington District shopping centre. There are two Neighbourhood shopping centres within the proposed AAP area. These comprise Underhill Circus that provides facilities for the Barton area, whilst Westlands Drive provides for residents in Northway. There are no pubs within either estate of Barton or Northway; there are two pubs within Old Headington.
- 4.12. In Barton, there is a neighbourhood centre, which was rated "Excellent" in the Oxford City Council Community Centres Assessment (November 2005). The Neighbourhood Centre fulfils several valuable functions: a café, computer facilities, GP and police surgeries and rooms for hire. Northway also has a community centre. There is no community centre in Old Headington, but there are community facilities at St. Andrew's Parish Hall.
- 4.13. There are two primary schools serving the area, these are Bayards Hill in Barton and New Marston on the edge of Northway.

Crime and safety

- 4.14. Barton
When the levels of crime for the Barton area are compared with the rest of the Thames Valley, the crime level results are average. The number of crimes in this area (per 1,000 people) have decreased from 39 (2009) to 29 (2010) (25.6%), compared to the same three month period last year.
- 4.15. Northway

When the levels of crime for the Northway area are compared with the rest of the Thames Valley, the crime level results are average. The number of crimes in this area (per 1,000 people) have decreased from 18.3 (2009) to 12 (2010) (34.5%), compared to the same three month period last year.

These percentages should be treated with caution as the absolute figures are very low.

Health

4.16. Health deprivation and disability

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 include a health deprivation and disability score which included the rates of people who die prematurely, people whose quality of life is impaired by poor health, people who are disabled across a whole population, years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio, measures of acute morbidity and the proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders. The local area is more deprived than Oxford as a whole in terms of health deprivation and disability.

4.17. People with a limiting long-term illness

The 2001 census includes information about the number of people with a limiting long-term illness. This indicator shows that there is a higher percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness in the Barton area than in Oxford as a whole, the South East region and England and Wales.

4.18. Health self-assessment

The 2001 Census also included a health self-assessment question. People were asked to rate their health as good, fairly good or not good. The Census results show that there is a lower percentage of those who rate their health as good and a higher percentage that rate it as not good than in Oxford as a whole, the South East region and England and Wales.

Townscape and landscape

4.19. The area has a varied landscape and townscape character. There is significant variation in the ages and architectural styles of buildings in Barton, Old Headington, and Northway. There are prominent views over the countryside from much of the area, and there are large areas of parkland and many mature trees in the area, particularly in Old Headington.

4.20. The area has a relatively rich cultural heritage. In Northway and Barton, there are few buildings of importance from the point of view of cultural heritage, but in both neighbourhoods there is a strong sense of community which partly stems from the built environment of the neighbourhoods. Significantly, Old Headington has a wealth of listed buildings and is designated as a Conservation Area.

4.21. The landscape character assessment classifies the development site as "pastoral floodplain" which is typically characterised by open meadows, mature floodplain, trees and grazing cattle, often with allotments, playing fields and associated buildings and views across the open landscape to adjacent urban areas.

4.22. The Barton site is of interest in archaeological terms because of the potential for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity in the locality, but contains no listed buildings or scheduled monuments.

Green spaces, leisure and recreation

- 4.23. In Barton the main areas of green space, both within and surrounding the estate include:
- Barton Village Recreation Ground - an amenity open space managed for recreation and sports.
 - Open space off Bernwood Road - a mown grassy area with some mature trees and scrub including a recently refurbished playground on a steep slope with views over the Bayswater Brook valley.
 - Recreation Ground along Bayswater Brook - an open amenity green space alongside Bayswater Brook that provides a setting for the brook.
- 4.24. In Northway the main areas of green space within and around the estate include:
- Recreation ground in the centre of the estate – managed for recreation and sports
 - Peasmoor Piece and informal area of woodland linking to Bayswater Brook floodplain
 - Recreation ground along Foxwell Drive managed for recreation
 - Oxford City Ground – formal football club facilities
- 4.25. In Old Headington the main areas of green space include:
- Dunstan Park
 - Bury Knowle Park
 - Headington Cemetery
 - Areas of parkland around individual properties
- 4.26. The City Council commissioned Strategic Leisure to audit available playing pitches and indoor leisure facilities in Oxford. The report was published in 2006. The assessments carried out by Strategic Leisure analysed results by area committee areas. The North East area committee includes the wards of Headington Hill and Northway and Barton and Sandhills as well as Marston, Headington, Quarry and Risinghurst and Churchill.
- 4.27. The area has a total of 54 sports pitches with 30 pitches in community use (one of which is within the development site boundary). Pitch quality was found to be very high.
- 4.28. The indoor leisure facilities closest to the development site are Northway Sports Centre in Maltfield Road and Barton Pool in Waynflete Road. The report found that the North East Area has a slightly lower standard of sports hall provision than the citywide standards.

Environmental context

Biodiversity

- 4.29. The development site contains no designated nature conservation sites. However, within 1km of the site boundary there are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and one Site of Local Interest for Nature Conservation (SLINC). The two SSSI sites are Magdalen Quarry (geological) and Sidling's Copse and College Pond SSSI (22.2ha in size with a rich mosaic of habitats). 500m from the boundary of the site is the Peasmoor Piece SLINC (1.5ha in size with scrubby woodland and a pond).

- 4.30. An Extended Phase I Habitats Survey was carried out for the development site in 2007 along with a Phase II botanical survey and a number of individual species surveys including Bats, Water Voles, Reptiles and Badgers. The surveys undertaken highlighted the potential presence of a number of protected species on the site. The report highlighted a potential for bats, water voles (along the Boundary Brook), and badgers. A further survey was carried out (Jan 2010) by Baker Shepherd Gillespie, looking particularly at badgers and bats. The allotments and nature park were excluded – a return visit will be arranged. There was some evidence of badgers using the development site although no evidence of bats was found.

Soil

- 4.31. A phase 1 ground conditions report has been carried out for land at Barton. This describes the geological setting of the site as being broadly underlain by the Oxford Clay Formation. Superficial deposits overlie the Oxford Clay across the central portion of the site and towards the east. Land at the site is currently used mainly for grazing and the site has been historically used as farmland. However, there are two areas of Made Ground indicated on the published map records; in the north-east, where a historic landfill is located and in the south-east towards the residential area of Barton.
- 4.32. Part of the report was to carry out a desktop study into the risk of contaminated land. This estimates that there is a very low risk that contamination exists in most of the site, other than the area of landfill and allotments. In the area of allotments and the pre-1960's landfill (under the recreation ground) the classification is a 'moderate' risk area. There are also other areas of moderate or low risk, for example a piggery and the local nature park.

Water, resources and flooding

- 4.33. In April 2010 a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment was carried out. This involved modelling Bayswater Brook and re-appraising the flood risk at the site. The Preliminary FRA found that around 8% of the strategic site lies within Flood Zone 2 and is therefore at medium risk from fluvial flooding. Around 4.5% of the site lies within Flood Zone 3a and is at higher risk of flooding. The remainder of the site lies within Flood Zone 1 and is at low risk of flooding. The areas at higher risk of flooding are located adjacent to the Brook.
- 4.34. As part of the Core Strategy, work was undertaken that looked at water resources for Oxford until 2026. This work concluded that there were sufficient water resources to provide Oxford with water for the whole of the Core Strategy period.
- 4.35. Bayswater Brook is a natural earth channel 14km long in total. The Environment Agency is currently implementing the Water Framework Directive. The Current Ecological Quality has been assessed as Moderate. The Current Chemical Quality has not yet been assessed. It is important that the status of this Main River improves in order to meet Water Framework Directive objectives.

Waste

- 4.36. On a city-wide basis the percentage of waste being recycled has increased significantly over recent years, from 19.35% in 2005/6 to 37.66% in 2008/9. This is due to increased education and promotion and a changed waste collection system.

- 4.37. As a county, Oxfordshire has to reduce landfill by 60% over the next 13 years or face penalties of £150 per tonne. The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP) has agreed a joint waste strategy to achieve this aim.

Climate change

- 4.38. Specific data relating to climate change and adaptation is not available at the local level therefore reference should be made to the Generic LDF Scoping Report. Baseline data for climate change is only available at city-wide/ district area scale.

Air quality

- 4.39. There is an Air Quality Management Area established at Green Road roundabout, near to the development site. This was designated in 2005 because of a failure to meet annual mean objectives for nitrogen Dioxide of 40 microgrammes/cubic metre. All of Oxford City has since been designated as an Air Quality Management Area.
- 4.40. DEFRA have produced data for super output areas which measures background air quality based on 5 pollutants. This data is relevant to 2002-2005. The results for the local area show that background levels of 4 of the pollutants monitored are within targets. Levels of ozone are slightly above targets.

Transport and accessibility

- 4.41. The area lies on the north eastern periphery of the city. The existing Barton estate and the proposed development site are situated to the north of the A40 dual carriageway, part of Oxford's northern bypass. The A40 has been detrunked and is managed by the local highway authority, Oxfordshire County Council. It currently has a derestricted 70mph speed limit.
- 4.42. The A40 presents a physical barrier to movement for pedestrians and cyclists between Barton and Headington/Northway. The only existing link is a subway under the A40 between Barton and Headington.
- 4.43. Both Barton and Northway are well served by regular bus services linking these communities to Oxford City centre. Two frequent bus services (numbers 7 and 8) run from Headington roundabout through Barton estate along Barton Village Road and Fettiplace Road. The 13 service runs through Northway estate and terminates at the John Radcliffe Hospital, which is becoming a public transport hub in the north east part of the city.
- 4.44. A public right of way runs through the centre of the land at Barton and past the electricity sub-station, before being bisected by the A40. To the south of the A40 it links to Stoke Place and continues through into Old Headington.
- 4.45. A cycle lane runs along the south side of the A40 from Headington roundabout all the way to Cutteslowe, while Marsh Lane to the west of the AAP area includes part of National Cycle Network Route 5.
- 4.46. Although located on the edge of Oxford, 2001 census figures show the area to be a sustainable location for residential development since the city is well served by public transport. The proportion of car drivers in the three wards is 45.2%, 38.9% and 33.5% respectively, all of which are well below the regional and national averages of 59.2% and 54.9% respectively.

- 4.47. The proportion of journeys to work by bus are high in all three wards, namely 20.2% in Barton and Sandhills; 16.9% in Headington Hill and Northway; and 15.8% in Headington. By comparison the regional and national averages are 4.35% and 7.5% respectively.
- 4.48. Likewise, the proportion of journeys to work by bicycle is high in all three wards, namely 10.3% in Barton and Sandhills; 15.4% in Headington Hill and Northway; and 11.8% in Headington. The regional and national averages are 3.1% and 2.8% respectively.

Economic context

- 4.49. The local area benefits from the proximity of the Headington District centre and near to Oxford Brookes University and major health services, such as the John Radcliffe Hospital.
- 4.50. The construction, transport and health sectors have a higher percentage than Oxford, whilst retail and property & business services in percentage terms are less well represented. The remaining sectors are broadly comparable with the percentage within the city as a whole.

Employment

- 4.51. The breakdown in employment within the local area shows the importance of wholesale and retail; health and social work; and education as the dominant sectors. Overall it resembles the key employment sectors in Oxford. There is however a greater proportion of persons employed in construction compared to Oxford as a whole. The proportion of persons employed in professional occupations is significantly less as compared to Oxford, but comparable with the proportion in the South East.
- 4.52. The highest percentage of unemployment benefit claimants, as a proportion of the total population, is within the 18-24 age group. This is also particularly high when compared to the percentage in both Oxford and South East.

Ruskin Proposals

- 4.53. Ruskin College has produced a land promotion document (West Waddy ADP, 'Ruskin College Fields: Development promotion for Ruskin College', 2011) which sets out the planning, urban design, heritage, landscape and transport context of the site and provides a site analysis as well as development options.
- 4.54. This document is available on <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/BartonAAP.htm>

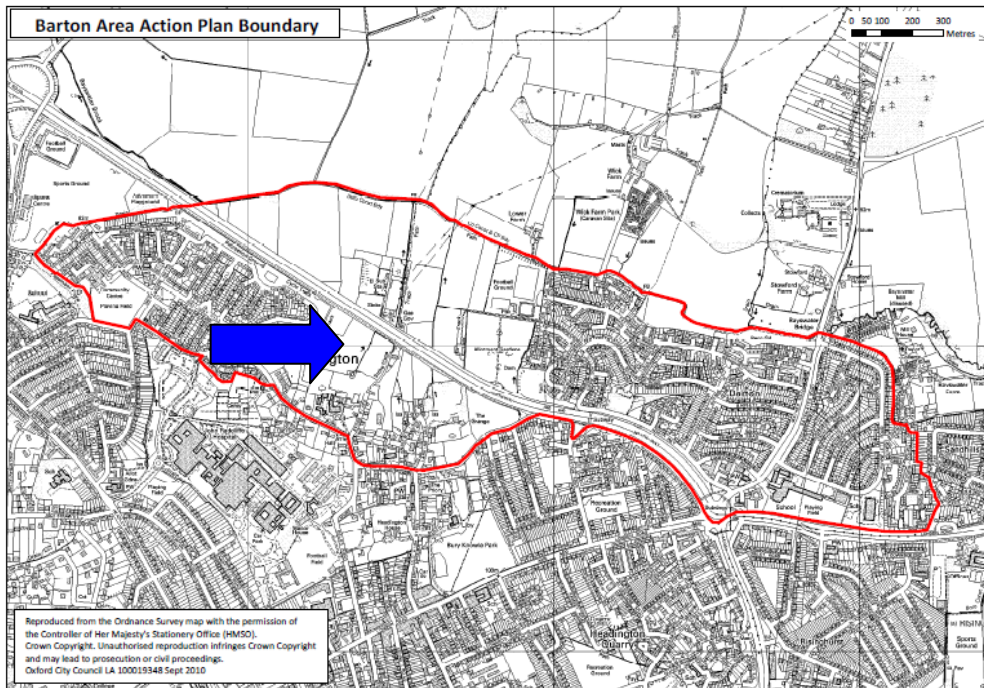


Figure 3: Location of the Ruskin fields in relation with the rest of the AAP.

5. Developing and refining options and assessing effects

5.1. Testing the Barton AAP objectives against the SA framework (the compatibility matrix) (Task B1)

The compatibility matrix comprises the 23 SA objectives measured against the five broad objectives for the AAP. The AAP objectives are as follows:

- Deliver a strong and balanced community;
- Facilitate regeneration of neighbouring estates;
- Improve accessibility and integration;
- Encourage a low-carbon lifestyle; and
- Introduce design that is responsive and innovative.

Table 4 - Compatibility Matrix Summary (based on key themes)					
SA Objectives	Barton AAP Objectives (broad themes)				
	A	B	C	D	E
1.to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	-	-	√
2. to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout and to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	√	√	√	√
3. to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	√	√	-	√	√
4. to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	-	-	-
5. to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	-	-	√
6. to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√	√	-	-	-
7. to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√	√	-	-	√
8. to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	√	√	√	√
9. to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√	√	-	√	-
10.to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	-	√	√
11.to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-	-	-	√	√
12.to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, increase resource efficiency (includes minimal waste) and ensure that Barton is prepared for associated impacts	-	-	-	√	√
13.to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	-	√
14.to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Barton's countryside and historic environment	-	-	√	-	√
15.to reduce road congestion and air pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car / lorry	-	-	√	√	-
16. to use natural resources sustainably	-	-	-	√	√

Table 4 - Compatibility Matrix Summary (based on key themes)					
SA Objectives	Barton AAP Objectives (broad themes)				
	A	B	C	D	E
17. to reduce waster generation and disposal, and achieve sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	X√	X√
18.to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management	-	-	-	√	√
19.to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	-	-	-	√	√
20. to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	√	√	-	-	-
21. to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	√	-	-
22. to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	-	-
23. to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	-	-

5.2. Developing the Barton AAP options (Task B2)

Assessment of all reasonable options

This section describes all the options put forward in the Barton AAP Preferred Options Document, the preferred options together with the other reasonable options that were considered. The baseline from which the options are assessed is the Core Strategy 2026. This effectively represents the 'do nothing' position. However, this does not mean that all the 'do nothing' policies have been assessed in this SA as being neutral and having no impact on the different sustainability objectives. These 'do-nothing' policies have been assessed in comparison with the other options.

New Primary School

Option 1 (non-site specific)

- This option represents the 'do nothing' approach and reflects Policy CS7 in the Core Strategy. This policy allocates the Barton land as a strategic housing site, but requires the provision of a new primary school.

Option 2 (non-site specific but subject to criterion)

- This option is not spatially specific but provides some requirements which its location would need to satisfy. It requires the new school to be around 2 hectares including playing pitches and open space and should all be available for joint use. **(Preferred option)**

Option 3 (site specific)

- This option would provide more detailed advice for the master planning of the site. It would specify more precisely where the school should be located on the Barton land.

Affordable housing

Option 1 (City-wide affordable housing target of at least 50%)

- This represents the 'do nothing' approach, which is set out in the Core Strategy and as a principle seeks a minimum of 50% affordable housing and the same mix of 80% social rented and 20% shared ownership.

Option 2 (Minimum affordable housing target for the development site of 40%, with 100% of this requirement as social rented homes)

- This option represents the amount of affordable housing that the viability testing has shown can be delivered. It takes into account the delivery of 40% affordable housing provision, which has to be all social-rented and allows for the necessary provision of infrastructure requirements. **(Preferred option)**

Local centre

Option 1 (non-site specific)

- This option represents the 'do nothing' approach and reflects Policy CS7 in the Core Strategy. This policy allocates the Land at Barton to make provision for infrastructure and amenities to include a multi-purpose community centre and primary school.

Option 2 (non-site specific but subject to some spatial criterion)

- This option provides some guidance for the future master planning of the site. It requires the new local centre to be provided at a point where pedestrian and cycle routes intersect with the primary street. **(Preferred option)**

Option 3 (site specific)

- This option would provide more detailed advice for the master planning of the site. It would specify more precisely where the local centre should be located on the Barton land.

Retail uses

There is **no Preferred Option** at this stage

Option 1 (non-site specific)

- This represents the 'do nothing' approach, which relies solely on Policy CS7 in the Core Strategy. It requires the provision of infrastructure and amenities to support the community; and therefore it assumes some retail provision. It does not however specify the type or nature of the retail facilities, or spatially how they would be provided.

Option 2 (small shops as part of local centre)

- This option requires the provision of small local shops and services. These would be provided spatially as part of a new local centre. It would include a small food store.

Option 3 (includes larger food store as part of local centre)

- This option spatially concentrates the provision of shops and services within a local centre. But it includes a larger food store, which potentially brings benefits to local people by improving the shopping offer and reducing the need to travel. It could contribute positively to the viability and deliverability of the scheme and off-setting costs of infrastructure. There is however a potential impact on the existing shops in the local area, which needs to be subject to an impact assessment.

Option 4 (no provision)

- This option is based on the CS7 policy of the Core Strategy. However whilst it recognises that infrastructure and local facilities will be provided it does not assume that this will necessarily include new retail units.

Recreation ground

There is **no Preferred Option** at this stage

Option 1 (retain in present position)

- This option represents the 'do nothing' approach and is the least costly option in retaining the pitches on their present site.

Option 2 (retain on site but realign)

- This option retains the existing site but proposes the repositioning of the pitches on a different alignment.

Option 3 (relocate recreation uses)

- This option allows for the existing pitches and recreation ground to be relocated elsewhere on the Barton land. Its location however is not site specific.

Option 4 (relocate recreation uses on specific part of site)

- This option considers the relocation of these uses on a specific part of the Barton land. It would then inform the master planning of the site.

Allotments

Option 1 (retain statutory allotments as existing)

- This option seeks solely to retain all the land defined as statutory allotments in their present position, and make no change. It represents the 'do nothing approach', which is set out in the Core Strategy key outputs.

Option 2 (retain cultivated allotment relocate non-cultivated)

- This option retains the cultivated part of the allotments but seeks to relocate the non-cultivated part elsewhere within the development site. It has potential benefits in allowing more scope for residential development and the creation of a new frontage to the Ring Road (**Preferred option**)

Option 3 (retain the amount of land for allotments but relocate)

- This option seeks to retain the amount of land allocated for use as allotments but to relocate the provision elsewhere on the development site. It allows potentially greater scope for the future comprehensive development of the site, but clearly loses existing cultivated allotments.

Bayswater Brook

Option 1 (do nothing)

- This option makes no change to the land adjacent to Bayswater Brook, and represents the 'do nothing' approach. It protects this land as a 'buffer' zone, which is referred to in the supporting text to Policy CS7. The creation of a linear park is however not confirmed.

Option 2 (create a linear park)

- This area of land is liable to flood and needs to be safeguarded to allow access for maintenance of the brook. It could therefore be improved with flood attenuation measures and provide opportunities for biodiversity; together with introducing wider recreational benefits as part of a new linear park. This option has the potential to improve integration with surrounding areas (**Preferred option**)

Treatment of the A40 Ring Road

Option 1 (do nothing)

- This option represents the 'do nothing' approach. It makes no change to the ring-road and the speed of traffic using it, which allows speeds of up to 70 mph. The presence of the ring road does physically separate this area from the rest of the city and leads to the creation of a sense of isolation. The high traffic speeds cause problems in terms of noise and restrict movement across the A40. Would require a noise buffer to mitigate the impact on future residents, which takes up part of the potential development site.

Option 2 (reduce traffic speed to 40mph)

- The lower speeds would reduce the noise for existing and future residents. It reduces the need for a noise barrier to act as a buffer. Potentially increases the amount of land available for development on the site. The option does not however make a significant contribution to reducing the role of the A40 as a barrier and therefore does little to improve the integration of the new development.

Option 3 (create street frontage)

- This option provides a significant reduction in the speed of traffic on the ring road. This brings major benefits in reducing noise levels and avoiding the need for mitigation measures such as noise buffers. It also allows more land to be developed for residential and offers opportunity to create a new street frontage; which could positively contribute to breaking the barrier of the A40 and properly integrating this new development with rest of the city. **(Preferred option)**

Main access from A40

This set of options assumes that a secondary access from the existing Barton estate will be provided for reasons of security, in addition to one of the following options for a new main access from the A40.

Option 1 (Signal controlled junction to ring road, with bus-only link)

- This option includes a new traffic signal controlled junction, which allows only limited bus access to Northway. The traffic signals would allow speeds to be limited to 40 mph. It offers significant benefits for both new and existing residents in the area by improving integration and providing new crossing of the A40. Access for public transport, cyclists and pedestrians significant improvement. Minimises impact on existing Barton residents, and potentially could reduce traffic congestion at Headington Roundabout. Would be likely to include a reduction in traffic speeds and therefore potential noise impact. Improve accessibility and integration for new development, Barton and Northway. **(Preferred option)**

Option 2 (Left in left out junction)

- This option provides only limited access to the site from the ring road. Speed limits would however be likely to be reduced to 50 mph. Provides improved access to development site, with benefits to existing residents in Barton. Traffic speeds not reduced significantly. There would therefore be no significant impact of noise or air quality levels, the former requiring mitigation measures, such as a noise buffer. Option would have little positive benefit in integrating the new development with the rest of the city, the A40 would remain as a physical barrier.

Option 3 (New traffic signal roundabout)

- This option provides a new roundabout or possibly more. It would offer potential improvements to residents in providing a new access point, and would result in slower traffic speeds. Could potentially be very costly and have an impact on the amount of land available for development. Access by cyclists and pedestrians could potentially be much more difficult to negotiate, than a signalised crossing. A roundabout could potentially have a greater impact on Northway, which would make it difficult to limit to bus only link.

Option 4 (do nothing)

- The 'do nothing' option relies on Policy C7, which requires the delivery of access improvements that integrate the development site into the wider community. It provides no details on the type or spatial location of any new accesses.

Secondary vehicular access to development site

There is **no Preferred Option** at this stage.

There are several alternative options for the **secondary access** to Barton. These options are as follows:

Option 1 (Fettiplace Road)

- This option is in line with Fettiplace Road, altering the existing T-junction to form a crossroads

Option 2 (Barton Village Rd / Fettiplace Rd)

- This option relates to a point approximately 50m to the south of Barton Village Road / Fettiplace Rd, via a priority junction

Option 3 (Barton Village Rd / North Way)

- This option is at the junction of Barton Village Road / North Way, via a new priority junction.

Option 4 (do nothing)

- This option does not include a secondary access from the existing Barton estate through to the new development site.

Bus access to the development site

Option 1 (no change to existing services)

- This represents the 'do nothing' option. Those living within the new development and using the local services and primary school would have to use the nearest existing bus service in the Barton and Northway area.

Option 2 (extension of existing bus services from Barton and or Northway)

- This option offers the opportunity to extend the existing bus services in Barton and potentially Northway; through the proposed new junction. Provides positive benefits in increasing accessibility and creating better integration. This could represent a **Preferred option in the short-term**.

Option 3 (Revised or new bus service)

- This option offers the potential to revise the present service or create a new service linking Northway, the development site, Barton and other areas of the city. It represents the preferred option but could be subject to timescale implications and may only be viable in the longer-term. (**Preferred option**)

Cycle and pedestrian links across A40

Option 1 (access as part of signal controlled junction)

- This option provides a pedestrian and cycle crossing through a new signalised controlled junction. (**Part of Preferred option with option 3**)

Option 2 (Foxwell Drive crossing)

- This option provides a new crossing from the development site through to Foxwell Drive. This has positive benefits in providing good access to the John Radcliffe Hospital and linking to the wider cycle network.

Option 3 (Stoke Place)

- This option provides a new link to the Stoke Place bridleway. It offers the potential for a pedestrian and cycle link from the new development to Headington and through to the John Radcliffe and Oxford Brookes. It does

offer significant opportunity to improve links between Barton and the local area creating greater accessibility. Will require provision of a new pedestrian and cycle crossing. The visual impact of the bridge requires sensitive design given location adjacent to Conservation Area. **(Part of Preferred option with option 1)**

Option 4 (Barton Lane)

- This option provides a new crossing between land adjacent to Barton and the development site. It offers the potential to provide an alternative link for a pedestrian and cycle link from the new development to Headington and through to the John Radcliffe and Oxford Brookes. It does offer significant opportunity to improve links between Barton and the local area creating greater accessibility.

Option 5 (no change)

- This option relies on Policy CS7, which requires the delivery of access improvements in principle. It does however provide no details to show spatially where and what type of improvements could potentially be made.

Innovative and responsive design

Option 1 (package of design guidelines)

- This option takes the package of seven design principles, which would be used to assess future proposals. **(Preferred option)**

Option 2 (do nothing)

- This option represents the 'do nothing' option and relies on the advice in the Core Strategy mainly on urban design / townscape (CS18) and energy and natural resources (CS9).

Proposals by Ruskin College

There is **no Preferred Option** at this stage.

Ruskin College, as owner of some land at Ruskin Fields, has made a proposal for residential development; which is considered below as Option 2. As part of this SA other reasonable options have been considered, at this stage given the potentially significant impact on the Conservation Area a smaller area has been assessed as a possible alternative, Option 3.

These proposals have not been developed with the same involvement from the local community and key stakeholders that has shaped the preferred options. The Ruskin proposals are also not underpinned by the same evidence base, such as traffic modelling that supports the preferred options.

If either of these proposals or indeed any others that subsequently emerge come forward at a later stage detailed technical studies would be required to support them. In addition these possible proposals are considered in the context of their potential cumulative impacts on the proposals for the land at Barton.

Option 1 (do nothing)

- This option is the 'do nothing' approach. This site does not form part of the strategic allocation of the land at Barton in the Core Strategy. It is not allocated separately as a development site. This option therefore retains the present use of the land.

Option 2 (Ruskin proposal)

- This option represents the scheme put forward by Ruskin. It comprises residential development on some 3.5 ha and would accommodate 175 to 193 new homes.

Option 3 (smaller site)

- This option for residential development represents a smaller area of land which comprises the less sensitive areas in terms of impact on the Conservation Area being those closest to Northway and Ring Road to the north-west of the site.

Alternative vehicular access

There is **no Preferred Option** at this stage.

Option 1 (Foxwell Drive)

- This option is for all vehicular access to be from Foxwell Drive

Option 2 (left in left out access to A40)

- This option is for a new access to be formed to provide a left-in / left-out junction, either direct to the A40 or from a service road running parallel to it.

Option 3 (link any new major junction to A40)

- This option is to form a new access direct to the major junction with the A40 which serves the Barton land.

5.3. Predicting the effects of the options (Task B3)

The purpose of this task is to predict the social, economic and environmental effects (including the use of natural resources) of the Barton AAP Preferred Options document for each different options.

The results are shown below in **Table 5**.

Appraising the options

There are five key themes that have been used as broad objectives for the AAP. These comprise the following:

- Deliver a strong and balanced community;
- Facilitate regeneration of neighbouring estates;
- Improve accessibility and integration;
- Encourage a low-carbon lifestyle; and
- Introduce design that is responsive and innovative

The options considered within each theme are explored in turn.

Key:

√ √	significant positive effect
√	positive effect
-	neutral
X√	uncertain
X	negative effect
XX	significant negative effect

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
New Primary School	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option Non site-specific with criterion	Site specific	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	X√	Potentially could have negative impact, but depends on implementation.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√	√√	√	Option 2 provides important guidance for development framework.
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√	Provision of new local school could encourage walking or cycling to school.
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	-	-	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√	√√	√√	All options require the provision of a primary school with positive benefits.
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√√	√√	√√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√√	√√	√√	Provision of new school adds positively to services and facilities available
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√√	√√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√	√	√	Provision of local school reduces car travel journeys and encourages, potential for cycling and walking.
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	√	√	Provision of local school reduces car travel journeys and encourages, potential for cycling and walking.
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make				Option 2 includes criterion for the setting of school

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
New Primary School	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option Non site-specific with criterion	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'		Site specific	
accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	√	–	in relation to countryside.
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	√	√	√	Provision of local school reduces car travel journeys and encourages, potential for cycling and walking.
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	√	√	√	Depends on implementation
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but could provide opportunity for local people to learn using dual use facilities
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but could provide opportunity for local people to learn using dual use facilities
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but could provide opportunity for local people to learn using dual use facilities
Summary comments	The SA recognises the importance of providing a new Primary School on this site. The overall spatial difference between the options is not significant. The key factor is the positive benefits it can bring to a range of SA objectives.			

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Affordable housing SA Objectives	Option 1 City-wide (50%) 'do nothing'	Option 2 Preferred Option 40% (100% social rent)	Comments
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	Potentially could have negative impact, but depends on implementation.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√	√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	Provides more social housing and mix of ownership √√	Provides less overall but high proportion of social rent √	Initial viability evidence suggests option 2 more deliverable
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	Provision of affordable housing makes a positive contribution to reducing poverty & social exclusion
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√ X	√ X	Some residents from public consultation expressed concern at high level of social housing could increase their fear of crime.
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	Provides more social housing and better mix of social rent and shared ownership √√	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Affordable housing	Option 1	Option 2	Comments
SA Objectives	City-wide (50%) 'do nothing'	Preferred Option 40% (100% social rent)	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	–	–	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	–	–	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	X√	X√	Depends on implementation, providing benefits accrue ie. renewable energy, sustainable transport, sustainable materials used in construction
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	–	–	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	–	–	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Affordable housing	Option 1	Option 2	Comments
SA Objectives	City-wide (50%) 'do nothing'	Preferred Option 40% (100% social rent)	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	Having a home increases prospects of employment. Offers opportunity for working from home.
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	Having a home increases prospects of employment. Offers opportunity for working from home.
Summary comments	The SA shows that affordable housing is important both to this development, Barton and the wider provision within Oxford. Whilst option 1 scores higher in providing more affordable housing and a better mix of ownership creating potentially a more balance community; initial viability assessment suggests that this may not be deliverable.		

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Local centre	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option Non-site specific with criterion	Site specific	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	X√	Potentially could have negative impact, but depends on implementation.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√	Makes efficient use of land to focus local centre near primary routes. √√	√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√	Providing local facilities encourages sustainable travel such as walking and cycling
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	√	Provision of a local centre could contribute to social inclusion both for new residents and those in neighbouring communities.
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but community facilities offers potential for local residents to develop new skills / training.
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but good design and active frontages could potentially reduce crime.
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	√√	√	Depends on implementation but option 2 provides maximum flexibility within given criteria but minimises constraints imposed by masterplanning
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√	√√	√	Depends on implementation but option 2 provides maximum flexibility within given criteria but minimises constraints imposed by masterplanning

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Local centre	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option Non-site specific with criterion	Site specific	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	√	Depends on implementation but offers potential to increase access to recreation and culture facilities
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√	√√	√	Depends on implementation but focusing local centre reduces need to travel and would be accessible by bus
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	√√	√	Depends on implementation but focusing local centre reduces need to travel and would be accessible by bus
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	–	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	–	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	√	Depends on implementation but focusing local centre reduces need to travel and would be accessible by bus √√	√	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from	√	√	√	Depends on implementation

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Local centre	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option Non-site specific with criterion	Site specific	
renewable sources in Oxford				
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	–	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	√	Provides some additional employment opportunities
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	Provides additional facilities which stimulates regeneration of the area
Comments summary	The SA shows Option 2 provides the greater positive sustainable benefits. In providing a spatial focus for the local centre, this would achieve a better layout, potentially reduce the need to travel making the centre more accessible by public transport.			

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Retail uses	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Small shops in local centre	Large store in local centre	Non-site specific individual units	'do nothing'	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	X√	-	Potentially could have negative impact, but depends on implementation.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	Provision of small shops meets needs of local catchment area, sustainable approach √√	Depends on size but could potentially draw trade from larger catchment area and impact on Headington District centre √ X	√	Does not add to retail facilities X	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√	-	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	√	-	Additional local facilities promotes social inclusion
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	Provision of small shops meets needs of local communities in sustainable way				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Retail uses	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Small shops in local centre	Large store in local centre	Non-site specific individual units	'do nothing'	
	√√	√	√	X	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√√	√√	√	X	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	–	–	–	–	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Promotes sustainable travel √√	Some local travel but could attract car use from wider catchment √ X	√	–	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	√X	√	–	Depends on implementation
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	–	–	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	–	–	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	Provision meets local needs and promotes sustainable travel √√	Some local travel but could attract car use from wider catchment √ X	√	–	
Objective 16: to use natural resources	–	–	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Retail uses	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Small shops in local centre	Large store in local centre	Non-site specific individual units	'do nothing'	
sustainably					
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	√	√	√	–	Depends on implementation
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	–	–	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	Potentially creates more jobs √√	√	–	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	X	
Comments Summary	The SA highlights the principal differences between Options 1 & 3, and Option 2. Option 1 & 3 (small shops) are likely to be more sustainable in providing for the additional retail needs to the new local community and adjacent Barton residents. Whilst Option 2 (large food store) would be likely to serve a larger catchment area and therefore draw customers from to the area, having potential traffic implications. Depending on the scale of retail floorspace proposed it could also impact on the future vitality and viability of existing District centres, such as Headington.				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Recreation ground	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain 'do nothing'	Retain but re-orientate	Relocate uses	Relocate site specific	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	X	X	X	Options 2,3, 4 potentially result in more land available for housing
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	X	√	Provides max. flexibility but efficient use of land √√	X	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	–	–	–	–	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	X	–	–	–	Overall amount of recreation land to be the same, location not critical to level of use
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	√	√	√	Options 2 & 3 and 4 could promote social inclusion and better integration
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	–	–	–	–	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	–	–	–	–	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	√√	√√	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	–	–	–	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√√	√√	√	Options 2 & 3 could promote greater integration

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Recreation ground	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain 'do nothing'	Retain but re-orientate	Relocate uses	Relocate site specific	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-	-	-	-	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	-	-	-	-	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	-	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	-	-	-	-	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	-	-	-	-	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	-	-	-	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	√	√	√	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of	-	-	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Recreation ground	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain 'do nothing'	Retain but re-orientate	Relocate uses	Relocate site specific	
employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford					
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-	-	-	-	
Comments Summary	The SA shows that Options 2 & 3 in offering some flexibility could potentially maximise the efficient use of land, create sustainable communities, provide better integration which would be likely to achieve the delivery of regeneration benefits.				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Allotments	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain as existing	Retain cultivated, but relocate non	Relocate	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	X√	X√	Any former allotment land could potentially be built upon and therefore increase flood risk but it does depend on implementation.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	Existing location could limit scope for other development X	Retains cultivated and provides scope for part relocation √	Provides scope for part relocation √	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	–	√	√	Options 2 & 3 would allow for more net residential development
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	–	–	–	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	–	–	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	–	–	–	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	–	–	–	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	√	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	–	–	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and	–	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Allotments	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain as existing	Retain cultivated, but relocate non	Relocate	
ensure air quality continues to improve				
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	–	–	–	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	Conserves and potential opportunity to enhance biodiversity on existing site √√	Looses existing biodiversity site but opportunity to create new site X√	Looses existing biodiversity site but opportunity to create new site X√	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	–	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	–	–	–	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	√	X	X	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	√	X√	X√	Options 2 and 3 any former allotment land could potentially be built upon but it does depend on implementation
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	–	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Allotments	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Retain as existing	Retain cultivated, but relocate non	Relocate	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-	-	-	
Comments Summary	Option 1 has positive biodiversity and sustainability benefits. Options 2 & 3 depend on implementation but does provide opportunities to retain in part or create new sites where biodiversity can be promoted. These options also allow the potential for more net residential development to be provided.			

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Bayswater Brook	Option 1	Option 2	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option create a linear park	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	√	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	-	Makes positive use of land, given flood constraint √√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	-	√√	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	-	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	√	Option 2 depends on implementation. Design of housing adjacent to linear park could overlook this area and potentially reduce fear of crime.
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	-	√√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	-	√√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-	-	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Bayswater Brook	Option 1	Option 2	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Preferred Option create a linear park	
change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts			
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	Offers potential to improve access to Brook for maintenance √√	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	-	√√	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	-	√	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	√	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	√	√√	Option 2 allows greater opportunity for maintenance to be carried out to Brook
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Bayswater Brook	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option create a linear park	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'		
economic growth of Oxford			
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-	-	
Comments Summary	Option 2, the creation of a linear park makes a positive use of this land for a recreational / leisure use which represents a significant contribution to the formation of sustainable and vibrant communities. It conserves and enhances biodiversity and provides an opportunity to secure greater access to the countryside; whilst allowing for the proper maintenance of Bayswater Brook.		

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Treatment of the A40 Ring Road	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 Preferred Option Street with new frontages & lower speeds	Comments
SA Objectives	Leave as it is	Reduce speeds to 40 mph		
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	-	-	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	X	√	Makes positive contribution to urban renaissance √√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	√	Housing Design and speed traffic contributes to better quality environment for housing √√	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	X	√	√	Lower speed of traffic reduces air pollution
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	√	Integrates Barton with rest of the city √√	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	X X	√	√√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	A40 presents a physical barrier to integration X	√	Promotes integration of Barton √	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	A40 presents a physical barrier to integration X	√	Promotes integration of Barton √	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Treatment of the A40 Ring Road	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Leave as it is	Reduce speeds to 40 mph	Preferred Option Street with new frontages & lower speeds	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	X X	√	√√	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	X	√	√	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	-	-	-	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	-	√	√√	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	-	-	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	-	-	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Treatment of the A40 Ring Road	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 Preferred Option Street with new frontages & lower speeds	Comments
SA Objectives	Leave as it is	Reduce speeds to 40 mph		
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-	-	-	
Comments Summary	Option 3 makes a significant contribution to urban renaissance and good design. It positively integrates the new development with Barton and the rest of the city; and will help to create and sustain vibrant communities. Both Option 2 & 3 have the potential to improve air quality by reducing traffic speeds; however there is a need for further assessments to be carried out to show how the creation of a new junction on the A40 would impact on road congestion. Since increased traffic congestion levels could adversely impact on air quality.			

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Secondary access	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd/ Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd / North Way	'do nothing'	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	X√	-	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√√	X	√	X X	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	X	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√	X	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	√	X	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√√	√	√	X X	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	-	X X	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	√	X	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	X√	X√	X√	X	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Secondary access	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd/ Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd / North Way	'do nothing'	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	X√	X√	X√	X	Having a road link between the existing Barton settlement and the new development would ensure that the new junction on the A40 is not subject to road congestion.
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	X	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	√	√	√	X	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	X√	X√	X√	X	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	-	-	-	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	-	-	-	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Secondary access	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Comments
SA Objectives	Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd/ Fettiplace Rd	Barton Village Rd / North Way	'do nothing'	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	√	X	The first three options provide access to job opportunities.
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	X	
Comments Summary	Option 4 (do nothing) has a negative effect on key objectives, such as achieving a good layout and proper integration; which are essential to the creation of sustainable and viable communities. The other options show Option 1 to be slightly better; but overall importance is to secure a vehicular access from Barton to the development site. The choice between options 1-3 should be subject to further detailed assessment to determine the most suitable.				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Main access to development site	Option 1 Preferred Option Signal junction to ring road	Option 2 Left in/left out junction	Option 3 Signal roundabout	Option 4 'do nothing'	Comments
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	-	X	-	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√√	√	X	X	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	Roundabout land hungry, fewer dwellings on site X	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	-	-	-	-	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	-	-	-	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	Provides greater integration & new links to Northway √√	√	√	-	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	-	-	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	-	-	-	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Main access to development site	Option 1 Preferred Option Signal junction to ring road	Option 2 Left in/left out junction	Option 3 Signal roundabout	Option 4 'do nothing'	Comments
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Lower speed limit & potentially greater use of public transport & cycling would reduce air pollution. But possible impact from congestion or slow traffic √ X	Speed limits not significantly reduced, and could add to congestion X	Lower speed limits & potentially greater use of public transport would reduce air pollution. But possible impact from congestion or slow traffic √ X	X	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	Provides priority for pedestrians, cyclists & public transport √√	Speed limits not significantly reduced, and could add to congestion X	Roundabout does not favour cyclists & pedestrian use, although public transport possible. √ X	X	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	=	=	Roundabout takes more land X	-	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	√√	√	√	-	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	Lower speed limit & potentially greater use of public transport & cycling would reduce air pollution. But possible impact from congestion or slow traffic √ X	Speed limits not significantly reduced, and could add to congestion X	Lower speed limits & potentially greater use of public transport would reduce air pollution. But possible impact from congestion or slow traffic √ X	X	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	X	X	-	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve					

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Main access to development site	Option 1 Preferred Option Signal junction to ring road	Option 2 Left in/left out junction	Option 3 Signal roundabout	Option 4 'do nothing'	Comments
water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	X	X	-	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√√	√	√	X	
Comments Summary	Option 4, would rely only on access from Barton, and Option 2 would both have a negative impact on SA objectives. Options 1 & 3 either a new junction or roundabout offer the most sustainable approaches, although this does depend on implementation and may have potentially different impacts on air quality and traffic congestion. Whilst Option 1 shows slightly better benefits in terms of urban renaissance and greater opportunities for integration; there are concerns over potential impacts on air pollution through possible congestion. Option 3 does use more land and will not link to other areas as well, but may be able to allow traffic to keep moving and therefore reduce potential impact on air quality. It does require further assessments to be undertaken on the impacts of Options 1 & 3 on traffic movements, possible congestion and effect on air quality.				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Bus services	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option (short term) Extension to bus services	Option 3 Preferred Option Revised or new bus service	Comments
SA Objectives	No change			
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	-	-	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	-	-	-	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	-	√	√	Provides greater opportunities for new and neighbouring residents to access facilities.
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion		√	√	Provides greater opportunities for new and neighbouring residents to access facilities.
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	-	-	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	-	√	√	Provides greater opportunities for new and neighbouring residents to access a range of facilities.
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	-	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	-	√	√	Provides greater opportunities for new and neighbouring residents to access a range of facilities
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	-	√	√	Promotes sustainable form of travel

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Bus services	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	No change	Preferred Option (short term) Extension to bus services	Preferred Option Revised or new bus service	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	-	√	√	Promotes sustainable form of travel
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	-	√	√	Promotes sustainable form of travel and greater access to countryside
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	-	√	√	Promotes sustainable form of travel
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-	-	-	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	-	-	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	√	√	Promotes greater opportunities for new and existing residents in neighbouring areas to access jobs.

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Bus services	Option 1	Option 2 Preferred Option (short term) Extension to bus services	Option 3 Preferred Option Revised or new bus service	Comments
SA Objectives	No change			
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas		√	√	Provision of housing and new facilities as part of this development proposal positively benefits the regeneration of this area.
Comments	Both Option 2 and 3 perform well against the sustainability objectives.			

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Cycle and pedestrian access	Option 1 Preferred Option (additional but secondary access) Access part of signal junction	Option 2 Crossing to Foxwell Drive	Option 3 Preferred Option Crossing to Stoke Place	Option 4 Crossing at Barton Lane	Comments
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	-	-	-	-	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√	√	√√	√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	-	-	-	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√	√	Encourages sustainable transport
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√	√	√	√	Promotes social inclusion
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	-	-	-	-	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√	√ X	√ X	√ X	Depends on implementation
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	Provides new links between Barton & Northway √√	√	Promotes historic link between Old Headington & the countryside √√	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	-	-	-	-	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	√	√	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Cycle and pedestrian access	Option 1 Preferred Option (additional but secondary access) Access part of signal junction	Option 2 Crossing to Foxwell Drive	Option 3 Preferred Option Crossing to Stoke Place	Option 4 Crossing at Barton Lane	Comments
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√	√	√	√	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	√	√	√	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	–	–	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	Provides greater access opportunities √√	√	Provides greater access opportunities √√	√	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	√√	√	√√	√	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	√ X	√ X	√ X	√ X	Depends on surface materials used.
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	–	–	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options					
Cycle and pedestrian access	Option 1 Preferred Option (additional but secondary access) Access part of signal junction	Option 2 Crossing to Foxwell Drive	Option 3 Preferred Option Crossing to Stoke Place	Option 4 Crossing at Barton Lane	Comments
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	-	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	-	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	√	√	All options make Barton more accessible from the rest of the city
Comments Summary	All options positively promote sustainable means of travel, encourage greater integration, and will promote a good urban design layout. It is to be hoped that more than one option would be implemented. Options 1 & 3 however appear to offer the most significant benefits in creating new and improved links to the surrounding areas, both existing settlements, Headington and Northway and extending opportunities to the countryside.				

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Innovative and responsive design	Option 1 Preferred Option Package of design principles	Option 2 'do nothing' Rely on Core Strategy design policies	Comments
SA Objectives			
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	–	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√√	√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	√	√	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√√	√	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	–	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	–	–	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√	√	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√√	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	–	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√	√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√	√	Both options should promote pedestrian and cycle movements
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	√	Both options should promote pedestrian and cycle movements
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options			
Innovative and responsive design	Option 1 Preferred Option Package of design principles	Option 2 'do nothing' Rely on Core Strategy design policies	Comments
SA Objectives			
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	√	√	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	–	–	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	√√	√	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	√√	√	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	√	√	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	–	–	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	√	√	
Comments Summary	Both options contain advice on urban design and the sustainable use of energy and materials. Option 1 however probably provides the more complete package of design policies which could be built on to offer site specific advice to promote the sustainable development of this site.		

Proposals by Ruskin College

The Ruskin proposals have been assessed according to the information provided in the Ruskin College Fields land promotion document. The land at Ruskin is not allocated for development in the Local Plan or the Core Strategy.

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Ruskin College Proposals	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Ruskin proposal	Smaller site	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	X√	X√	CS 11 Flooding: No development allowed in functional flood plain, other areas of land subject to PPS35 sequential and exceptions test. More detailed information required but then depends on implementation and application of policies.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	–	X√	X√	Policy CS18 requires high quality urban design. Depends on implementation The land promotion document provides an urban design and character context study.
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	–	√√	√	Policy CS24 requires min. 50% affordable housing. Policy CS23 requires a mix of housing size, type and tenure. Overall however large scheme will be required to deliver more affordable housing.
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	–	–	–	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	√√	√	Larger proposal will be required to provide more affordable housing (CS24).
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	X√	X√	X√	Limited information on housing mix to show impact on the capacity of the proposed new primary school at Barton to meet any additional need.
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	–	–	–	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	–	X√	√	Depends on implementation but smaller scheme has potential to integrate better with local area; whilst effects of larger scheme are difficult to assess.

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Ruskin College Proposals	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Ruskin proposal	Smaller site	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	X ✓	–	Depends on implementation but smaller scheme less likely to require new facilities; whereas impact of larger scheme will require more but given information provided difficult to assess impact. Policy CS17 sets out need for new services.
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	–	–	–	Depends on implementation and application of policies CS20 (Cultural) and CS21 (Green spaces, sport). Difficult to assess on basis of background information provided.
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	–	X X	X	Both schemes would potentially have an impact on air pollution, but the greatest coming from the larger scheme.
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	–	X X	X	Both schemes would potentially have an impact on air pollution, but the greatest coming from the larger scheme.
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	X X	X	Potentially greater impact from the larger scheme, but requires further detailed surveys to be undertaken to identify areas of biodiversity. The preliminary ecological appraisal shows that there is a range of wildlife habitats of local importance to biodiversity on site contributing to sustaining local biodiversity in the Headington and Marston areas.
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	X ✓	X ✓	Policy CS18 seeks to protect townscape character and promote urban design, requires detailed assessment to be undertaken to assess impact. Depends on implementation
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	–	X X	X	Both schemes will potentially generate additional traffic which could lead to traffic congestion; but larger scheme likely to have greater impact.
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	Depends on implementation but should be neutral.
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	Depends on implementation but should be neutral.

Table 5 - Predicting the effects of the options				
Ruskin College Proposals	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	'do nothing'	Ruskin proposal	Smaller site	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	-	-	Depends on implementation but should be neutral.
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-	-	-	Depends on implementation but should be neutral.
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-	-	-	Residential-led scheme no information on other uses and facilities provided at this stage.
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-	-	-	Residential-led scheme no information on other uses and facilities provided at this stage.
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-	No significant impact envisaged.
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-	-	-	Residential-led scheme no information on other uses and facilities provided at this stage.
Comments Summary	Option 1 (do nothing) assumes no development, since the site is not allocated through the Core Strategy or emerging Sites DPD. Whilst there may well be some benefits in retaining the site and protecting the countryside and its biodiversity this is difficult to assess in the absence of any detailed appraisals. Option 2 (original proposal) for a large residential development could potentially have significant negative impacts on sustainability, such as flooding, air pollution, climate change, biodiversity and traffic congestion. No detailed evidence has been provided to assess these potentially adverse impacts. Option 3 (small scheme) would still have some negative impacts, which would need to be explored through more detailed assessments.			

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for large scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	–	–	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	XX	√√ But potential rat-running through Old Headington	√√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	–	–	–	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	–	–	–	No evidence provided
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	–	–	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	–	–	–	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	–	–	–	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	X	X	√√	Option 3 offers greater potential for links to integrate communities
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	–	–	None proposed but would need to contribute to infrastructure through Section 106.
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	XX	XX	√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	XX	XX	XX	Impacts envisaged

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for large scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	XX	XX	XX	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	–	No supporting evidence on biodiversity to assess impact
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	√	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	XX	XX	XX	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	–	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the	–	–	–	

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for large scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
economic growth of Oxford				
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	–	–	–	
Comments Summary	Option 1 appears to have the greatest adverse impact. It could potentially cause road congestion, air pollution, and climate change on the surrounding local area (Northway). Option 2 generally has a similarly negative effect, which will not contribute to the integration of the development with the locality and has potentially adverse impacts. Option 3 offers some opportunity to integrate the scheme with Barton allowing access to existing services and potentially a good design. Further evidence on a range of sustainable matters is required to allow an informed assessment to be made on their potentially adverse impacts.			

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for smaller scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	–	–	–	
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	X	√	√	
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	–	–	–	
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	–	–	–	
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	–	–	–	
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	–	–	–	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	–	–	–	
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√	XX	√	
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	–	–	–	
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	X	XX	√	
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	X	X	X	
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate				

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for smaller scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	X	X	X	
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	–	–	–	
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	–	–	–	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	X	X	X	
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	–	–	–	
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	–	–	–	
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	–	–	–	
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	–	–	–	

Table 5 – Predicting the effects of the options				
Alternative vehicular accesses assessed for smaller scheme	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Comments
SA Objectives	Foxwell Drive	Left in left out access to A40	Link any new major junction to A40	
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	–	–	–	
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	–	–	–	
Comments Summary	Options 1 & 2 both have negative impacts, given the scale of the development it may well integrate better with Northway through Option 1. Option 2 however could prove to be difficult to integrate with the surrounding area and could be isolated with no access to local facilities. Option 3 does have some positive impacts by providing access to Barton, and creates opportunity a good layout and support a sustainable community. Further information however needs to be provided on the size, scale and location of any smaller proposal; together with evidence to support its impact to allow a detailed sustainability assessment to be made. The scale of the development alone would question the viability of Options 2 & 3.			

5.4. Evaluating the effects of the submissions policies (Tasks B4) and considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects of the Barton AAP (Task B5)

Under the ODPM's guidance on 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' 2005, having identified and described the likely effects of the Development Plan Document, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation of their significance. This includes assessing the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects, including secondary, cumulative, synergistic effects.

The Preferred Options Document, in considering the key aspects of future change, has in the majority of cases identified a Preferred Option that can be assessed. In some cases however a preferred option has not been identified, and is likely to emerge through the consultation process.

Table 6 below highlights the predicted effects identified earlier in the assessment, and the significance of those secondary / synergistic effects. It relates specifically to the land at Barton identified in the Core Strategy, which is the main area of future development.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√ the amount of development, principally housing could potentially increase the risk of flooding; through water run-off and in areas of flood risk	This depends on implementation. Allocations for development in AAP need to avoid areas of high flood risk, and minimise water run-off. The probability of adverse impact would then be low.	Impact difficult to reverse. Flooding needs to be fully taken into account in allocation or policies of AAP; and when planning application submitted.	Need to ensure development does not indirectly impact on Bayswater Brook and SSSI to the north-east of this site, given the brook serves Marston and the Cherwell Valley where there are high risk flood areas.	The restriction of development from land liable to flood; and therefore preferred approaches to create linear park, and SUDS programme of measures if fully implemented would significantly reduce risk of flooding. Overall effects therefore could range between √ X depending on implementation.	Preferred options include creation of linear park on area liable to flood, which is unsuitable for development. Together with set of responsive design principles, which include need for sustainable drainage measures.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√√ Proposals for new homes, Primary sch1 and local centre, retail and improved recreation and open space uses will positively contribute to urban renaissance. The criterion set out in the Preferred options together with the innovative and responsive guidelines should promote good design.	The City council are seeking a joint Venture partner to deliver the development of this site and achieve regeneration benefits for the area.	The impacts should be positive and long-lasting; and therefore their reversibility is not a significant issue.	The development of this site is expected to bring wider regeneration benefits to the local area, particularly Barton and Northway.	The preferred options for location of the local centre, school, school and design include principles to guide their location, layout and design. This potentially mitigates any adverse impacts.	The promotion of urban regeneration is likely to be positive and bring wider benefits to neighbouring areas.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	√√ The Preferred option will make a significant contribution towards the increase in affordable housing provision in Oxford.	Option 1 provides more social housing and a better mix. The Preferred option (2) provides less but more social rent and evidence suggests will be deliverable.	The shortage of affordable housing in Oxford has been a problem for many years. It has continued and is difficult to reverse with the impacts persisting. However the provision of new affordable housing as proposed in the Preferred option will make a significant contribution towards alleviating this problem.	The Preferred option does make a significant contribution towards affordable housing provision in the City. It is to be hoped through a good layout, design and accessibility to local areas, countryside and city as a whole this will encourage a balanced integrated community; that will have a positive impact on the local area.	No significant adverse impacts are envisaged the main effects do appear to be very positive.	The Preferred option for providing affordable housing offers less overall than option1 but appears to be the most likely to deliver affordable housing. It therefore still makes a significant contribution to meeting affordable housing provision within the City.
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√ The preferred options include a range of new land uses, affordable housing, primary school, local centre and open space provision should all positively contribute to the health and well-being of the new people living in the area and indeed those in the	Implementation with the City Council as landowner and a Joint Venture Partner offers a genuine prospect of this development being delivered.	The development of this site and its effects on the neighbouring areas of the city should bring lasting positive benefits.	The provision of new affordable housing, a local centre together with improved open space provision and new footpaths and cycle links should encourage a healthy lifestyle and potentially reduce the demands on healthcare facilities.	Given the positive nature of the impacts no significant mitigation measures are considered to be necessary.	The overall effect of the Preferred options should be positive and improve the health and well-being of people.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
	immediate locality.					
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√ The preferred options include a range of new land uses, affordable housing, primary school, local centre and open space provision. These should all positively contribute to reducing poverty and social exclusion for people living in the area and those in the immediate locality.	Implementation with the City Council as landowner and a Joint Venture Partner offers a genuine prospect of this development being delivered.	The provision of these facilities should have long-lasting benefits for people who will live in this area, and those in the immediate locality.	Reducing poverty and social exclusion is likely to positively improve the cohesion of a community and promote a sense of well being.	Given the positive nature of the impacts no significant mitigation measures are considered to be unnecessary.	Overall effect likely to be positive.
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√ The Preferred options include the provision of a new primary school, which has positive benefits in meeting the needs of the local community. These facilities offer opportunity for dual use to allow adults to attend classes for adult learning.	The delivery of a new primary school on this site is a key part of the infrastructure to be provided by the Joint Venture Partnership.	The provision of a new school should be provided as part of this development; otherwise it will be difficult to achieve retrospectively.	Adequate provision of school facilities even at an early age is essential to ensure that young people are given the best opportunities to learn with good teacher / pupil ratios within proper facilities. Since this will ultimately impact on future employment opportunities.	Cost of provision could be considerable, so to improve viability of scheme a possible mitigation could be to consider the timing of the provision in relation to the phasing of the development. This would however be dependent on the capacity existing schools in the area.	Overall effect is likely to be positive, but clearly provision is essential to serve increase in population.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	√ The Preferred options include a package of measures to promote innovative and responsive design. Two key principles 3 & 4 encourage safe attractive layouts and active street frontages, and treatment of public spaces. The provision of affordable housing, local centre as part of the regeneration programme should contribute to reducing poverty and social exclusion which should potentially reduce crime.	Good design will make a contribution towards promoting a safer environment. The wider regeneration benefits that are brought by the other Preferred options, such as the provision of affordable housing should contribute towards reducing poverty and social exclusion should impact on underlying causes of crime.	Changing design that allows for anti-social behaviour is difficult to reverse retrospectively. The provision of affordable housing and new facilities through urban renaissance will bring long-term benefits, and therefore is positive and reversibility of these aspects is not an issue.	Regeneration through the Preferred options should have a positive effect on neighbouring areas such as Barton and Northway by improving access to facilities and reducing crime.	Design principles should improve layouts and public areas, and regeneration of area should contribute to achieving this objective.	Overall effects of urban regeneration should be positive.
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√√ The Preferred options as a package of measures includes affordable housing, local centre, and open space provision should positively contribute towards the creation of a sustainable and	Implementation with the City Council as landowner and a Joint Venture Partner offers a genuine prospect of this development being delivered; and working with other agencies should	The impacts will hopefully be long-lasting. As they are expected to be positive reversibility is not a significant issue.	The regeneration of this site is considered to have positive benefits for the neighbouring areas such as Barton and Northway.	Given the positive impacts of the Preferred options no mitigation measures are considered necessary.	Overall effect is likely to be positive.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
	vibrant community.	ensure positive regeneration benefits are realised.				
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√ The Preferred options as a package of measures includes a primary school, local centre with retail provision which should have a positive impact.	Implementation with the City Council as landowner and a Joint Venture Partner offers a genuine prospect of this development being delivered; and working with other agencies should ensure positive regeneration benefits are realised.	It is important to ensure that the provision of these new facilities meets the needs of the new residents and provided at the same time as the development. If inadequate provision is made it is difficult to reverse later.	If the provision of facilities is inadequate it will increase the need for people to travel and could potentially increase traffic movements. This may restrict access to facilities for old people, less mobile, and those on lower incomes.	The impacts are likely to be positive, subject to assessment of need and land allocation.	The AAP needs to be supported by evidence to show the level of need for services and facilities; and sufficient land made available to accommodate these uses. Overall likely to be positive but does depend to a degree on implementation.
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√ The Preferred options include a local centre and primary school, which could include dual-use for culture / leisure. Provision includes recreation ground, allotments and creation of linear park.	Implementation with the City Council as landowner and a Joint Venture Partner offers a genuine prospect of this development being delivered; and working with other agencies should ensure positive regeneration benefits.	If open space is developed it is unlikely to return to its previous use.	Culture, leisure, recreation, and open space uses will in practise serve the local area, such as Barton and Northway. This has benefits in making some facilities more viable, but could potentially encourage more traffic movements.	The impacts are generally positive in the new facilities provided, but their wider dual-use should be encouraged to achieve greater benefits. Use of open space should be protected if possible or adequately replaced elsewhere.	Existing open space should be protected or adequate replacement made elsewhere on the development site. Overall effect likely to be positive but does depend on implementation.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	X√ The options promote sustainable travel through better bus routes, improved cycle and pedestrian access together with physical road improvements, such as a new junction and slower traffic speeds on A40. Design principles include sustainable construction methods. These measures should improve air quality, but some impacts such as congestion from slow traffic speeds need further assessment.	The implementation of these options will be taken forward through the Joint Venture Partnership working with other agencies such as the Local Highway Authority and Bus companies to deliver this package of measures. The City Council as Local Planning Authority also have control over the content and delivery of these improvements through the planning process. The development could however result in an increase in traffic in the area, which could impact on air quality.	To improve air quality retrospectively is difficult, but poor air quality can be improved as green technology advances, such as reductions in car emissions.	Poor air quality can have significant impacts on health.	Assessments are required to show the impact on air quality of physical transport improvement options, since there is potential for some negative impacts.	Detailed assessments should be carried out on the 'hard' transport options, particularly the impact on air quality of a new junction on the A40. Whilst options show some positive impacts from improvements to sustainable travel; there is potential for some negative impacts that require mitigation.
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure	√ The Preferred options include the principles of innovative and responsive design; which promote prudent use of	It is inevitable that new developments will increase the use of natural resources, so measures should be used to minimise their use and	Global warming is considered to have long term impacts on climate change, and is felt to be irreversible.	Construction and management of buildings can have global impacts.	The mitigation relies on the implementation of the principles of innovative and responsive design.	The innovative and responsive design principles seek to promote best practise to meet efficient use of resources and meet

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	natural resources.	promote renewable resources if possible.				energy efficient and low carbon targets. Overall should be positive but it does depend on the implementation of these principles.
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	√ The Preferred options include the creation of a linear park at Bayswater Brook, and the protection and or provision of recreation ground and allotments.	There are positive options in protecting and creating a linear park, but other options, such as the allotments ground has the potential to result in the loss of existing areas of biodiversity.	If development takes place it is difficult to reverse the adverse impacts since the space is lost and the creation of new habitats cannot be secured by planning controls.	The treatment of the development site could impact on the rest of Bayswater Brook. The creation of new accesses to the open countryside should be considered in the context of the nearby SSSI.	The mitigation requires the protection and enhancement of Baywater Brook; together with a programme for its implementation. Further studies on impact on biodiversity needed.	An assessment has shown that some features within the site merit retention, enhancement or restoration. This includes Bayswater Brook. Further advice on the preferred biodiversity approach should be provided. Overall full implementation of preferred approach required to avoid adverse impact on biodiversity.
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's	√ The Preferred options seek to create a linear park protecting Bayswater Brook area , promote greater cycle and	These are generally options, which will have a positive impact in encouraging greater access to the	If the development takes place without these pedestrian and cycle links allocated and properly integrated	The creation of a new linear park, pedestrian and cycle routes within the AAP and their use by wider area	Given the positive nature of these impacts, mitigation relies on implementation and need to protect	Over impacts should be positive but need to ensure proper integration of preferred routes within future

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
countryside and historic environment	pedestrian routes, which link to the countryside and historic environment Headington. The Design principles encourage permeability and greater accessibility.	countryside.	into the scheme; it is difficult to fit around the new buildings.	could add to the pressure on the nearby SSS1.	routes to ensure integration within masterplanning.	masterplanning of sites.
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car /lorry	X/ The Preferred options include the formation of a new junction and lower speeds along A40; together with cycle and pedestrian measures. Whilst these have potentially positive impacts further work is required to show the impact on potential congestion from the new junction. The provision of local facilities and improvements to the bus service is a sustainable approach which reduces the need to travel by car.	The implementation of these transport measures relies on these being taken forward through the Joint venture partnership working with relevant agencies, such as Local Highway Authority. The impacts of the lower speeds along the A40 together with the relationship to the new junction requires further assessments of traffic levels and congestion to assess potential pollution impacts.	Once the new access arrangements are implemented it is difficult to reverse any adverse impacts that may result. The transport infrastructure should be planned as part of a network of links comprising new vehicular access, cycle and pedestrian points.	The transport options for this site could potentially have significant impacts on the City's transport network particularly given the importance of its location adjacent to the A40 and the Shotover roundabout. The A40 provides an important role as part of the City's Ring Road and heavily used by through traffic passing to and from the M40.	There is a need for further assessments of the potential negative impact of congestion from new junction and slower traffic speeds on air pollution.	Whilst the options generally support sustainable travel solutions, it is important to ensure that further assessments are undertaken to ensure that any congestion caused through the new junction and slower traffic speeds does not cause any negative impacts on air pollution.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
Objective 16: to sustainably use natural resources	X√ The preferred options include innovation and responsive design, which seek to use best practise to ensure prudent use of natural resources.	This development will inevitably involve the use of significant quantities of natural resources and energy; so there will be some negative impacts.	Impacts on non-renewable resources are very difficult and often impossible to reverse. Sustainable use of renewable natural resources has no lasting impact.	Construction and management of buildings can have global impacts.	Mitigation through implementation of best practise set out in the innovation and responsive design principles.	Whilst overall there would be potentially negative impacts; these could reasonably be mitigated through best practice with innovation and responsive design principles.
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	- The development of this site will include new housing development, together with affordable housing, primary school, and local centre with associated facilities. This will inevitably generate some additional waste requirements.	New waste will be generated from this development.	The disposal of waste in landfill causes greenhouse gases, and potential for contamination is long-lasting.		Through the implementation of appropriate management measures the impact can be controlled.	Overall whilst waste is inevitable from this development through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures it can reasonably be managed to a point where its impact would be neutral.
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	X√ The Preferred options include the protection of Bayswater Brook and its enhancement. The impact of the options for recreation ground and allotments, will depend on implementation.	New developments can inevitably impact on water and soil quality so early consideration of these impacts is required. Needs support and commitment from Joint Venture	The prospects of reversing pollution vary considerably depending on the problems involved.	Remediating contaminated sites can have the secondary effect of preventing the spread of contamination.	Mitigation would rely on protection and enhancement of Bayswater Brook, and principles set out in innovation and responsive design; promoting best practise including SUD's.	Overall effects should be neutral but depends on implementation.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
		Partnership to manage impacts.				
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	X√ The Preferred options include Innovative and responsive design, which promotes the prudent use of natural resources. This encourages best practice in energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon-energy.	New developments can provide opportunities to respond to energy efficiency. It inevitably depends on implementation.	It is more costly and often there are few planning powers requiring energy efficiency measures or renewable energy schemes to be applied retrospectively.	Large schemes such as this offer potential for energy efficient initiatives to generate energy from renewable sources. The benefits of such schemes can be extended to cover neighbouring areas.	Mitigation would be in the form of an effective implementation of the innovative and responsive design principles.	The impact is dependent on implementation, and the response to energy efficiency.
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	- The Preferred options include a new primary school and a local centre, which could provide the opportunity for dual-use facilities	New developments could provide opportunities for dual-use facilities to be used to train local people	The opportunities for dual-use are best explored with an early commitment to the prospect; but it is potentially reverseable.	Wider funding for school opening times and or training budgets may impact prospects of these opportunities being realised.	No significant negative impacts but realising opportunities depends on pursuing dual use approach, secure by a legal agreement.	Overall effect likely to be neutral.
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√ Preferred options include a new primary school, and local centre with some retail facilities. These offer potential job prospects for local people, together with dual-use training prospects. The new	The prospects of these new developments coming forward are high given the commitment from the Joint Venture Partners and the support of other agencies.	The new developments need to be incorporated within the package of uses, and land allocated accordingly. Not easy to add on at a later stage if land not allocated or	Economic climate generally makes regeneration projects more difficult with few Government grants available. But could potentially bring wider benefits to the surrounding area.	Given positive impacts mitigation measures not necessary.	Overall effect is positive but does depend to a degree on implementation.

Table 6 – Tasks B4 and B5						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/Overall Effects
	housing developments allow opportunity for more people to work from home.		funding provided.			
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	- Given this is a residential-led development the contribution towards sustaining economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford is very limited; with only a neutral impact					Given this is a residential-led development the contribution towards sustaining economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford is very limited; with only a neutral impact.
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas.	√ The Preferred options include a range of development proposals that will contribute significantly to urban regeneration. Such as affordable housing, primary school, local centre, recreation and open space; together with improved accessibility.	The Joint Venture Partnership approach provides a good prospect of delivery	It is important to ensure that the provision of these new facilities meets the needs of the new residents and provided at the same time as the development. If inadequate provision is made it is difficult to reverse later.	If the provision of all the infrastructure and facilities is inadequate it will increase the need for people to travel and could potentially increase traffic movements. This may restrict access to facilities for old people, less mobile, and those on lower incomes.	The impacts are likely to be positive, subject to assessment of need and land allocation.	The AAP needs to be supported by evidence to show the level of need for services and facilities; and sufficient land made available to accommodate these uses. Overall likely to be positive but does depend to a degree on implementation.

Table 7: Ruskin College

The following table highlights the predicted effects identified earlier in the assessment, and the significance of those secondary / synergistic effects. It relates specifically to the Ruskin College Fields. The Ruskin College proposal (Option 2) is assessed in the first section of the table for each different objective, and the smaller site option is assessed in the second section of each different objective.

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√ A large development on a green field site could increase the risk of flooding.	Depends on implementation	A large residential development on some 3.5 ha would have a lasting impact on the nature of the soil in the plot.	Could potentially increase the risk of flooding in neighbouring areas.	A detailed flood risk study is needed to assess the flooding risk. Incorporation of SUDS in the development. Porous surfaces for pavements. Some possible mitigation measures are mentioned in the land promotion document: additional tree planting could contribute to reducing the risk of flooding, enhancement of the natural drainage line down to the pond on the site	The likeliness of the proposed mitigation measures would depend on the state of the economy at the time the site is developed (porous surfaces for pavements are more expensive than traditional surfaces).
	X√ A small development on a green field site could have a negative impact on the risk of flooding, although to a smaller scale		A small residential development to the North-west of the site would have a lasting impact on the nature of the soil in this part of the plot.	Could potentially increase the risk of flooding in neighbouring areas, although on a smaller scale		

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	X√ A large development could encourage urban renaissance. However in terms of access, Option 1 (access through Foxwell Drive only) for vehicular access would have a very negative impact on urban renaissance objectives. At this stage, there is not enough information to assess this option against Objective 2.	More detailed information and plans are needed to anticipate on the frequency and probability of the two options in terms of urban renaissance.	More detailed information and plans are needed to anticipate on the duration and reversibility of the two options in terms of urban renaissance.	Depending on more detailed plans and implementation, the development could bring wider regeneration benefits to Northway.	More detailed information and plans would provide a much needed urban renaissance framework, with details on land use, design and layout.	Having facades facing onto the A40 would reinforce the boulevard-like character of the road.
	X√ A small development could encourage urban renaissance. However in terms of access, Option 1 (access through Foxwell Drive only) for vehicular access would have a negative impact on urban renaissance					

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
	objectives. At this stage, there is not enough information to assess this option against Objective 2.					
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	√√ A large development would make a significant contribution towards the increase in affordable housing provision in Oxford.	The proportion of affordable housing on this site will depend on the state of the economy and the financial resources of relevant funding organisation.	The provision of around 200 dwellings, among which 50% would be affordable (in line with the Core Strategy) is likely to make a significant contribution towards alleviating Oxford's shortage of affordable housing	Depending on future more detailed plans and implementation, both options could have a positive impact on the local area and create a balanced integrated community.		The proportion of 50% affordable housing for the development would depend on the state of the economy and may need to be reduced to ensure the scheme's viability.
	√ A small development would make a contribution towards the increase in affordable housing provision in Oxford.	The proportion of affordable housing could be lower to ensure the scheme's viability	A smaller site would still contribute towards Oxford's provision of affordable housing			
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in	- The 2 options are likely to have no impact on the health and well-					

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
health	being of the population					
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	√√ A large development would provide 50% affordable housing (in line with the Core Strategy), around 90 dwellings. This would contribute to reduce poverty and social exclusion.	The proportion of affordable housing on this site will depend on the state of the economy and the financial resources of relevant funding organisation.	The 2 options would deliver some affordable housing and would have a durable impact in terms of the amount of affordable housing available in Oxford, with the larger scheme providing more of it.			
	√ A small development would provide some affordable housing, although less than in Option 2. This would still contribute to reduce poverty and social exclusion.	The proportion of affordable housing could be lower to ensure the scheme's viability				
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for	X√ Larger scheme has potential to impact on the need for additional school		School provision needs to be planned for at an early stage and funding provided.	Secondary impact on capacity of existing new school	Ruskin College can provide educational opportunities for residents of the new development and of	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	places.				neighbouring areas.	
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	- The 2 options are likely to have no significant impact in terms of reducing crime and the fear of crime					
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	X√ A large development has potential to create a sustainable community. However, due to its size, it could also create tensions with neighbouring communities. More information is needed to assess this option against Objective 8. √ As small residential development could create a sustainable community.	More detailed information and plans are needed to anticipate on the frequency and probability of the two options in terms of creating and sustaining vibrant communities. The potential positive outcome depends on how the site is implemented.	More detailed information and plans are needed to anticipate on the duration and reversibility of the two options in terms of creating and sustaining vibrant communities.	Depending on more detailed plans and implementation, the development could bring wider benefits to Northway, but it could also have a negative impact on neighbouring areas.	More detailed information and plans would provide a framework to ensure that the development create and sustain vibrant communities.	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
	However, more information is needed to assess this option against Objective 8.					
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	X√ A large housing development could provide some essential services and facilities. However at this stage, there is not enough information to assess this option against Objective 9.	More detailed information and plans are needed to anticipate on the frequency and probability of the two options in terms of providing accessible essential services and facilities		If the provision of facilities is inadequate it will increase the need for people to travel and could potentially increase traffic movements.	There is a need for a detailed study to show the level of need for services and facilities.	
	-					
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	-					More detailed plans are needed to assess the proposals' impacts against Objective 10.
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	XX At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to promote sustainable travel. A large	The negative impact of the proposed development on air pollution depends on how the site is implemented	Increased air pollution is likely to last. However, depending on the improvements in green technology, level of car emissions could be	Poor air quality can have significant adverse impacts on health.	There is a need for detailed assessments on the effects of increased car traffic and its impacts in terms of air pollution. A possible mitigation measure would be	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
	<p>development on this site is likely to significantly increase car traffic and hence air pollution in the area. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to have a significant negative impact on air pollution.</p> <p>X At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to promote sustainable travel. A small development on this site is likely to increase car traffic and hence air pollution in the area. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to have a negative impact on air pollution.</p>		reduced and limit the amount of pollution released in the air.		to provide a clear public transport strategy for the site and encourage other modes of transport than the private car.	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	XX At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. A large development on this site is likely to significantly increase the emission of greenhouse gases. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to significantly increase the emission of greenhouse gases.	The negative impact of the proposed development in terms of greenhouse gases depends on how the site is implemented	Global warming is a complex long-term change to our climate and is thought to be irreversible for a long period of time.	Construction and management of buildings can impact significantly in terms of emissions of greenhouse gases, thus contributing to climate change.	Proposals by Ruskin College need to be more detailed and provide a clear strategy addressing the different means of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, including transport strategy and building design.	The likeliness of the proposed mitigation measures would depend on the state of the economy at the time the site is developed (high quality 'greener' materials for construction tend to be more expensive).
	X At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. A small					

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
	development on this site is likely to increase the emission of greenhouse gases. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to increase the emission of greenhouse gases.					
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	XX A large development on this greenfield site is likely to have a significant negative impact on existing biodiversity.		A large residential development on some 3.5 ha would have a lasting impact on biodiversity on the plot.	Both options could have a negative impact on existing biodiversity in neighbouring areas.	More detailed biodiversity assessments of the site are needed in order to study the potential impact of development on biodiversity.	Additional tree planting is mentioned in the land promotion document, as well as the diversification of nature species.
	X A small development on this greenfield site is likely to have a negative impact on existing biodiversity.		A small residential development to the North-west of the site would have a lasting impact on biodiversity in this part of the plot.			
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's	X√ Both options have the potential to make the countryside	Depends on implementation		Depending on how the site is implemented, the development could improve or degrade	Proposals by Ruskin College need to be more detailed and provide a clear strategy addressing	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
countryside and historic environment	accessible to local residents, but could also have the reversed effect.			the access to the countryside for residents of neighbouring areas.	the protection, enhancement and accessibility of the countryside.	
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	XX At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to promote sustainable travel. A large development on this site is likely to significantly increase car traffic in the area. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to significantly increase congestion and pollution.		Increased pollution is likely to last. However, depending on the improvements in green technology, level of car emissions could be reduced and limit the amount of pollution released in the air.	Access from the A40: Due to the nature of Oxford's ring road, increased road congestion around the site is likely to have an impact on through traffic passing to and from the M40.	There is a need for detailed assessments on the effects of increased car traffic and its impacts in terms of road congestion and pollution. A possible mitigation measure would be to provide a clear public transport strategy for the site and encourage other modes of transport than the private car.	

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
	X At this stage, proposals by Ruskin College do not provide a strategy to promote sustainable travel. A small development on this site is likely to increase car traffic in the area. All of the different options for vehicular accesses are likely to increase congestion and pollution.					
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	-					
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-					
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and	-					

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management						
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	-					
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	-					
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	-					
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-					

Table 7 – Task B4 and B5 for Ruskin						
SA objectives	Main predicted effects (Task B3)	Probability/frequency	Duration/reversibility	Secondary/Synergistic effects	Proposed mitigation measures	Comments
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	-					

5.5. Cumulative/ indirect effects of the preferred options for Barton and the Ruskin proposals

Table 8 – Cumulative/indirect effects of the submission policies of the preferred options for Barton

SA objectives	Preferred Options													
	New primary school	Affordable housing	Local centre	Retail uses No Preferred Option	Recreation grounds No Preferred Option	Allotments	Bayswater Brook	A40	Secondary access No Preferred Option	Main access	Bus services	Cycle and pedestrian access	Innovative & responsive design	Cumulative impacts
Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	X√	X√	X√			X√	√	-		-	-	-	-	X√
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	√√	√	√√			√	√√	√√		√√	-	√√	√√	√√
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	-	√	-			√	-	√√		-	-	-	√	√
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	√	√	√			-	√√	√		-	√	√	√√	√
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	√	√			-	-	√√		-	√	√	-	√
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	√√	-	√			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	√
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	-	√ X	√			-	√	-		-	-	√ X	√	√
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	√√	√	√√			√	√√	√√		√√	√	√√	√√	√√
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	√√	-	√√			-	-	√		-	-	-	-	√√
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	√√	-	√			√	√√	√		√	√	√	√	√

Table 8 – Cumulative/indirect effects of the submission policies of the preferred options for Barton

SA objectives	Preferred Options													
	New primary school	Affordable housing	Local centre	Retail uses No Preferred Option	Recreation grounds No Preferred Option	Allotments	Bayswater Brook	A40	Secondary access No Preferred Option	Main access	Bus services	Cycle and pedestrian access	Innovative & responsive design	Cumulative impacts
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	√	-	√√			-	-	√√		√ X	√	√	√	√
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	√	X√	√√			-	-	√		√√	√	√	√	√
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	-	-	-			X√	√√	-		-	-	-	-	√
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	√	-	-			-	√√	-		√√	√	√√	√	√√
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car /lorry	√	-	√√			-	√	√√		√ X	√	√√	-	√
Objective 16: to sustainably use natural resources	-	-	-			X	√	-		-	-	-	√√	√
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	-	-	-			X√	√√	-		-	-	√ X	√√	√

Table 8 – Cumulative/indirect effects of the submission policies of the preferred options for Barton

SA objectives	Preferred Options													
	New primary school	Affordable housing	Local centre	Retail uses No Preferred Option	Recreation grounds No Preferred Option	Allotments	Bayswater Brook	A40	Secondary access No Preferred Option	Main access	Bus services	Cycle and pedestrian access	Innovative & responsive design	Cumulative impacts
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	√	-	√			-	-	-		-	-	-	√	√
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	√	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	√
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	√	√	√			-	-	-		-	√	-	-	√
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas.	√	√	√			-	-	-		√√	√	√	√	√
Summary: Overall, the Preferred Options perform well for all sustainability objectives. However, the impact of development on the risk of flooding requires more attention.														

Table 9 – Cumulative/indirect effects of the submission policies of the preferred options for Barton and the Ruskin proposals

Objective 1: to reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	No significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 2: to encourage urban renaissance by improving efficiency in land use, design and layout	One of the main objectives of the Preferred Options for Barton is to transform the A40 into a street with new frontages and lower speeds, creating a boulevard-like character. The nature and quality of design and specifically of street frontages on both sides of the A40 will impact on the overall success of the development.
Objective 3: to meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home	The total amount of affordable housing will depend on the total amount of houses being built on the 2 sites.
Objective 4: to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	The Ruskin development would benefit from new facilities being made available in the new development in Barton (The Preferred Options document does identify the need for additional facilities). Such facilities could be shared with the Ruskin development, however this depend on the existence of a shared junction between the two developments. If there is no such shared junction, the Ruskin development would not benefit much from the new health facilities.
Objective 5: to reduce poverty and social exclusion	The Ruskin development would benefit from the new facilities and local shops which will be built on the Barton side, however this depends on the existence of a shared junction between the two developments.
Objective 6: to raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	Depending on its size, the Ruskin development could impact on the new primary school on the Barton side. This could create a capacity issue for the school. More information is needed on the Ruskin potential development in terms of the amount of family accommodation and mix of units on site. When deciding on the school maximum capacity, the Ruskin development will need to be taken into consideration.
Objective 7: to reduce crime and the fear of crime	No significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 8: to create and sustain vibrant communities	A large development at Ruskin would help integrate the new development at Barton with the rest of the city. Depending on implementation and the existence of a shared junction, it would help change the character of the A40 and would attenuate its barrier effect. In the case of a small development at Ruskin, no significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 9: to provide accessible essential services and facilities	The Ruskin development would benefit from new services and facilities being made available in the new development in Barton (The Preferred Options document does identify the need for additional facilities). Such facilities and essential services could be shared with the Ruskin development, however this depend on the existence of a shared junction between the two developments. If there is no such shared junction, the Ruskin development would not benefit much from the new facilities.

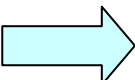
Objective 10: to make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily accessible	The Ruskin development would benefit from existing and new opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation at Barton, however this depend on the existence of a shared junction between the two developments. If there is no such shared junction, the Ruskin development would not benefit much from these opportunities.
Objective 11: to reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	When combined, the Barton and Ruskin development would have a greater potential for a negative impact on air quality.
Objective 12: to address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, and ensure Oxford is prepared for associated impacts	The Ruskin development, depending on how it is implemented, could potentially have a negative impact on the whole AAP in terms of emissions of greenhouse gases. Contrary to the preferred options document for Barton, which sets out principles of innovative and responsive design to encourage a prudent use of natural resources, the Ruskin land promotion document does not provide information on this topic. More information is needed for Ruskin on measures which could be implemented to address the causes of climate change.
Objective 13: to conserve and enhance Oxford's biodiversity	The Ruskin development, depending on how it is implemented, could potentially have a negative impact on the whole AAP in terms of biodiversity. Contrary to the preferred options document for Barton, which sets out a clear biodiversity strategy with measures such as the creation of a linear park along Bayswater Brook, the Ruskin land promotion document does not provide enough information on this topic. More information is needed for Ruskin on measures which could be implemented to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
Objective 14: to protect and enhance and make accessible for enjoyment Oxford's countryside and historic environment	A large development at Ruskin would help integrate the new development at Barton with the rest of the city, and hence make the countryside more accessible to local residents in Northway for example. The Ruskin development could also have a positive effect in making Ruskin College more accessible to local residents in Barton. Depending on implementation and the existence of a shared junction, it would help change the character of the A40, attenuate its barrier effect and encourage movement between the two communities. In the case of a small development at Ruskin, no significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 15: to reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, shortening length and duration of journeys and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	The Ruskin development, depending on how it is implemented, could potentially have a negative impact on the whole AAP in terms of road congestion and pollution levels. Contrary to the preferred options document for Barton, which presents a clear strategy to encourage residents to travel by other means than by car, the Ruskin land promotion document does not provide information on this topic. More information is needed for Ruskin on measures which could be implemented to address this issue.
Objective 16: to use natural resources sustainably	The two developments will inevitably involve the use of significant quantities of natural resources and energy; so there will be some negative impacts. However, these can be mitigated through best practice with innovation and responsive design principles.
Objective 17: to reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	The greater the number of dwellings are built on the two sites, the more waste will be produced. However through appropriate management measures, the impact can be controlled.

Objective 18: to maintain and improve water and soil quality and to achieve sustainable water and soil resource management	No significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 19: to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in Oxford	There could be an opportunity for the two sites to share green energy. This would allow for more opportunities for renewable energy initiatives. The Ruskin development could benefit from such an arrangement, as at this stage, there is no strategy for renewable energy for this site.
Objective 20: to develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	The Ruskin development would benefit from the new school which will be built on the Barton side, however this depends on the existence of a shared junction between the two developments.
Objective 21: to ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of Oxford	The more houses are built, the more opportunities there are for people to work from home.
Objective 22: to sustain economic growth and competitiveness across Oxford	No significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
Objective 23: to stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	A large development at Ruskin would help integrate the new development at Barton and the existing community with the rest of the city. Depending on implementation and the existence of a shared junction, it would help change the character of the A40, attenuate its barrier effect and encourage movement between the two communities. In the case of a small development at Ruskin, no significant cumulative impacts have been identified.
The cumulative effects of the Preferred options for the land at Barton together with possible proposals at Ruskin would have greater negative impacts on for example air quality, climate change, biodiversity, waste management and natural resources. These aspects could however largely be mitigated through the implementation of the preferred options for the land at Barton. Other aspects such as road congestion and pollution will however continue to be a potentially negative impact, which will require further detailed assessments. The Ruskin proposals are not underpinned by a comparable evidence base and therefore will continue to have a negative impact. There are potentially positive effects, which could include more affordable housing, shared green energy schemes, and the design of street frontages. However this will depend particularly on how the Ruskin scheme is developed. The Ruskin proposal will benefit significantly from the development of the Barton site, through the potential to share new facilities such as a primary school and a local centre; but this could only be realised through the creation of a new shared junction on the A40.	

6. Next steps in AAP and SA production

The Barton AAP Preferred Options document and the SA will be consulted on for a period of six weeks. Oxford City Council will then consider the responses to the preferred options consultation and produce their submission AAP. Submission of the Barton AAP to the Secretary of State will be followed by an examination before it can be adopted. Any significant changes made during these stages will need to be subject to further sustainability appraisal prior to adoption.

The next steps of the SA and associated steps of the Barton AAP development are detailed below in Table 9.

Table 10 – Next steps in AAP and SA production			
ODPM Stage	Sustainability Appraisal Stages	Links to the Area Action Plan	
 We are here Stage D: Consulting on the AAP Preferred Options document and the Sustainability Report	D1	Consultation on the Sustainability Report	Undertaken at the same time as formal consultation on the Barton AAP Preferred Options document
	D2	Appraise any significant changes to the AAP following consultation and examination	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the AAP for submission and following examination
	D3	Produce an adoption statement to accompany the adopted AAP outlining how findings of the SA have been taken into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into it.	Undertaken in conjunction with finalisation of the AAP prior to adoption
Stage E1: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Barton AAP	E1 & E2	Undertake monitoring of significant effects arising from the AAP and respond to adverse effects	Undertaken after the AAP has been adopted

As the final AAP is prepared, the final SA will be prepared, including safeguarding and optimisation of beneficial effects, and mitigation and monitoring of negative effects.

