



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SCOPING REPORT

CONSULTATION VERSION

July 2015

- 1. INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY**
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1 INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Neighbourhood Plans

The Localism Act, which received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011, introduced new rights and powers to allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans.

Neighbourhood development plans or orders do not take effect unless there is a majority of support in a referendum of the neighbourhood.

They also have to meet a number of conditions before they can be put to a community referendum and legally come into force. These conditions are to ensure plans are legally compliant and take account of wider policy considerations (e.g. national policy)

Conditions are:

- they must have regard to national planning policy
- they must be in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan for the local area (i.e. such as in a core strategy)
- They must be compatible with EU obligations and human rights requirements.

The development plan in South Oxfordshire consists of:

- South Oxfordshire Core Strategy 2012
- Saved policies of the Local Plan 2011 (2006)

In April 2014 a document called the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (or SHMA) was published providing updated housing need figures across Oxfordshire to 2031. The document identified that South Oxfordshire could need up to additional 5,900 homes on top of the number already allocated. This has meant that South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has needed to review their existing plan so that it looks ahead to 2031.

1.2 Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA) / Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

SEA is a requirement of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

SODC carried out a screening of the scope of the Chalgrove Neighbourhood Plan (CNDP) and published the screening opinion on 4 November 2014, which determined under Section 9 of the Regulations, and in consultation with Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency, that the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, and therefore that a full strategic environmental assessment is required.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) differs from the Sustainability Environmental Assessment (SEA) in that in addition to the environment the SA is also an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan. Since 2001, sustainability appraisals have had to be in conformity with the EU directive on strategic environmental assessment.

The CNDP are required to carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), however it has been decided to carry out a full Sustainability Appraisal as this helps to demonstrate how the plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.

The development of the CNDP will be informed by a Sustainability Appraisal which fulfils the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and be compliant with

- the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) March 2012,
- Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 637 Town and Country Planning, England,
- The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
- Localism Act 2011.

The sustainability assessment will act as a check to ensure the best options are selected in terms of economic, environmental and social considerations.

This Scoping Report establishes a baseline from which we can begin to assess what the CNDP should contain, based on consultation with the community and meeting the requirement to support the strategic objectives of the South Oxfordshire District Council's adopted Core Strategy 2027 and the National Planning Policy framework (NPPF).

It also discusses the policy context within which the CNDP is being prepared, and how the impacts of the CNDP might be appraised in the future.

The flowchart on the following page shows the main stages in neighbourhood plan preparation and sustainability appraisal. This scoping report represents the first stage of the SA/SEA process. For our purposes we are using the sustainability context with the specific dimensions of social, economic and environment aspects. Many of these aspects are systemically interconnected.

Strategic environmental assessment process

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

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the strategic environmental assessment framework
- 5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the strategic environmental assessment**

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

1. Test the neighbourhood plan objectives against the strategic environmental assessment framework
2. Develop the neighbourhood plan options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the neighbourhood plan and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the neighbourhood plan

Stage C: Prepare the Environmental Report

Stage D: Publish and consult the consultation bodies and the public on the environmental report

Stage E: Post making reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the neighbourhood plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

Neighbourhood plan preparation

Following Local planning authority screening determination

Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage C: Prepare the pre-submission neighbourhood plan

Pre-submission publicity and consultation on the neighbourhood plan

Submit draft neighbourhood plan to local planning authority

Local planning authority publicises and invites representations on the neighbourhood plan and makes all submission documents available

Neighbourhood plan sent for examination along with submission documents

Referendum

Neighbourhood plan made

Monitoring

Monitor and report on the implementation of the neighbourhood plan

1.3 Chalgrove Neighbourhood Development Plan (CNDP)

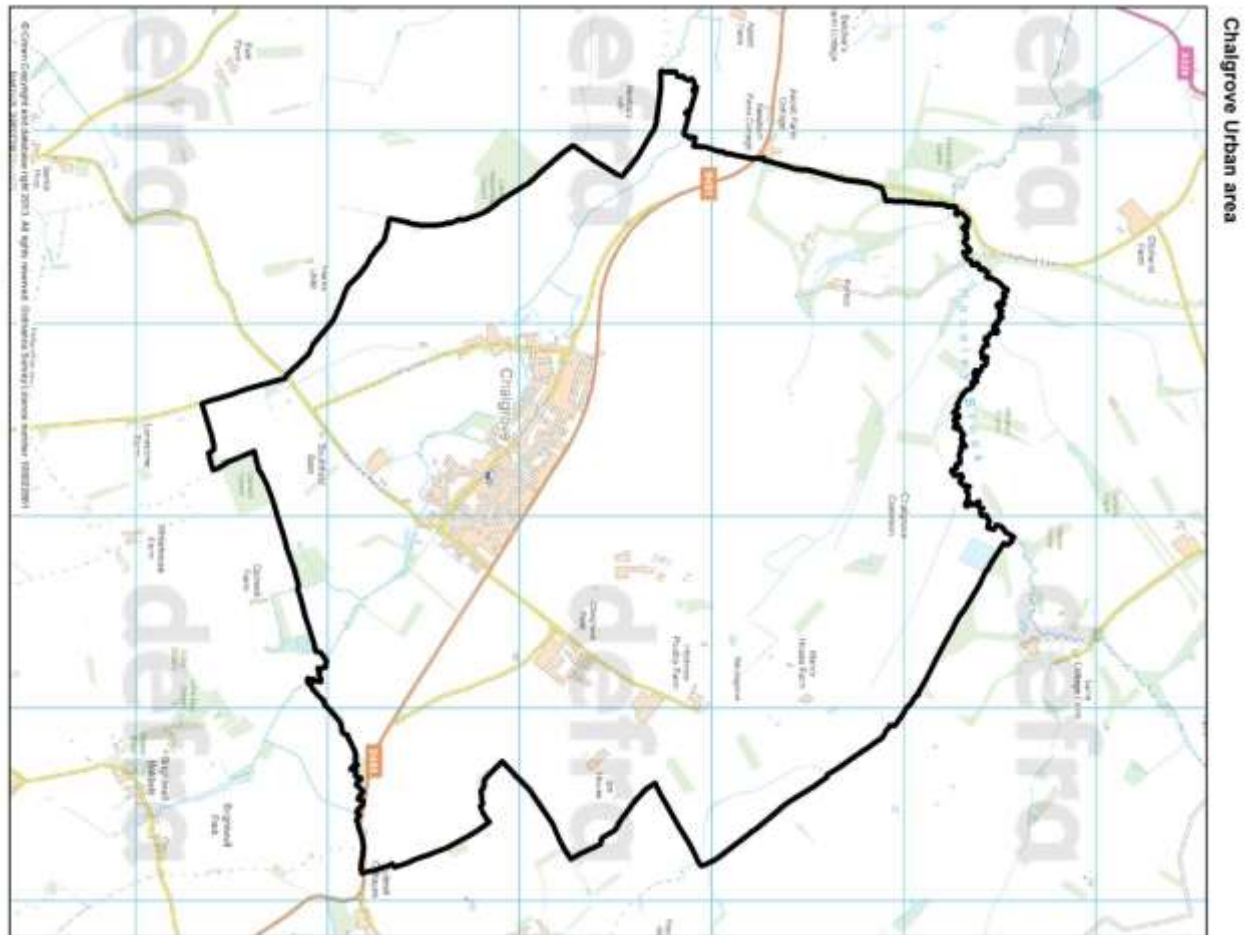
SODC Core Strategy was adopted in 2012, a total of 1154 additional homes were allocated to 'larger villages' within South Oxfordshire. Chalgrove was classified as a 'larger village, and received an allocation of a minimum of additional 82 homes.

The Chalgrove Neighbourhood Plan area was designated in October 2012, the area covered by the CNDP is shown in Map 2 in which black line marks the parish boundary.

Chalgrove Parish Council (CPC) consulted with the community at three meetings in 2013 to identify their concerns and wishes regarding housing development and their willingness to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. Following these meetings the CPC confirmed their intention of producing a Neighbourhood Plan

Map 1: Chalgrove in South Oxfordshire





Map 2: Parish Boundary of Chalgrove

1.4 The Parish

The parish of Chalgrove is essentially rural and surrounded on three sides by open farmland, and to the north side by the airfield. It is classified as a large concentrated village of mainly linear development with new nuclear developments incorporated around the edges. The boundary includes the two outlying hamlets of Warpsgrove and Rofford.

The village lies 12 miles south east of Oxford, within the boundaries of South Oxfordshire District Council, and has 1091¹ dwellings and a population of 2830 (approximately 2.1% of the population of SODC area)²

The area covered by the CNDP is the Parish of Chalgrove. This is shown in Figure 1, in which the black line marks the parish boundary.

The shops in the centre of the village cater for most needs. There is a post office, pharmacy, newsagent, Londis mini-mart, village store and florist/vegetable/gift shop.

¹ Source ONS, 2011 Census

² Source ONS, 2011 Census

The parish contains one school, Chalgrove Primary School. This is an OCC co-educational school for

children aged 5 to 11 years. The primary school is centrally located on the high street, comprising a mixture of buildings surrounding the original school building. The property includes a detached open area of woodland and playing field, with outside classroom areas, on a site of archeological interest.

The school services both Chalgrove and 12 other areas, including the surrounding outlying villages and hamlets, taking in a total in 2014 of 204 children including 26 non-Chalgrove residents.

There is a pre-school Nursery section attached to the school and an adjacent Children's Centre serving the surrounding villages as well as Chalgrove

Chalgrove has a substantial village hall with a kitchen, a large Main Hall, a Committee Room, a Youth Club, and there are changing rooms attached for the village sports clubs.

The village also has a Community Centre attached to the School, (mostly used as a sports hall), a Children's Centre, and the John Hampden Hall which serves as a more central secondary village hall for smaller groups.

There are two churches, St. Mary's C of E and a Methodist chapel, and three public houses, The Red Lion, the Crown and the Lamb. The Red Lion and The Lamb are also restaurants and the Crown provides a takeaway Chinese service.

The businesses at Monument Business Park in the north of the village include a café, car repairs and The Oxford Day Nursery.

Parents are supported with playgroups, nurseries and Chalgrove primary school out of hours 'Breakfast and After School Clubs' available for children aged 4 – 11 years. Young people have sports clubs, a small youth centre run largely by volunteers, and rainbows, brownies and scouts based in the village. There are two up-to-date children's play-areas, practice football pitches, a skate-board park, tennis courts, a multi-use games area, and outdoor fitness stations in the recreation ground.

There is no dedicated scout/guide hut and this is an area that has been identified as a requirement in the Chalgrove Village Plan and in subsequent village consultations.

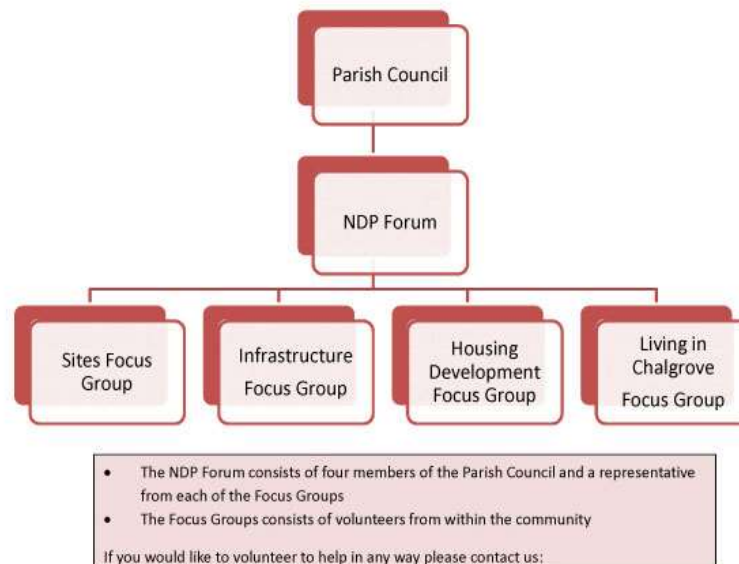
There is a large range of amenities, more than 34 clubs and societies, and events which are on offer to people of all ages to enjoy in their leisure time. These include a cricket ground and a marked football pitch for Chalgrove FC and Chalgrove Cavaliers FC.

The elderly are catered for by Age Concern, who provide food, company and entertainment at two lunch clubs, and a walk-in café at the John Hampden Hall once a week, which also offers computer tuition.

Chalgrove is served by the Watlington and Chalgrove Surgery Practice which covers the communities of Watlington and Chalgrove as well as the approximate area bounded by the smaller villages of Stoke Talmage, Tetsworth, Aston Rowant, Northend and Ewelme. The current Practice list size is approximately 7,500 and it is not envisaged that the level of proposed development will cause service levels to the community to be negatively impacted.

1.5 Structure of the Chalgrove Neighbourhood Development Plan Team

The size and scale of the undertaking and the importance of gaining feedback and input from the community cannot be underestimated. To enable us to undertake the task of researching and documenting the plan we proposed that four focus groups were formed together with a steering group called the 'NDP Forum', the structure of the team is shown in the organisation chart below



At the three launch meetings and in subsequent publicity we asked for volunteers to assist us in all aspects of producing the plan. We received a total of 92 volunteers, 42 of which were interested in taking part in producing the Neighbourhood Plan and the remainder volunteering for more practical support i.e. website construction and update and delivering of leaflets etc. door to door.

In February 2014 all volunteers who had expressed an interest in producing the plan were contacted and asked to attend and join one of the groups. 23 people attended and 21 volunteers from the community formed the Focus Groups. The NDP Forum consists of four members of the Parish Council and a representative from each Focus Group

1.6 CNDP Objectives

Housing

- Identify the site(s) for new homes
- Identify the type of new homes required

Environmental Objectives

- Retain the look and feel of Chalgrove
- Minimise the impact of housing development on the surrounding countryside and environment
- Identify opportunities for additional green spaces and biodiversity
- To ensure the development does not cause or exacerbate flooding

Transport objectives

- To ensure the development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues around the village
- To maximise availability of footpath and cycle paths

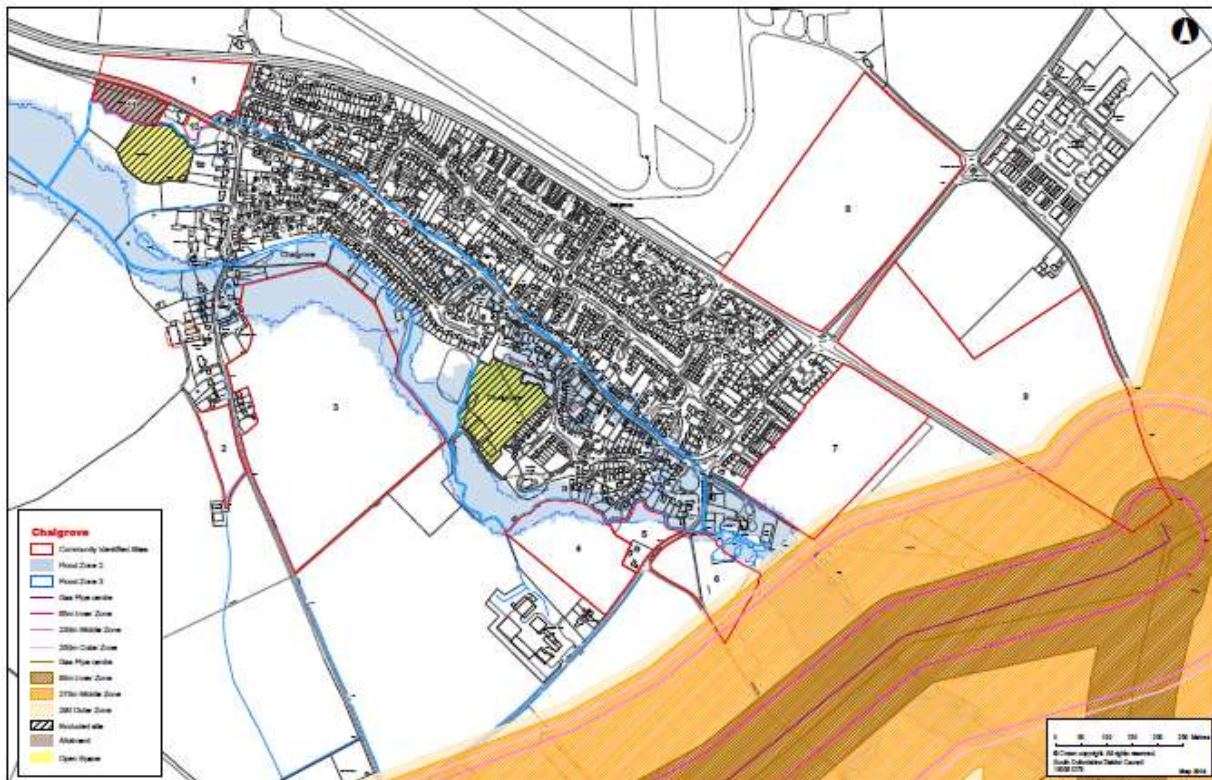
1.7 Community objectives

- Consider whether Chalgrove's services can handle the growth in population resulting from housing development
- Maximise the benefits to the community gained from housing and other developments in the village

For the purposes of allowing the village to determine where development should take place, possible sites have been identified. The sites in the map were taken from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (original SHLAA dated) report by South Oxfordshire District Council and subsequently added to following consultation by CNDP with all landowners in the Parish.

The SHLAA is not a policy document but a reference document which not only indicates location but also suitability for development based on the level of investigation work undertaken at that particular time. So whilst the site may have adverse comments on suitability, this should not be taken as a definitive statement without a full investigation as to site suitability, availability and achievability.

The map below was developed by CNDP in consultation with the South Oxfordshire District Council to indicate the major built area of the parish. Onto this map was added the flood plains.



1.8 The Chalgrove NDP Process Key Dates

Date	Activity	Who was involved
	Monthly update to Parish Council	CPC
	Parish Council e mail messages	Database of resident's e mail addresses compiled from launch meetings and ongoing requests to be added Sent to Parish Clerk
	Monthly articles in Parish Magazine – the LINK	Parish Magazine delivered free to every home
19 April 2013 to date and ongoing	Meetings with SODC	Jonathan Waite Susanne Dahm, SODC Hannah Guest, SODC Wilson Lui SODC Jacky Nabb David Turner Ann Pritchard
16 May 2013 & Nov 2013	Meeting with Oxfordshire Rural Community Council (ORCC)	Anton Nath, ORCC Jacky Nabb, Ann Pritchard David Turner, Carol Fowler
27 June, 20 July and 14 September 2013	3 launch meetings- open invitation to the community. Advertised by banner, post office window display, articles in Parish Magazine and door to door leaflets	Ann Pritchard, Chair of CPC David Turner, CPC Carol Fowler, CPC Jacky Nabb, CPC
October 2013	Letters to landowners to request details of any land available for development	Details of landowners available
Feb 2014	Letters to Chalgrove Organisations to provide an updated and an offer to meet with the organisation	List of organisations available
Feb 2014 Letter to each volunteer Launch meeting held on 25 th	Formation of the Focus Groups	Jacky Nabb Ann Pritchard David Turner Andy Maton, CPC 23 volunteers from the community
11 March 2014	Formation of the Steering Group	Jacky Nabb, Wendy Ace, Anthea Dudley, Simon Reynolds, David Turner, Lindsey Townsend, Angie Ziemelis, Andy Maton, Ann Pritchard
Commenced 11 March 2014	Fortnightly meetings of Steering Group	Four members of CPC and a representative from each focus group.
24 March 2014	Sustainability Environmental Assessment training provided by Oxfordshire Rural Community Council (ORCC)	Oxford Rural Community Council Jacky Nabb Simon Reynolds, CNDP
April 2014	Launch of website	Jacky Nabb, Carol Fowler David Lee
3 – 5 April 2014	Planning Camp - provided by Locality	Jacky Nabb

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8 April 2014	Request for quotation for Flood Risk Assessment letters sent to four companies	
May 2014	Stand at the annual May Day Festival	Displaying map of potential sites with opportunity to comment. Manned by members of the Site Focus Group
17 May 2014	Consultation on site criteria – advertised by Post office window display, article in the Parish Magazine and door to door leaflet	Open meeting for residents of the village to view the map of the proposed sites and identify the site criteria most important to them.
21 May 2014	Meeting to review flood risk assessment quotes received from three companies	Jacky Nabb Ann Pritchard David Turner Paul Jacques
27 May 2014	CNDP Forum review of flood risk assessment quotes	CNDP Forum
29 May 2014	Site Focus Group review of flood risk assessment quotes	Site Focus Group
10 June 2014	Flood risk assessment meeting with chosen supplier	Hydro GIS CNDP Focus Groups CNDP Forum
22 July 2014	Meeting with Thames Water	CNDP Forum CNDP Focus Groups
5-29 September 2014	Chalgrove Housing Questionnaire	Delivered to every home in the Parish, available to be completed by every member of the household over 16 and part 3 for everyone requiring a new home in Chalgrove
29 September – end December 2014	Analysis of Chalgrove Housing Questionnaire – 60% return rate	ORCC
8 and 23 November 2014	Public Consultation meetings – site preferences. Advertised by Post office window display, article in the Parish Magazine and notices at the entrances to the village from the B480	Open meetings for residents of the village to review the proposed sites and identify the site(s) preferred by them.
14 February and 1 March 2015	Public Consultations to share the results of the NDP Questionnaire. Advertised by Post office window display, article in the Parish Magazine and notices at the entrances to the village from the B480	Public meetings to present to the residents the results of the questionnaire analysis, developers and landowners were invited to attend, reports and presentation published on the CNDP website
	Letters to landowners and developers requesting any additional information on plans for the sites they have put forward for development by 31 March 2015	

2 IDENTIFYING RELEVANT PLANS & PROGRAMMES

2.1 Policy Context

The following is a list of policies and programmes which can assist neighbourhood planning bodies in identifying the relevant plans and programmes in their area

1. The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) & National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) (DCLG)
2. South Oxfordshire Core Strategy (2012) (SODC)
3. South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 (2006) (SODC)
4. EMERGING SODC LOCAL PLAN 2031 - A Local Development Scheme (LDS) covering the period from 2014 to 2017 updates the previous LDS published in 2010 by South Oxfordshire District Council. It provides information about the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 and related documents which will progressively replace the Local Plan 2011 (adopted in 2006) and the Core Strategy (adopted in 2012).
5. Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)
6. South Oxfordshire Housing Strategy 2008-2011 (SODC)
7. South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026 (SODC)
8. Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the Thames Region (2004) (EA) & River Basin Management Plan for the Thames Region (2009) (EA)
9. The Thames Corridor (update) & Cherwell, Thame and Wye Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (2008 & 2012) (EA)
10. Oxfordshire LEP Strategic Economic Plan (March 2014)
11. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011 (OCC) & South Oxfordshire District Council and Vale of White Horse District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009) (SODC & VOWH)
12. Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2030 (2011) (OCC)
13. Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 (OCC)
14. Oxfordshire Draft Rights of Way Management Plan 2014-2024 (2014) (OCC)
15. Chalgrove Village Plan 2010 - The survey supporting the Village Plan was completed and returned by 66% of Chalgrove households and provide detailed, quantitative data on what the residents see as important for Chalgrove and their views on how they would like the village to develop.

2.2 Table 1 - Key Messages for Chalgrove from the Context Review

Table 1 summarises the implications as 'Key Messages for Chalgrove'. In so doing it should be noted that the table is not necessarily exhaustive nor does its ordering imply any priority.

	<i>What the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to do- Key messages</i>	<i>Derived from</i>
1	Ensure that housing development contributes to meeting the social and economic needs of Chalgrove, sustains the vitality of the village, and that new housing helps Chalgrove better meet the demand for affordable housing in the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy • Core Strategy
2	Ensure that new housing development meets the numbers of additional dwellings required in Chalgrove by the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy
3	Ensure the development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues around the village. Promote the provision of foot and cycle paths wherever possible to reduce the dependence on vehicular transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy
4	Avoid placing people and property at risk in areas liable to flood. Adopt more sustainable drainage systems, and introduce flood defenses wherever possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Flood and Water Management Act
5	Ensure new developments protect and enhance the water environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF
6	Avoid low density developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core strategy
7	Avoid noise and light pollution from new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise directive • NPPF
8	Create developments which are safe and which integrate into the community with access to local services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy • NPPF
9	Provide and protect access to sufficient, high quality open spaces, sports and recreation facilities of all kinds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy
10	Make every effort to ensure that local services, facilities and infrastructure are maintained and improved when needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF

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11	Promote good design in new developments which is locally distinctive, incorporates renewable energy technologies and is designed with the needs of disabled people and an ageing population in mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan 2011 • NPPF
12	Protect the quality and character of the countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF
13	Conserve and enhance biodiversity on designated sites and elsewhere in the parish and consider the provision of new habitats in planning new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 2020 • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy
14	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, buildings, monuments, sites places features or landscapes of historic architectural archaeological or cultural interest both designated and undesignated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015

3 COLLECTING DATA TO ESTABLISH A BASELINE

‘Baseline information’ refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Plan and provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of alternative proposals

The baseline data has been assembled for the criteria required by the Directive and the UK SEA Regulations. These criteria are:

- A. nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
- B. landscape and townscape
- C. air quality and climate factors
- D. heritage and archaeology
- E. soils and geology
- F. water
- G. human population
- H. human health
- I. material assets
- J. employment and jobs
- K. education and skills

3.1 Nature Conservation

There are no Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, National Nature Reserves or Conservation Target Areas within, or likely to be affected by development in, Chalgrove. There are no local level designations although both the Parish Council and local people value the area, owned and used by the school on the Hardings Field, the small areas of common and set-aside land, and the areas along the Chalgrove brooks which support a diverse variety of birds and other wildlife. Most obvious are the red kites and mallard ducks, for which Chalgrove is famous.

Black Poplars have been identified on one of the proposed development sites, CHAL 5 and water voles are present in the Chalgrove Brook.

Biodiversity

The land used should be the least biodiverse, as many trees and hedgerows as possible should be kept and introduced. Perimeter hedges are often of environmental value and this value is frequently lost when they become part of gardens.

3.2 Landscape

The South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment (SOLA) describes Chalgrove as “*floodplain landscape consisting of: flat, open farmland and floodplain pasture*”³, and some scattered small copses on the northern and southernmost boundaries. There are two main watercourses running through the length of the village.

The village itself is built of stone/brick with tiles/thatch and there are two adjacent small business parks between the village and the outlying hamlets.

³ Source South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment

3.3 Air Quality

Since December 1997 all local authorities in the UK have been monitoring air quality in their area. If SODC find that the air quality in Chalgrove was not meeting national air quality objectives then it must declare an Air Quality Management Area in Chalgrove. No such AQMA has been declared for Chalgrove.

Traffic is a significant contributor to poor air quality in rural areas. In the village plan and NDP consultations, residents have been consistently concerned about traffic and, in particular, speeding, road safety, parking and congestion.

An hourly bus service runs from Watlington to Oxford via Cowley during the working day. There is an express bus service for commuters to London from the Thornhill Park and Ride, or Junction Six on the M40, but private transport is generally needed to access these during commuting hours and links to railway stations are very limited.

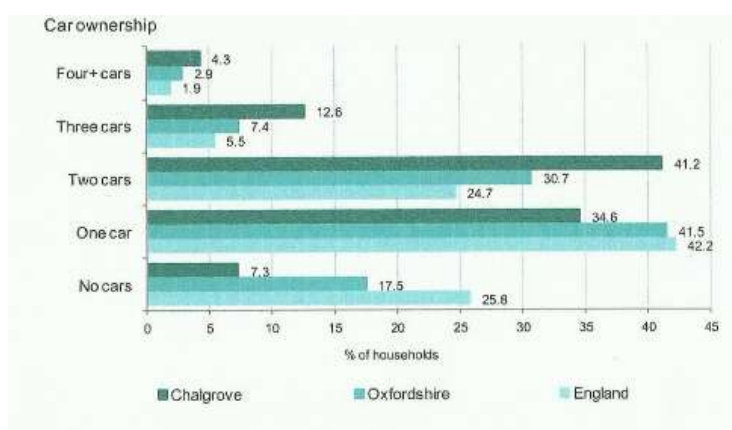
The dependency on private transport is further illustrated by Table 2 which shows the car ownership per household data for Chalgrove to be substantially higher than both the south east of England and the country as a whole.

Table 2
Average Cars per Dwelling ⁴

	Parish	South Oxon	SE Region	England
Cars/Dwelling	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2

Chalgrove residents rely more heavily than the country as a whole on private transport to get to work Table 3 shows clearly that more Chalgrove households own multiple cars than the national or county figures,

Table 3 No of Cars per household ⁵



⁴ Source: ONS, 2011 Census

⁵ Source: ONS, 2011 Census (table KS404EW)

Any new development has the potential to impact on the road network due to an increase in the number of trips made by car and an increase in car journeys can also have a negative impact upon air quality within the parish. In village consultations, residents have been consistently concerned about traffic and, in particular, speeding, road safety, bad parking and congestion. The need for improved public transport has also been identified, but it is recognised that the Neighbourhood Plan will not address this; the need will be identified and provided as evidence for future requirements.

3.4 Heritage

The built environment includes some 1091 mixed dwellings⁶, a surgery, primary school, three public houses and six local shops. The style and appearance of buildings has evolved to match the various large developments that have taken place over the years.

Chalgrove has a rich heritage of 34 listed buildings⁷, as well as walls and barns, mainly picturesque thatched cottages along the High Street dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. There are also 2 grade 1 listed buildings, the 15th century manor house and 12th century church containing mediaeval wall paintings, and one of the oldest working turret clocks in Oxfordshire.

The 'Chalgrove Hoard' consists of 4145 C1 to C4 AD coins. It was found in a field adjacent to Mill Lane, in August 1989. The two pots are of special interest as they were probably made at the potteries in the area of Headington, Cowley, Rose Hill and Sandford. A further nineteen coins ranging in date from c.320 to c.402 were found in the vicinity. The Hoard contained a coin of Emperor Domitianus which was the subject of worldwide excitement

Hardings Field, Chalgrove is the site of one of the most fully excavated medieval, moated manors in England. Excavations in the 1970s revealed evidence of a pre-moat occupation dating from the late 12th to early 13th century, and followed it through until its demolition in the 15th Century. A significant amount of documentary evidence fits well with the identification of four phases of occupation, three of which by eight generations of the Barentin family, and a fifth phase relating to the final use and eventual demolition of the house and buildings after the family had moved to Little Haseley.

Chalgrove Airfield is a former Second World War opened in 1943; it was used by both the Royal Air Force and United States Army Air Forces. During the war it was used primarily as a combat reconnaissance airfield. After the war it was closed in late 1946. Today, the airfield is primarily used by the Martin-Baker company for testing ejector seats.

On the Warpsgrove road, between Chalgrove and the Business Park is the Hampden Memorial, commemorating the Civil War battle fought nearby. A smaller memorial stone situated on the road to the entrance to the airfield is a memorial to the USAAF personnel who flew from RAF Chalgrove (Station 465) in WW2.

3.5 Soil and Geology

The parish lies within the clay vale, with the village of Chalgrove lying along the vale floor⁸. It is situated on narrow strips of alluvium overlying shallow gault clay over younger river gravels. These gravel deposits extend in 'fans' to the bed of Chalgrove brook. The course of the brook reflects that of the substantial post-glacial river channel, some 25 metres wide and over 2 metres deep, found to the east of the village during the laying of the gas pipelines.⁹

⁶ Source ONS, 2011 Census, ⁷ Source English Heritage, ⁸ Source: South Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment, ⁹ Source: Oxford Nature Conservation Forum

3.6 Water

The watercourses are tributaries of the River Thames. The Haseley Brook, partly bounding the parish to the north, gives rise to alluvial flooding in its lower reaches. The much larger Chalgrove Brook, along the southern village boundary, passing through the water mill, gives rise to alluvial and property floods. On the north side of the high street there is a 'natural' spring line watercourse which, together with the main brook, have their flow regulated via a bifurcation just above the Berrick road bridge¹⁰. The quality of the Chalgrove Brook water is regularly monitored by Chalgrove Wildlife and Conservation Society as part of the National Riverfly Monitoring project.

¹⁰ Source: Geological Survey of Great Britain, Henley on Thames, Sheet 254, Solid and Drift Edition 1980

3.7 Flooding

Chalgrove has a history of flooding with records going back to the 1800s, an example is included below:

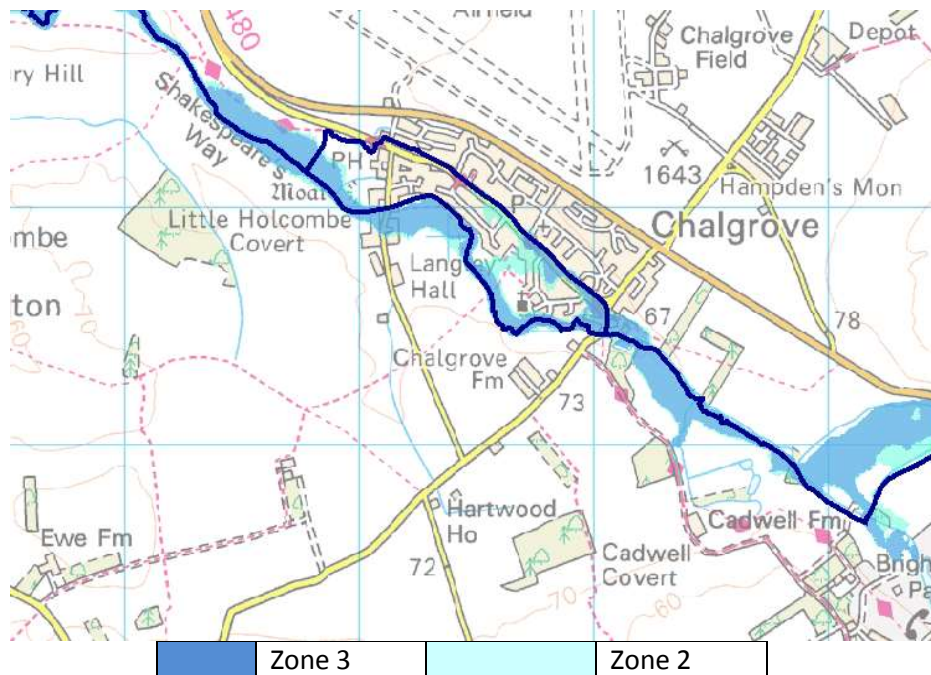
Flooding in 1875 (*Oxon, G Stevenson*)

'The Pelican' of February 1883 included 'Chalgrove: A Sketch' by Laura M. P. Gammon of Lower Manor Farm, Mill Lane. 'A brook, bordered with old trees, runs through the village, so that on one side the cottages are approached by bridges, or more often by merely a rough plank. This brook is a branch of another stream, which takes a parallel course through fields and meadows and turns the mill. In the rainy seasons these overflow, and the road, for a time, resembles a river, when numerous are the expedients for getting about, to which we have to resort. Every boy, who can manage it, has a pair of stilts, on which he is almost as much at home as on his own legs, while to the children it is nearly as good as a sea-side outing. During the spell of severe weather in January 1881, we were quite blockaded for nearly a week; provisions began to run short, and as for the post, that was out of the question, so that for a time we seemed out of the world. After the heavy snowstorms we were as usual deeply flooded, and instead of the road there was a broad and rapid stream. In the night the water froze, and from one end of the village to the other the road was covered with a sheet of thick rough ice, rendering any locomotion, except on skates, almost impossible.'

As flood risk is an increasing problem within Chalgrove, and a cause for concern to our residents, all proposed development sites would be subject to a flood risk assessment. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken by Hydro GIS Ltd and published in October 2014. This assessment was made at a strategic level making largely use of published information and computer modelling techniques and was not intended as a detailed site specific study. The study considered flood risk from a range of sources: rivers, groundwater, surface water, and water infrastructure.

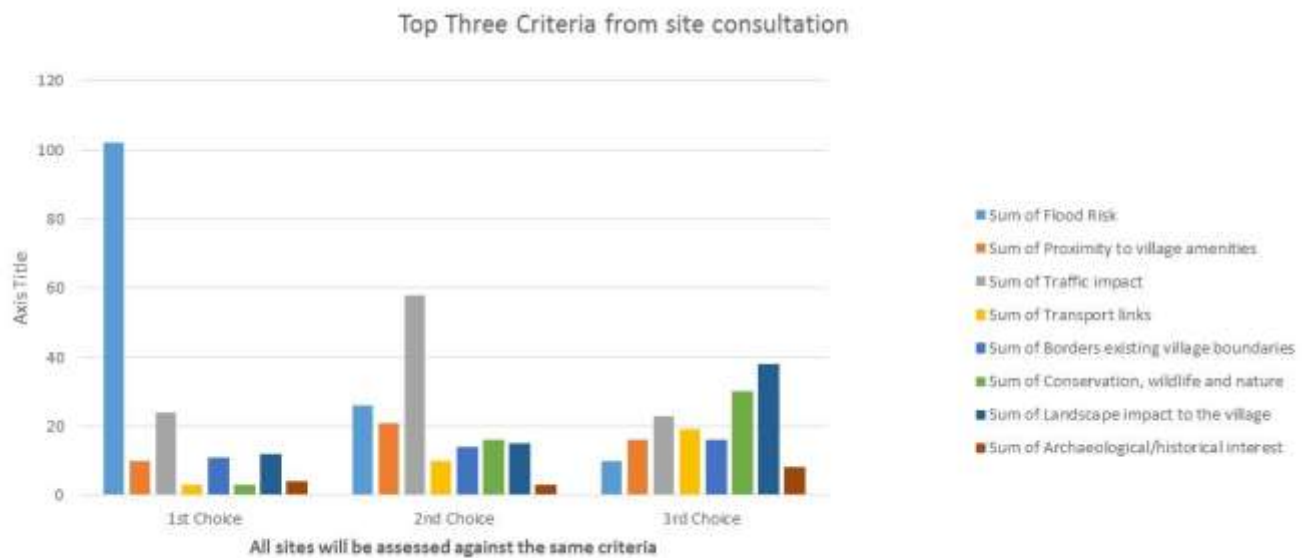
Chalgrove has areas within flood zones 2 and 3 as identified in the flood zone map taken from the Environment Agency Website.

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Residents identified flood risk as their most important criteria for assessing potential development sites at the consultation meeting held in May 2014 as shown in the graph below.

Most recently flooding has been experienced in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2013 and 2014, with climate change the risk of flooding is likely to increase, it is essential that a flood risk assessment is carried out for all potential sites to assess the risk not only to the development of the site but the effect on the surrounding area. Preference would be given to sites which would not increase the risk of flooding in Chalgrove.



3.8 Utilities

There is good provision of gas, electricity and water locally; however the community's sewage system has been inherited from earlier developments on the site and is now not able to cope with current demands. It also suffers from a lack of records and maintenance: where maps of the sewage system have been checked, they seem to bear little resemblance to the current housing layout. Consultation with residents has identified that no new housing should be constructed without improvement to the current sewer and drainage systems

On 1 October 2011, water and sewerage companies in England and Wales became responsible for private sewers, which were previously the responsibility of property owners. This is good news as it means the ownership and maintenance for private sewers and lateral drains were transferred to Thames Water, bringing some peace of mind to residents and clarity regarding ownership.

The Government plans to transfer the ownership of pumping stations to water companies on 1 October 2016. Until this time, the owner(s) of the pumping station will continue to be responsible for its maintenance and repair.

Source: <http://www.thameswater.co.uk/help-and-advice/8654.htm>

3.9 Population

Change in population

The population of Chalgrove has decreased overall by approximately 2% during the last decade (2001 - 2011)

Table 4 shows the breakdown of the population at the 2011 census. The breakdown by age is very similar to the National Average, with a lower percentage of lone parent families, single pensioners and people from black or minority ethnic groups than the National Average. The Dependency ratio (the ratio of non-working age to working age) matches the National Average.

Table 4 Breakdown of population at the 2011 census

How many people live locally?	How many households?	Children under 16	Working age adults	Older people over 65
2,830	1,090	530	1,830	470
50.2% male; 49.8% female		18.7% (England average = 18.9%)	64.7% (England average = 64.7%)	16.6% (England average = 16.3%)
Lone parent families with children	Single pensioner households	People from Black or Minority ethnic groups	People born outside the UK	Dependency Ratio
45	90	140	135	0.55
12.9% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)	8.2% of households (England average = 12.4%)	4.9% (England average = 20.2%)	5.0% (England average = 13.8%)	England average = 0.55

3.10 Human Health

Chalgrove is served by the Watlington and Chalgrove Surgery Practice which covers the communities of Watlington and Chalgrove as well as the approximate area bounded by the smaller villages of Stoke Talmage, Tetsworth, Aston Rowant, Northend and Ewelme. The current Practice list size is approximately 7,500 and it is not envisaged that the level of proposed development will cause service levels to the community to be negatively impacted.

Table 5 gives a series of indicators of the health of those living in South Oxfordshire and shows that, in general, those living in the District enjoy better health than the average across the country. The only area where residents of South Oxfordshire are at significantly greater risk is that of being killed or seriously injured on the road

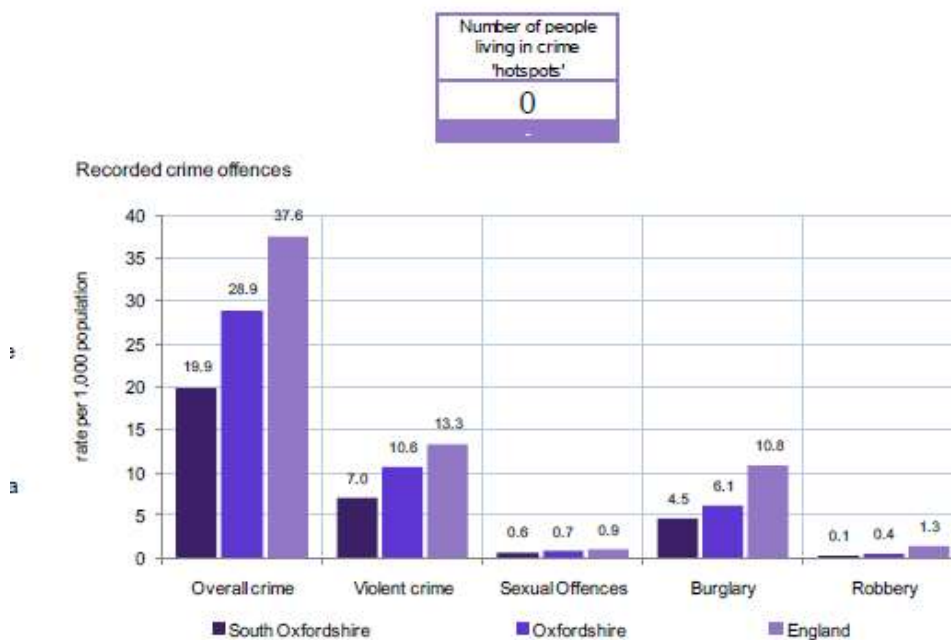
Table 5 ¹¹

Indicator	England	South Oxon	Measure
Obese children	18.9	13.4	Percentage of year 6 children
Obese Adults	23.0	18.0	Adults classified as overweight or obese, Active Peoples survey 2012
Adult smoking	19.5	13.2	% of those aged 18 and over
Drug misuse	8.6	3.1	Number per 1000 of population aged 16-64 using crack and/or opiates
Early death heart disease & stroke	81.1	56.4	Rate per 100,000
Road injuries and death	40.5	65.5	Rate per 100,000
Early death cancer	146	127	Rate per 100,000
Physically active adults	11.49	12.89	% participating in moderate intensity sport or recreation on more than 20 days in the previous 4
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	637	520	Rate per 100,000

¹¹ Source: The Network of Public Health Observatories – www.apho.org.uk Health Profile South Oxfordshire 2014

3.11 Safety

Chalgrove has no areas officially designated as ‘crime hotspots’. The information box below shows the number of people in the local area living in crime hotspots. Crime “hotspots” are defined as areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of areas on the Indices of Deprivation 2010 crime domain. The bar chart below¹² shows the level of recorded crime in the South Oxfordshire area, including the larger towns, for different types of crime, compared with county-wide and national figures. (Figures are not published for the Chalgrove area.) The data is shown as a rate per 1,000 residents, (and burglaries per 1,000 households.) This shows the district figures to be lower than county and national figures.



¹² Source Recorded crime (Home Office 2011/12), Perceptions of crime (Place Survey 2008)

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3.12 Employment

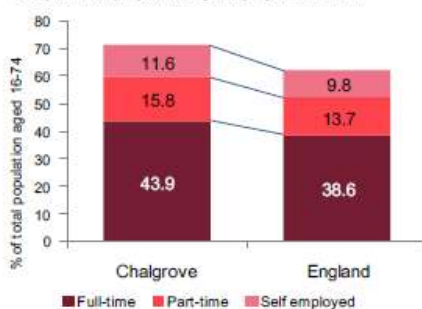
Chalgrove has a higher than national average of economically active residents, (those in employment or unemployed) and a lower than national average of economically inactive residents (including students, home makers and retirees). Chalgrove also has a lower than national average for unemployed.

The graphs below and on the following page show the number of the 'economically active' (i.e. those either working or unemployed), and 'economically inactive' (including students, home-makers, and retired) groups resident in the local area. Also shown are numbers and proportions of those working, including full or part-time status, self-employed, working from home, and those working in the public sector.

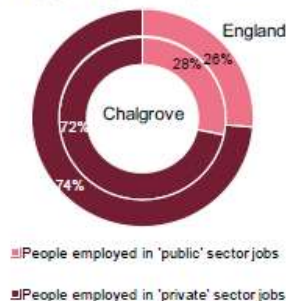
Economically active and inactive residents



People in employment, by employment status



People employed in public and private sector jobs



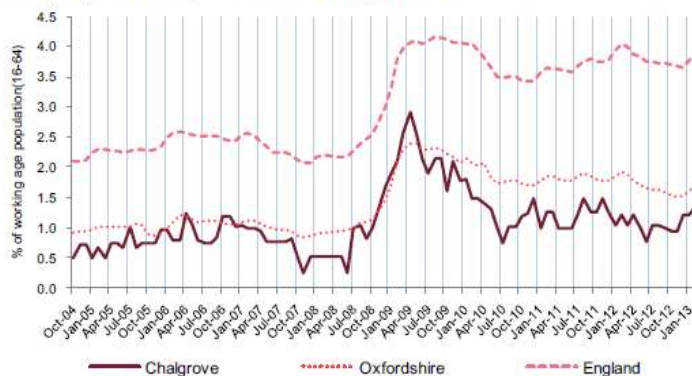
This data is based on standard definitions: 'Public sector jobs' are defined as jobs in Health, Education or Public Administration industry sectors. 'Private sector jobs' are those in other sectors. Voluntary sector jobs are not identified separately but are included within the public and private sector figures.

Source: Census 2011 (tables KS601EW, KS604EW and KS605EW)

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<p>Jobseekers Allowance claimants (Feb-13)</p> <p>25</p> <p>1.4% of working age adults (England average = 3.8%)</p>	<p>Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Feb-13)</p> <p>05</p> <p>0.3% of working age adults (England average = 1.0%)</p>	<p>Employment Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit claimants (Aug-12)</p> <p>59</p> <p>3.2% of working age adults (England average = 6.1%)</p>
<p>Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' Ratio (Nov-12)</p> <p>170.00 claimants per job</p> <p>England average = 343.44</p>	<p>All people receiving 'out of work' benefits (Aug-12)</p> <p>78</p> <p>4.3% of working age adults (England average = 9.8%)</p>	

Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) claimants



Source: Jobseekers Allowance claimants (DWP Feb 2013), Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefits/Out of work benefits (DWP Aug 2012), Available jobs (Job Centre Plus Nov 2012)

There are two business parks in the Parish, Monument Park consisting of business units, workshops, starter units, serviced offices, meeting rooms, warehouse & storage options in different sizes and Hampden House and Tower Estate which is home to a number of businesses. Twenty five percent of the workforce at Monument Park is made up from local residents. Monument Park is considering expansion which could result in 200 additional jobs, providing a possible 50 new jobs to local residents.

Recruiting staff for lower paid jobs at Monument Park is currently difficult due to the limited public transport available, new affordable homes could provide suitable employees, reducing the need for travel to work as the workforce would be local.

3.13 Education and Skills

The parish contains one school, Chalgrove Primary School. This is an OCC co-educational school for children aged 5 to 11 years. The primary school is centrally located on the high street, comprising a mixture of buildings surrounding the original school building. The property includes a detached open area of woodland and playing field, with outside classroom areas, on a site of archeological interest.

The school services both Chalgrove and 12 other areas, including the surrounding outlying villages and hamlets, taking in a total in 2014 of 204 children including 26 non-Chalgrove residents.

There is a pre-school Nursery section attached to the school and an adjacent Children's Centre serving the surrounding villages as well as Chalgrove

Residents have expressed concern that the Chalgrove Primary School will be unable to absorb additional numbers of children when development takes place, Chalgrove NDP have met with the headmistress of the school and although the school can accommodate the numbers any pressure on a particular year may require additional resource, Chalgrove NDP will continue to liaise with the school to monitor the requirements.

Children of secondary school age are served by a school bus to Icknield School in Watlington; there are other schools of choice in the surrounding area, but no transport is provided to them unless they lie on the route of the Watlington-Oxford bus service.

The 2011 census shows that 19.2% of CHALGROVE residents were without qualifications which compared favourably with South Oxfordshire overall (16.7%) and the nation as a whole (22.5%). The education level generally equates well with the rest of The country, although with the number of further education Establishments centered in Oxford itself, the county shows a much Increased amount of degree level population.



Table 1a - The following table summarises the baseline situation with the key messages identified in chapter 2

	<i>What the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to do – Key Messages</i>	<i>Derived from</i>	<i>Baseline Situation</i>
1	Ensure that housing development contributes to meeting the social and economic needs of Chalgrove, sustains the vitality of the village, and that new housing helps Chalgrove better meet the demand for affordable housing in the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy • Core Strategy 	A housing needs survey in 2012; assumed there is an affordable housing need from 37 respondents. All stated they have a local connection to Chalgrove and would be unable to afford to rent or buy on the open market or would have significant financial difficulties in doing so.
2	Ensure that new housing development meets the numbers of additional dwellings required in Chalgrove by the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy 	SODC Core Strategy was adopted in 2012, a total of 1154 additional homes were allocated to 'larger villages' within South Oxfordshire. Chalgrove was classified as a 'larger village', and received an allocation of a minimum of additional 82 homes.
3	Ensure the development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues around the village. Promote the provision of foot and cycle paths wherever possible to reduce the dependence on vehicular transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	In the village plan and NDP consultations, residents have been consistently concerned about traffic and, in particular, speeding, road safety, parking and congestion.
4	Avoid placing people and property at risk in areas liable to flood. Adopt more sustainable drainage systems, and introduce flood defenses wherever possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Flood and Water Management Act 	The Haseley Brook gives rise to alluvial flooding in its lower reaches. The much larger Chalgrove Brook, gives rise to alluvial and property flooding. Chalgrove has areas within flood zones 2 and 3 as per the map on P 19
5	Ensure new developments protect and enhance the water environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF 	The quality of the Chalgrove Brook water is regularly monitored by Chalgrove Wildlife and Conservation Society.

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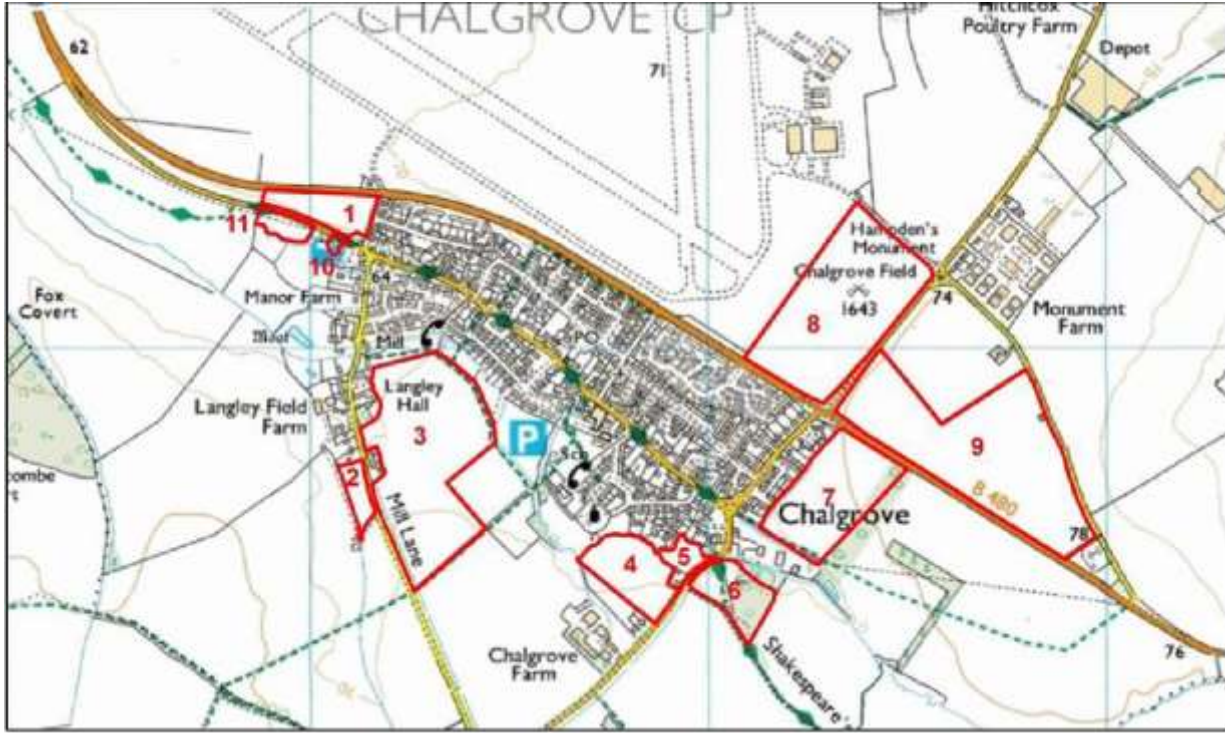
6	Avoid low density developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core strategy 	Core Strategy minimum density 25 dwellings per hectare
7	Avoid noise and light pollution from new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise directive NPPF 	
8	Create developments which are safe and which integrate into the community with access to local services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy NPPF 	Chalgrove has no areas officially designated as 'crime hotspots. There are five shops in the centre of the village, three pubs and two churches.
9	Provide and protect access to sufficient, high quality open spaces, sports and recreation facilities of all kinds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	Existing facilities include sports clubs, youth centre, rainbows, brownies and scouts children's play-areas, football pitches, a skate-board park, tennis courts, a multi-use games area, and outdoor fitness. A cricket ground and marked football pitches are also available.
10	Make every effort to ensure that local services, facilities and infrastructure are maintained and improved when needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF 	There is a primary school, post office, 3 public houses and a selection of shops. There are more than 34 clubs and societies, four halls available for hire for social and sporting activities.
11	Promote good design in new developments which is locally distinctive, incorporates renewable energy technologies and is designed with the needs of disabled people and an ageing population in mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 2011 NPPF 	The village plan questionnaire shows that 1099 out of 1296 respondents voted that the look and feel of Chalgrove should be retained in any new development
12	Protect the quality and character of the countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF 	

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13	Conserve and enhance biodiversity on designated sites and elsewhere in the parish and consider the provision of new habitats in planning new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 2020 • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	<p>There are no sites within the Parish that are designated for the protection of biodiversity. Local people value the area, owned and used by the school on the Hardings Field, the small areas of common and set-aside land, and the areas along the Chalgrove brooks which support a diverse variety of birds and other wildlife. Most obvious are the red kites and mallard ducks.</p> <p>Black Poplars have been identified on one of the proposed development sites, CHAL 5 and water voles are present in the Chalgrove Brook.</p>
14	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, buildings, monuments, sites places features or landscapes of historic architectural archaeological or cultural interest both designated and undesignated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015 	<p>Chalgrove has 34 listed buildings as well as 2 grade 1 listed buildings, the 15th century manor house and 12th century church. A memorial commemorating the Civil War Battle fought nearby and a memorial to the USAAF personnel who flew from RAF Chalgrove (Station 465) in WW2. Excavations at Hardings Field revealed evidence of a pre-moat occupation dating from the late C12 to early C13. The 'Chalgrove Hoard' consists of 4145 C1 to C4 AD coins. It was found in a field adjacent to Mill Lane, in August 1989.</p>

4 IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES

The SODC Core Strategy requires Chalgrove to build 82 new homes before 2031. Following consultation with landowners in the Parish of Chalgrove 11 possible development sites have been identified.



Issues of particular relevance to Chalgrove were identified by:

- Chalgrove Village Plan 2010, 66% return rate
- CNDP launch meetings June, July and September 2013
- Site Criteria Public Consultation May 2014
- CNDP Housing Questionnaire Sept – Dec 2014, 60% return rate.

The baseline data shows that Chalgrove has a history of flooding and flood risk is an increasing problem and a cause for concern to our residents. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken by Hydro GIS Ltd and published in October 2014. This assessment was made at a strategic level making largely use of published information and computer modelling techniques and was not intended as a detailed site specific study. The study considered flood risk from a range of sources: rivers, groundwater, surface water, and water infrastructure.

Chalgrove has areas within flood zones 2 and 3 as identified in the flood zone map taken from the Environment Agency Website. Residents have expressed concern on problems experienced obtaining home insurance due to the proximity of the flood zones and previous flooding; this may impact on the ability to obtain a mortgage.

Residents also have serious concerns regarding the Community's sewage system which has been inherited from earlier developments and is now not able to cope with current demands

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Car ownership in Chalgrove is high and any new development has the potential to impact on the existing road network which includes narrow roads and bridges. In village consultations, residents have been consistently concerned about traffic and, in particular, speeding, road safety, bad parking and congestion.

The housing needs survey in 2012; identified an affordable housing need from 37 respondents. All stated they have a local connection to Chalgrove and would be unable to afford to rent or buy on the open market or would have significant financial difficulties in doing so.

The CNDP will provide some affordable homes in the delivery of the 40% affordable housing (social rented, affordable rented and intermediate – such as shared ownership. SODC advise that only a proportion of these affordable homes can be allocated to those with a local connection leaving a shortfall in the local need.

The SODC core strategy recommends a minimum density of 25 dwellings per net developable hectare, however the need for flood alleviation measures in any development within Chalgrove may impact on the recommended density.

Chalgrove is a pleasant village in a rural location; its residents are engaged and active with good amenities and more than 34 Clubs and Societies. The village plan published in 2010 and all subsequent consultations have identified that the look and feel of the village, the rural location, traffic and integration into the community are important aspects that they wish to retain.

The issues identified by the community in the initial launch meetings are:

- Flood Risk – including drainage and sewage
- Traffic Impact including parking
- Proximity to the village
- Transport
- Borders Existing Village
- Conservation, wildlife and nature
- Landscape impact
- Heritage

These were used to form the criteria against which all sites will be assessed. This criteria was subsequently prioritised by the community at consultation meetings in May 2014. The top three priorities identified at that meeting were:

1. Flooding
2. Traffic impact, including parking
3. Landscape impact

Table 6 gives the site assessment criteria which were established following review of other plans, such as Woodcote NDP, SODC and CNDP public consultations

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Table 6

	CNDP Site assessment criteria
1	Is the land available for development in 1-5 years?
2	Is the land available for development in 1 - 10 years?
3	Is the site free from flood risk – including significant drainage issues?
5	Are there attractive natural features (e.g. trees, hedgerows, water), landform, buildings or structures on site that contribute to local landscape / townscape character?
6	Does the site contain any features that detract from local character?
7	What would be the likely effect of development on local character - harm, enhance or stay more-or-less the same?
8	Is the site visible from surrounding public streets, paths and open spaces?
9	Is the site on a ridge or otherwise prominently located within important views in to or out of the village?
10	What would be the likely effect of development on views - harm, enhance or stay more-or-less the same?
11	Are there any designated pedestrian or cycle routes across the site?
12	Is the site used informally by local people as a short cut?
13	Does the site include any designated heritage assets – listed buildings, archaeological features – or is it in a Conservation Area?
14	Are there any other features of local historic interest?
15	Is it immediately adjacent to any designated heritage assets or areas?
16	Does it have any significant cultural associations e.g. with significant local events or people?
17	Are there significant habitats on site e.g. wetland, wildflower meadows, woodland?
18	Does the site form a link within a wider network of habitats?
19	Is the site used by protected species such as bats, badgers or amphibians?
20	Does the site have road access?
21	Is there impact on traffic flow?
22	Proximity to public transport – bus stops
23	Are there existing pedestrian routes?
24	Are shops reasonably accessible?
25	Is the Doctors surgery reasonably accessible?
26	Is the primary school reasonably accessible?
27	Is the development contained within the current village boundaries?
28	Does the site contain publicly open space, recreation or sports facilities?

5 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The CNDP Sustainability Objectives are shown in Table 7 and are taken from the key messages identified in table 1 – Key messages for Chalgrove from the context review. Table 6 includes correlating site criteria in order to assess that these meet the sustainability objectives and identify any gaps. Where we do not have correlating site criteria, namely sustainability objectives 8 and 14, these will be assessed during site specific developer's proposals as it would be difficult to assess these prior to these becoming available.

Table 1b summarises the Key Messages with the baseline situation and the issues and problems identified, which builds on Tables 1 and 1a in earlier chapters of this document.

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Table 7

	CNDP Sustainability objective	Site assessment criteria	Key Message
1	Ensure development provides the number, type and tenure of homes that the community needs	All site criteria	1
2	Identify suitable development sites for a minimum of 82 dwellings	All site criteria	2
3	Ensure that any new development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues, including safe parking	11,20 to 26	3
4	Ensure foot paths and cycle paths are provided and retained wherever possible	11, 12, 22 to 26	3
5	Ensure that any new development does not place people and property at risk of flooding or exacerbate existing flooding issues.	3	4
6	Encourage the use of urban drainage systems	3	4
7	Conserve and enhance the water environment	5,17	5
8	Avoid low density development		6
9	Ensure developments are safe and integrate into the community	11,12,20 to 26	7,8
10	Ensure developments have access to local services	11, 22 to 26	8
11	To continue to provide and protect open spaces and sports and recreation facilities and provide additional facilities where possible	29	9
12	Detailed developer drainage strategies to be produced and agreed in liaison with Thames Water; with infrastructure in place prior to development being occupied.	3	10
13	Ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness	5,6,7,8,9	11,12
14	Encourage renewable energy technologies within new development wherever possible		11
15	Conserve and Enhance biodiversity and encourage the provision of new habitats	5,6,17,18,19	13
16	Conserve and enhance the heritage of Chalgrove	13,14,15,16	14

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Table 1b

	<i>What the Neighbourhood Plan should seek to do – Key Messages</i>	<i>Derived from</i>	<i>Baseline Situation</i>	<i>Issues and problems</i>
1	Ensure that housing development contributes to meeting the social and economic needs of Chalgrove, sustains the vitality of the village, and that new housing helps Chalgrove better meet the demand for affordable housing in the village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy • Core Strategy 	A housing needs survey in 2012; assumed there is an affordable housing need from 37 respondents. All stated they have a local connection to Chalgrove and would be unable to afford to rent or buy on the open market or would have significant financial difficulties in doing so.	Lack of affordable homes
2	Ensure that new housing development meets the numbers of additional dwellings required in Chalgrove by the Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy 	SODC Core Strategy was adopted in 2012, a total of 1154 additional homes were allocated to 'larger villages' within South Oxfordshire. Chalgrove was classified as a 'larger village, and received an allocation of a minimum of additional 82 homes.	Identify suitable development sites for a minimum of 82 homes
3	Ensure the development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues around the village. Promote the provision of foot and cycle paths wherever possible to reduce the dependence on vehicular transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan • South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	In the village plan and NDP consultations, residents have been consistently concerned about traffic and, in particular, speeding, road safety, parking and congestion.	Congestion caused by on road parking currently
4	Avoid placing people and property at risk in areas liable to flood. Adopt more sustainable drainage systems, and introduce flood defenses wherever possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • Flood and Water Management Act 	The Haseley Brook gives rise to alluvial flooding in its lower reaches. The much larger Chalgrove Brook, gives rise to alluvial and property flooding. Chalgrove has areas within flood zones 2 and 3 as per the map on P 19	Chalgrove has a history of flooding and parts of the neighbourhood plan area, including potential development sites, are within designated flood zones 2 and 3. Residents have expressed concern over affordability of home insurance and obtaining mortgages due to the proximity to flood zones and previous flooding

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5	Ensure new developments protect and enhance the water environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF 	The quality of the Chalgrove Brook water is regularly monitored by Chalgrove Wildlife and Conservation Society.	None identified
6	Avoid low density developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core strategy 	Core Strategy minimum density 25 dwellings per hectare	Identify suitable development sites for a minimum of 82 homes. Flood alleviation measures may impact on density
7	Avoid noise and light pollution from new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise directive NPPF 		None identified
8	Create developments which are safe and which integrate into the community with access to local services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy NPPF 	Chalgrove has no areas officially designated as 'crime hotspots'. There are five shops in the centre of the village, three pubs and two churches.	None identified
9	Provide and protect access to sufficient, high quality open spaces, sports and recreation facilities of all kinds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	Existing facilities include sports clubs, youth centre, rainbows, brownies and scouts children's play-areas, football pitches, a skate-board park, tennis courts, a multi-use games area, and outdoor fitness. A cricket ground and marked football pitches are also available.	The lack of a dedicated scout hut has been identified as an issue within the village plan and consultation meetings
10	Make every effort to ensure that local services, facilities and infrastructure are maintained and improved when needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF 	There is a primary school, post office, 3 public houses and a selection of shops. There are more than 34 clubs and societies, four halls available for hire for social and sporting activities.	The Community's sewage system has been inherited from earlier developments on the site and is now not able to cope with current demands. The Primary School may need support if there is pressure of numbers on a particular school year.

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11	Promote good design in new developments which is locally distinctive, incorporates renewable energy technologies and is designed with the needs of disabled people and an ageing population in mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plan 2011 NPPF 	The village plan questionnaire shows that 1099 out of 1296 respondents voted that the look and feel of Chalgrove should be retained in any new development	None identified
12	Protect the quality and character of the countryside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPF 		None identified
13	Conserve and enhance biodiversity on designated sites and elsewhere in the parish and consider the provision of new habitats in planning new developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 2020 South Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 	<p>There are no sites within the Parish that are designated for the protection of biodiversity. Local people value the area, owned and used by the school on the Hardings Field, the small areas of common and set-aside land, and the areas along the Chalgrove brooks which support a diverse variety of birds and other wildlife. Most obvious are the red kites and mallard ducks.</p> <p>Black Poplars have been identified on one of the proposed development sites, CHAL 5 and water voles are present in the Chalgrove Brook.</p>	Continue to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Relevant surveys to be undertaken to ensure that important habitat is retained and where possible enhanced for any new development.

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14	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, buildings, monuments, sites places features or landscapes of historic architectural archaeological or cultural interest both designated and undesignated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPPF • English Heritage Strategy 2011-2015 	<p>Chalgrove has 34 listed buildings as well as 2 grade 1 listed buildings, the 15th century manor house and 12th century church. A memorial commemorating the Civil War Battle fought nearby and a memorial to the USAAF personnel who flew from RAF Chalgrove (Station 465) in WW2.</p> <p>Chalgrove has 34 listed buildings as well as 2 grade 1 listed buildings, the 15th century manor house and 12th century church. A memorial commemorating the Civil War Battle fought nearby and a memorial to the USAAF personnel who flew from RAF Chalgrove (Station 465) in WW2.</p> <p>Excavations at Hardings Field revealed evidence of a pre-moat occupation dating from the late C12 to early C13. The 'Chalgrove Hoard' consists of 4145 C1 to C4 AD coins. It was found in a field adjacent to Mill Lane, in August 1989.</p>	No issues identified – continue to conserve the historic environment.
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6 NEXT STEPS

6.1 Consultation

This scoping report will be sent for consultation with:

- English Heritage
- The Environment Agency
- National England

6.2 Sustainability assessment

Each of the development proposals will be measured against the CNDP sustainability objectives to give an indication of how 'sustainable' each of the options is.

The site focus group will prepare a Sustainability Appraisal Framework which will be reviewed by the CNDP Steering Group. Each site and or policy will be measured against each CNDP Sustainability Objective. The framework will test each of the sustainability objectives as to whether it helps to achieve the CNDP sustainability objectives and if not what mitigation could be put in place

Below is an example of the form which will be used to assess each objective, the scores will be as follows:

E Enhance
O Stay more or less the same
H Harm

Objective	Option 1	Option 2
	What effect will the option have?	What effect will the option have?
Ensure that any new development does not cause or exacerbate road safety issues, including safe parking	H - how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed	E – how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed
Ensure foot paths and cycle paths are provided and retained wherever possible	E – how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed	H – how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed
Ensure that any new development does not place people and property at risk of flooding or exacerbate existing flooding issues.	O - how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed	H – how will the proposed option impact the objective and what mitigation may be needed

The outcome of this appraisal will inform the CNDP, together with their knowledge and understanding of all other factors, to decide the final proposals within the neighbourhood development plan.

The results of the assessment will be compiled in a Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published alongside the pre submission Neighbourhood Development Plan.