



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

West Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

July 2015 update

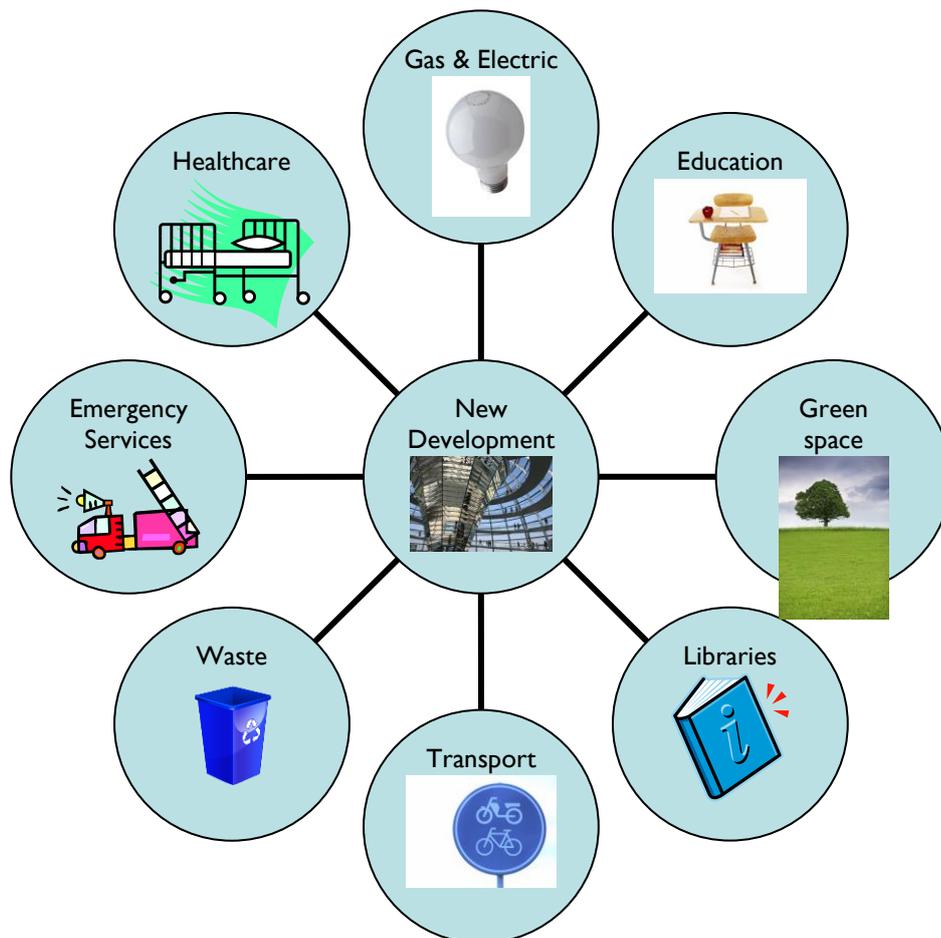
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I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been prepared in support of the pre-submission draft Local Plan and seeks to identify the infrastructure that is needed to support future growth in the District. It builds on an earlier draft published in support of the Local Plan Housing Consultation Paper (July 2014).
- 1.2 By 'infrastructure' we mean essential services and facilities such as schools, roads, water, gas and electricity and open space.

Typical Infrastructure Types



- 1.3 New development often puts existing infrastructure under pressure, creating a need for new or improved facilities to be provided. A good example would be a new housing development proposed where the nearest school is already full. In this case, either an existing nearby school would need to be expanded or if the development was large enough, a new school might need to be provided.
- 1.4 The main purpose of the IDP is to identify the infrastructure needed to support future growth planned in West Oxfordshire. The Local Plan Housing Consultation Paper (July 2014) suggested the provision of 9,450 homes in the

period 2011 – 2029 (525 per year) along with around 60 hectares of land for business. The pre-submission draft Local Plan proposes an extended plan period to 2031 and aims to provide at least 10,500 homes in this period (525 homes per year).

Why prepare the IDP?

- 1.5 The importance of robust infrastructure planning is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ which states that:

Local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:

- assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and
- take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.

- 1.6 The NPPF emphasises the importance of identifying and co-ordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure. Planned infrastructure should be delivered in a timely fashion and local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development.
- 1.7 The Government's planning practice guidance² states that as part of the Local Plan process, local authorities should identify what infrastructure is required and how it can be funded and brought on stream at the appropriate time whilst ensuring that the requirements of the plan as a whole will not prejudice the viability of development.
- 1.8 The Local Plan should make it clear for at least the first 5-years, what infrastructure is required, who is going to fund and provide it and how it relates to the anticipated rate and phasing of development. The detail concerning planned infrastructure provision can be set out in a supporting document such as an infrastructure delivery programme that can be updated regularly. However the key infrastructure requirements on which delivery of the plan depends should be contained in the Local Plan itself.

¹ National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

² Local Plans (March 2014) Paragraph 018

1.9 As well as meeting the requirements of the NPPF and NPPG, there are other sound reasons for preparing an infrastructure plan:

- It is a pro-active approach that identifies necessary infrastructure before development takes place, not ‘after the event’;
- Identifies the cost of infrastructure needed, the availability of any existing funding and the extent of the ‘funding gap’ that needs to be met by new sources of revenue such as CIL³;
- Provides developers and landowners with more certainty about the Council’s requirements;
- Provides local communities with greater reassurance that new development will not have an unreasonable impact on services and facilities;
- Facilitates infrastructure providers business and investment planning by providing certainty about the development that is expected to come forward and the infrastructure needed to support it; and
- Helps to demonstrate the ‘deliverability’ of development proposals.

How has the IDP been prepared?

1.10 The IDP has been prepared by West Oxfordshire District Council through a process of on-going engagement and dialogue with key stakeholders including Oxfordshire County Council, Thames Water, various utility providers, NHS Oxfordshire and bus and rail providers.

1.11 The first draft West Oxfordshire IDP was published alongside the Draft Local Plan in November 2012. It built on previous discussions with infrastructure providers during the early development of the Local Plan and also reflected the Oxfordshire Local Investment Plan (LIP) March 2010⁴ prepared by the Oxfordshire Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership (SPIP), now the Oxfordshire Growth Board Executive.⁵

1.12 The second draft IDP (June 2014 Update) was published in early August 2014 alongside the Local Plan Housing Consultation Paper (July 2014). This was updated to reflect the proposed increase in housing numbers set out in the Local Plan Housing Consultation Paper. The comments received have been taken into account and a number of amendments have been made to this final draft IDP document as a result. The changes also reflect further dialogue with infrastructure providers including Oxfordshire County Council.

What status does the IDP have and how will it be used?

1.13 The IDP forms part of the evidence base underpinning the Local Plan. Whilst it does not form part of the plan itself, it helps to identify the infrastructure that will be needed to support future growth.

³ Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

⁴ See www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/OxfordshireLocalInvestmentPlan.pdfSimilar

⁵ A forum comprising representatives of the Oxfordshire local authorities and key partners. See <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/oxfordshire-growth-board>

- I.14 The IDP also forms part of the evidence base underpinning the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in West Oxfordshire. CIL is essentially a charge levied on new buildings and extensions according to their floor area. The money paid by the developer can then be spent on infrastructure.
- I.15 In December 2013, the Council published its CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) for consultation. As part of the supporting evidence base, the Council published an infrastructure funding gap analysis.
- I.16 The findings demonstrated that the cost of infrastructure needed to support new growth exceeds any existing funding that may be available and that there is a 'funding gap' which CIL will help to meet. The updated schedule of future infrastructure requirements attached at Appendix I provides a further assessment of likely infrastructure costs and funding available and has been used to inform an updated funding gap analysis prepared in support of the Council's CIL Draft Charging Schedule (DCS).

How is infrastructure funded and provided?

- I.17 Infrastructure can be funded and provided in a number of different ways including by central government, local government and the private and voluntary sectors.

Central Government

- I.18 Large-scale strategic infrastructure such as major transport, health care and defence projects are generally provided by central Government through one of its relevant departments or agencies, often in partnership with the private sector.
- I.19 Funding may also be made available through the Local Growth Fund for projects linked to the Strategic Economic Plan priorities which is administered by OxLEP (the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership).

Local Government

- I.20 Local authorities provide some forms of infrastructure such as leisure and arts facilities and waste management through their own capital investment programmes. Funding for this comes from various sources including central government grants and the capital receipts from the sale of assets as well as developer contributions. However, local authorities are facing a substantial decline in the amount of money available and are increasingly looking at alternatives sources of funding such as the 'New Homes' bonus.
- I.21 In addition, the 'Community Infrastructure Levy' or CIL is a levy that local authorities can charge on new developments in their area depending on the size and type of development. It is intended to operate alongside the existing system of planning obligations (Section 106 of the 1990 Act) which is being scaled back to deal primarily with affordable housing and site-specific matters.

Money raised through CIL can be used to support development by funding infrastructure in the local area.

- I.22 The Council published its CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) for consultation in December 2013 and is due to publish its CIL Draft Charging Schedule (DCS) for consultation in March 2015.
- I.23 The schedule at Appendix I provides an indication of which items the Council expects to be funded by CIL and those that are more likely to be funded through a traditional legal agreement. This information has been used to inform the Council's draft CIL Regulation 123 list.

Private Sector

- I.24 In some instances the private sector has an obligation to provide new or enhanced infrastructure as part of their business plan. A good example is Thames Water which publishes a business plan setting out the investment they will make over a 5 year period such as improvements to their existing networks.
- I.25 The private sector may also become involved in providing infrastructure through partnership working with the public sector and a range of partnership models have evolved in recent years.
- I.26 The development industry often provides or contributes towards the provision of new infrastructure as a result of new development. Examples include new schools, roads and open spaces. As described above, historically this has been done through Section 106 legal agreements, however as more local authorities move towards CIL, the role of Section 106 agreements will be scaled back to focus on affordable housing and infrastructure which is directly related to development, such as junction improvements.

Local Communities & the Voluntary Sector

- I.27 In some instances local communities fund and provide infrastructure such as improvements to local community halls or other community facilities. Traditionally funding has come from sources such as fundraising events and voluntary donations but notably the revised CIL regulations and the Localism Act allow for a proportion of CIL generated funds to be transferred to the local community in which a development takes place (15% increasing to 25% if the community has an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan in place).

Updating the IDP

- I.28 The IDP is a 'living document' and will be regularly updated and monitored as more information becomes available and as new schemes are completed or new infrastructure requirements are identified.
- I.29 Monitoring will normally be carried out annually and will include an update of the infrastructure delivered along with the infrastructure which remains outstanding, an assessment of the risk of infrastructure projects being undelivered and a record of CIL and S106 receipts.

2 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY INFRASTRUCTURE?

2.1 In this section we explain in more detail what we mean by the term 'infrastructure'.

What is infrastructure?

2.2 'Infrastructure' is a generic term used to refer to the broad range of services and facilities needed to support society. It includes everything from health care to transport and from education to open space. For ease of reference, the IDP considers three main categories:

- Physical Infrastructure
- Social Infrastructure
- Green Infrastructure

These are broken down further in Table I overleaf.

2.3 It is inevitably the case that some infrastructure schemes are more critical than others. For example, if a new housing development could only go ahead when a new road junction is built, that junction is 'critical' because without it the housing cannot be built. Prioritising new infrastructure helps to ensure that any available funding is spent on the most important items first.

2.4 In light of this, the schedule of future infrastructure requirements at Appendix I includes a 'priority' categorisation for each infrastructure item.

2.5 The categories used are:

- **Critical** i.e. infrastructure without which development cannot commence (e.g. transport/utility infrastructure);
- **Necessary** i.e. infrastructure that is needed to support new development, but the precise timing and phasing of it is less critical and development can commence ahead of its provision (e.g. schools/primary health care);
- **Preferred** i.e. infrastructure needed to build sustainable communities, but the timing and phasing of which is not critical over the plan period (e.g. libraries, green infrastructure, youth provision).

Infrastructure Types and Relevant Organisations

A. Physical Infrastructure		
Category	Sub-Category	Relevant Organisations
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways • Bus services • Rail services • Community transport • Walking, cycling and riding opportunities • Parking 	Oxfordshire County Council Bus Operators Network Rail Rail Operators Community transport groups SUSTRANS West Oxfordshire District Council Oxfordshire Rural Community Council (ORCC)
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply • Wastewater disposal and treatment • Surface water drainage, flood alleviation and defence 	Thames Water Environment Agency West Oxfordshire District Council Oxfordshire County Council (as lead flood authority)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas generation and distribution • Electricity generation and distribution • Biomass Processing • Decentralised, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy 	National Grid Scotia Gas Networks West and Wales Utilities SSE Power Distribution
Waste and Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection & management (including transfer) • Re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal 	Oxfordshire County Council West Oxfordshire District Council Waste Management Industry
Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction (quarries) • Processing facilities 	Oxfordshire County Council Mineral Industry

Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband • Mobile phone infrastructure 	Oxfordshire County Council West Oxfordshire District Council Broadband Delivery UK
B. Social Infrastructure		
Category	Sub-Category	Relevant Organisations
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery and pre-school • Primary • Secondary • Further & higher education • Special schools • Adult Learning Centres 	Oxfordshire County Council Individual Providers
Leisure and sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports centres • Swimming pools • Outdoor sports facilities (tennis courts, sports pitches, athletics tracks, artificial pitches, bowling greens, golf courses, school and other institutional playing fields and outdoor sports areas) 	West Oxfordshire District Council Nexus Community Individual Providers
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary healthcare (i.e. first point of consultation e.g. GP services, health centres, dentists, ophthalmic services, pharmacy services and drug treatment centres) • Secondary care (i.e. services provided in or by general hospitals, acute care, outpatients clinics) • Tertiary healthcare (specialist hospitals e.g. mental health, children's hospital etc.) • Community healthcare (e.g. community hospitals) 	NHS Oxfordshire Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group Oxfordshire County Council

Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Fire and Rescue • Ambulance • Armed Forces 	<p>Thames Valley Police Oxfordshire County Council Fire and Rescue Service South Central Ambulance Service NHS Trust Ministry of Defence RAF Brize Norton</p>
Community and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Centres • Early Intervention Hubs • Community Centres • Libraries • Museums • Theatres/arts centres • Community Art 	<p>Oxfordshire County Council Community Groups West Oxfordshire District Council Town and Parish Councils Local communities Individual providers</p>
Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported accommodation (care homes, nursing homes, sheltered housing, extra-care, other supported accommodation e.g. vulnerable adults, disabilities, mental health, hostels, children's homes) • Child and Adult Social Care/Services • Day Care Services 	<p>Oxfordshire County Council West Oxfordshire District Council Individual Providers Care providers</p>
Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts (County, Magistrates, Crown) • Probationary and Prison Service 	<p>National Probation Service Thames Valley Probation HM Prison Service Ministry for Justice</p>

C. Green Infrastructure		
Category	Sub-Category	Relevant Organisations
National/Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) • Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) • National Nature Reserves (NNR) • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • Ancient Woodlands • Historic Parks and Gardens • National Trails • Long distance walking and riding routes 	Natural England Cotswolds AONB Conservation Board Forestry Commission Landowners Wildlife Trust RSPB DEFRA English Heritage (this will be the responsibility of Historic England from 1 st April 2015) The Blenheim Estate Oxfordshire County Council
Sub-Regional/District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wychwood Project • Lower Windrush Valley Project • Windrush in Witney Project • Conservation Target Areas • Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) • Local Geological Sites • Green Corridors (including river corridors and canals) • Formal greenspace • Informal greenspace • Public rights of way 	The Blenheim Estate West Oxfordshire District Council Town and Parish Councils Natural England Oxfordshire County Council Environment Agency BBOWT Projects including The Wychwood Project, Lower Windrush Valley Project, Windrush in Witney Project

3 PART A - PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

TRANSPORT

HIGHWAYS

- 3.1 The District Council works closely with Oxfordshire County Council (the highway authority) to identify the key transport issues of relevance to the District as well as the programme of future infrastructure improvements that are likely to be needed to support planned growth.
- 3.2 There are no trunk roads within the District and responsibility for public highways falls to Oxfordshire County Council. The principal routes include the A40, A44, A361 and A420.
- 3.3 Traffic volumes are highest on the A40 between Witney and Oxford and the A44 south of Woodstock to Oxford. The most severe congestion is on the A44 at the Bladon roundabout and on the A40 to the east of Witney, particularly during the morning peak hours.
- 3.4 Witney has direct road access to Oxford via the A40, which bypasses the town to the south. Access to the town can be achieved at the all movements A415 Ducklington Lane junction and Shores Green which currently has east facing slip roads only. The town can also be accessed from the west by Burford Road (B4047), from the north by Hailey Road (B4022), and from the north east and south west by the A4095. Witney suffers from congestion in the town centre, particularly at peak weekday hours and on Saturdays.
- 3.5 The Carterton road network suffers little from congestion and serves the town well. However there is currently no A-road access to the town and this has been identified as a key issue to be addressed. Access from the A40 can be achieved via the B4477 at Minster Lovell (from the east only) and the B4020 at Burford (all movements). Due to the relatively rural location of Carterton, there is limited through traffic which is encouraged to use the B4020/B4477 Upavon Way instead of the town centre.
- 3.6 Chipping Norton lies on the A44 approximately 20 miles (32km) north west of Oxford and about 12 miles (19km) north of Witney. Chipping Norton sits astride the junction of the A44 and A361 which is a very busy through route, especially for lorries and as a result the town centre suffers from congestion and air pollution with an air quality management area (AQMA) currently in place.
- 3.7 In terms of the other main centres, the A40 and B4449 at Eynsham suffer from severe congestion during peak hours due to the limited capacity of the nearby Swinford Toll Bridge. Woodstock lies on the A44 and high levels of through-traffic (particularly lorries) have long been an issue for the town. Burford is situated at the junction of the A40, A361 and A424 and is an important tourist destination as well as a local service centre. The narrow bridge over the River Windrush at the north of the town can cause

considerable congestion, and the relatively high level of lorry traffic has a negative impact.

3.8 Inevitably, the quantum of new development planned over the Local Plan period (10,500 homes, 60 hectares business land etc.) will increase the number of vehicular trips on the highway network. Oxfordshire County Council has therefore identified a number of highway improvements needed to support future growth in the District. Key schemes include:

3.9 Witney

- Works have now been completed on the Ducklington Lane/Station Lane junction improvements. This provides capacity improvements at the junction of Ducklington Lane/Station Lane and widening of Ducklington Lane (south) to manage traffic flows and allow traffic to move efficiently through this busy junction.
- Downs Road/A40 junction improvements. This involves an at grade roundabout on the A40 at Downs Road and will be provided as part of the committed urban extension at West Witney (North Curbridge) which benefits from a resolution to grant outline planning permission for 1,000 homes.
- Shores Green Slip Roads. The provision of west facing slip roads at the Shores Green junction onto the A40 has been identified as part of a package of preferred transport measures for Witney (including the Downs Road and Ducklington Lane schemes – above) and is a prerequisite of the proposed Strategic Development Area at East Witney (400 homes) allocated in the pre-submission draft Local Plan (2015).
- Improvements to Oxford Hill/Cogges Hill Road/Jubilee Way junction to be delivered by the development of land at East Witney.
- West End Link Road - Phase 2. A link road between Mill Street and West End providing an additional river crossing. This is needed to support potential growth to the north of Witney which has been allocated for 1,000 homes in the pre-submission draft Local Plan (2015). The development would be expected to fund the WEL scheme.
- Northern Distributor Road to connect the B4022 Hailey Road to the A4095 Woodstock Road and Jubilee Way via New Yatt Road. In addition a 30mph chicane/ gateway feature on the Woodstock Road should be provided to complement this. This would supplement the West End Link and would therefore be needed to support further growth to the north of Witney as proposed. As above, the proposed development would be expected to fund this improvement.
- A mixture of complementary schemes to improve the town centre environment for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users.

3.10 Carterton

- Shilton Link Road, Carterton. This involves the provision of a new road between Elmhurst Way (in Shilton Park) and B4020 Shilton Road. This road is necessary to gain access to committed housing development north of Swinbrook Road.

- Improved access by road to Carterton and RAF Brize Norton. Following an evaluation of different options by Oxfordshire County Council, the B4477 Minster Lovell Road has been identified as a priority for upgrading to A-road standard together with the provision of west facing slip roads at the junction of the B4477 and A40.

3.11 The previous draft IDP (2012) included reference to the potential provision of a new link road between the B4477 Brize Norton Road and the Witney Road. Following on from their evaluation of options for Carterton, the conclusion reached by the County Council is that the link is not currently needed to achieve the transport objectives for the Carterton area.

Chipping Norton

3.12 In Chipping Norton, the County Council has identified the removal of the primary route status from the A44 between Oxford and Moreton-in-Marsh to deliver improvements in the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and provide relief to the town centre by imposing Heavy Goods Vehicles weight restrictions on Horsefair.

3.13 In addition, the County Council have confirmed that highway upgrades are likely to be required to serve development to the east of Chipping Norton (600 homes proposed in the pre-submission draft Local Plan). These improvements will need to be identified and agreed in more detail but are likely to be funded by the proposed development through a legal agreement. Opportunities may also exist to improve air quality in the AQMA and freight re-routing as part of this strategic site allocation.

Rest of District

3.14 Other general road transport improvements which have been identified include further investigation into the provision of a Park and Ride site at Eynsham with bus priority in Eynsham and at Swinford, improvements to the approaches into Oxford along the A40 and A44 with an extended A44 bus lane to Wolvercote Roundabout and a potential bus priority lane along the A40 from Eynsham to Oxford.

BUS SERVICES

3.15 A comprehensive bus service exists in West Oxfordshire. Most services are currently operated by Stagecoach on a commercial basis but there are a number of less frequent services in the rural hinterland, along with those serving Witney Town, that are local-authority funded. Oxfordshire County Council and Stagecoach have been approached by the Council and have helped to determine the challenges and improvements identified in this section which are then reflected in the future requirements identified at Appendix I.

3.16 Since the 1990s, patronage on the main services has developed strongly as Stagecoach has invested heavily in improving frequencies and in new vehicles.

Today there are three premium services connecting Oxford and some other settlements with Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton, operating typically at least every 30 minutes. There are also a number of important inter-urban services linking Witney to Abingdon and Woodstock that operate approximately every hour and are now run as commercial operations.

- 3.17 Witney is served by two Premium Bus Route services (S1 & S2) linking the town to Carterton, Eynsham, Botley, and Oxford. Six buses an hour offer direct connection to Oxford, with regular evening and Sunday services. However, peak journey time reliability between Witney and Oxford is variable due to congestion approaching Oxford and also within Witney itself. There are also regular bus services to surrounding towns, such as Burford, Bampton, Woodstock, Charlbury and Chipping Norton. Since June 2014, Witney has benefitted from additional services to Long Hanborough including the 233 service which serves Hanborough Station on a broadly hourly basis (except Sundays).
- 3.18 At Carterton, there is a frequent and comprehensive bus service to Witney and Oxford. Bus stops along the route have been enhanced to the County Council's Premium Route standard, with electronic Real-Time Information. There are less-regular bus services to Lechlade and Swindon and to Bampton through Clanfield. There is also a local bus service to the Shilton Park residential area. There is only a limited bus service to Burford, whilst connections to other nearby places, such as Cheltenham, Faringdon and Wantage require a change of bus in Witney, Oxford or Swindon.
- 3.19 Chipping Norton is connected to Oxford with an hourly bus service 7 days a week (S3). Stops along the route have been enhanced to Premium Route standards with Real-Time Information. There are also hourly bus services to Witney and to Banbury. A connecting RailBus operates to Kingham station on the Cotswold rail line. There are less frequent services to Stratford-upon-Avon and to other areas.
- 3.20 In addition to the above, a new weekend and bank holiday bus service is proposed by Stagecoach to travel between Carterton, Witney, Eynsham, Thornhill Park & Ride and seven destinations in London. The ticket will be linked to the Oxford Tube service between London and Oxford to provide a greater level of flexibility. While the main settlements are well-served by the frequent premium inter-urban bus services, recent large-scale urban extensions in both Witney and Carterton are not well penetrated, and residents often have to walk distances greater than the 400m maximum recommended by the Institute of Highways and Transportation. This can reduce the convenience and attractiveness of bus services when compared with car use.
- 3.21 Many of the smaller towns also enjoy comprehensive bus services, especially to Oxford and Witney. Eynsham enjoys very frequent services to Witney, Carterton and Oxford. Woodstock is served by the S3 service to Chipping Norton and Oxford. This is also a frequent service. In addition, service 233 offers an hourly link to Witney via Hanborough Station and service 203 has

been recently extended to connect to the Water Eaton Park and Ride. Charlbury has good bus links with Woodstock, Oxford, Chipping Norton and Witney, whilst Burford is connected to Witney, Oxford and Cheltenham by bus.

- 3.22 Oxfordshire County Council has previously identified a range of requirements to support future growth in the District, to include enhanced frequency of the premium routes, upgrading of bus stops on premium routes with Real Time Information, measures to improve bus journey times, future routes to improve access to the rail network and to employment areas and the potential provision of a Park & Ride facility at Eynsham. Details of the proposed improvements are set out in Appendix I.
- 3.23 These improvements are essential to ensure that future planned development does not lead to any further deterioration in journey times, especially on journeys into Oxford via the A40, B4044 and A44. Since 1990 the time scheduled for the bus departing Carterton, arriving in Oxford City Centre just before 9am has increased from 55 minutes to over 100 minutes. Actual arrival times in the morning peak can vary by up to 40 minutes on specific journeys. These delays impact directly both on the attractiveness of the service, but also substantially raise the costs involved in providing capacity improvements as vehicle productivity is much reduced. Oxfordshire County Council is re-evaluating options for sustainable transport improvements to the A40 between Oxford and Eynsham which will be implemented during the Local Plan period.
- 3.24 In addition, Oxford City and Oxfordshire County Councils are assessing the potential to develop a major mixed-use development at the Oxford Northern Gateway. This strategically-placed highways node is subject to very serious congestion, however major highways and sustainable transport improvements are envisaged aimed at improving the current situation, at least in the short-medium term. These improvements tie into measures to improve the efficiency of public transport along the arterial corridors from the major towns to Oxford, and especially the A40 between Oxford and Eynsham. To assist this, a grant of £35m was provisionally allocated from the Government in September 2014 to investigate the options and to invest in capacity improvements on the A40 between Witney and Oxford. One option being investigated is a Guided busway, although other bus based solutions are also being investigated by Oxfordshire County Council and the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). In addition, over the next year Oxfordshire County Council will be developing a long term strategy for the improvement of travel between Witney and Oxford which will also investigate the potential for rail or tram operation and options for increasing highway capacity.

RAIL SERVICES

- 3.25 Network Rail is responsible for the railway network and rail services are provided by First Great Western. There are two rail lines running through West Oxfordshire and eight passenger stations. The Oxford-Banbury line passes through the eastern edge of the District with a station at Tackley

whilst the Cotswolds & Malvern line runs through the middle of the District from east to west with stations at Hanborough, Combe, Finstock, Charlbury, Ascott-under-Wychwood, Shipton-under-Wychwood and Kingham.

- 3.26 The most heavily used stations are Charlbury, Kingham and Hanborough. This reflects the number of services available from these stations, including a direct line to London. Passenger use at most stations has increased in recent years particularly at Hanborough where the car parking facilities have recently been extensively increased.
- 3.27 The Cotswolds & Malverns line has recently benefited from re-instating 20 miles of track between Charlbury and Evesham. This included new platforms at Charlbury and Ascott under Wychwood.
- 3.28 In terms of future upgrades, First Great Western advised the Council in November 2014 that initial proposals are being developed to improve facilities at a number of stations in West Oxfordshire including Hanborough, Charlbury and Kingham with relatively minor improvements also planned at Combe and Finstock. The key improvements identified include an additional car park deck at Charlbury Station, platform lengthening and passing loop for trains at Hanborough and a new bridge and car park extension at Kingham. The estimated costs for each of these three stations are £1m, 1.4m and 5m respectively although it should be noted that the works are subject to design clarification and consultation. In addition, Network Rail is preparing a detailed business plan to complete the dualling of the Cotswold Line between Oxford and Worcester. It is proposed that the works will be carried out between 2019 and 2024 although the funding sources have yet to be fully identified.
- 3.29 Whilst the County Council have no direct responsibility for specifying or funding the railways, they do have a general obligation to secure the provision of public passenger transport services and therefore work in close partnership with the rail industry to plan, fund and deliver local and strategic improvements in the rail network.
- 3.30 Given the responsibilities outlined above, no specific future rail infrastructure requirements have been identified in Appendix I but measures to improve connections to the stations have been identified.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORT

- 3.31 The definition of 'community transport' is broad but generally refers to transport provided by voluntary and community sector (VCS) organisations using a combination of volunteers and paid staff. Sometimes these organisations receive public funding but often they do not. Community transport can offer solutions for people who have no other transport options including people in rural areas where there is no public transport provision, people with mobility impairments and people on low incomes for whom alternative transport options are unaffordable.

- 3.32 Examples of community transport schemes include car sharing and car schemes, shared taxis, taxi buses, community minibuses, dial a ride and some scheduled services. There are a number of community transport schemes operating in West Oxfordshire including Oxfordshire County Council Dial-a Ride and The Villager Community Bus. The District Council has no direct responsibility for community transport but works in partnership with relevant organisations including Oxfordshire County Council and Oxfordshire Rural Community Council⁶.
- 3.33 At the present time no specific requirements have been identified although with the forecast ageing of the local population, it is reasonable to assume that demand for such services is likely to increase.

WALKING, CYCLING AND RIDING

- 3.34 West Oxfordshire is reasonably well-served in terms of walking and cycling facilities although most of these are focused on the main towns. There are dedicated cycle routes (some shared with pedestrians) in the main towns.
- 3.35 Outside the main towns, the best cycling opportunities exist on 'quiet roads' rather than on dedicated cycle paths although there are a number of national cycle network routes running through the District. There is a reasonable network of public rights of way including routes suitable for horseriders, although there are some areas which are poorly catered for and improvements to these routes where they are fragmented or obstructed will be encouraged.
- 3.36 Witney has a number of different pedestrian routes running across the town and on the rural fringes. There are some good cycle routes around the town but some gaps in cycling infrastructure. Cycle networks linking Witney to nearby settlements are poor, with no dedicated link between Witney and Carterton. Whilst cyclists, horse riders and walkers can use bridleways and byways, often these do not connect safely with roads that are safe and attractive to use.
- 3.37 Carterton benefits from a number of dedicated pedestrian routes running across the town and also on the rural fringe including the Kilkenny Lane Country Park. There are some good cycle routes, particularly to the north east of the town centre associated with Shilton Park. Improvements have recently been made to Burford Road to provide a dedicated cycle route from Shilton Park to the town centre.
- 3.38 At Chipping Norton, a reasonable range of public rights of way connect the town to the surrounding countryside and settlements. However, the network is disjointed in many places where paths meet the road network and this can present dangers to users, including horseriders who are vulnerable road users. There are no cycle links within Chipping Norton or from the surrounding settlements and within the town some roads are too narrow for

⁶ See <http://www.oxonrcc.org.uk/> and www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/communitytransport

cycle paths. Cycle parking at key destinations within the town centre is generally poor.

- 3.39 Within the Eynsham/Woodstock area, walking and cycling opportunities are reasonably good for recreational journeys but relatively limited for commuting. At Eynsham there is a dedicated cycle and pedestrian route running along the A40 towards Oxford and some other footpaths to the south and south east of the village. A group called 'Bikesafe' has been set up to promote the delivery of a new cycle path from Eynsham to Botley along the B4044 Eynsham Road which will cost in the region of £1.5m
- 3.40 At Woodstock there are a reasonable number of public rights of way and quiet roads suitable for cycling and walking and riding but the main opportunity is presented by the dedicated cycle and pedestrian route from Woodstock along the A44 towards Oxford.
- 3.41 The Burford/Charlbury area is predominantly rural in character and there are a number of opportunities for walking, cycling and riding along relatively quiet roads. There is a bridleway suitable for cycling to the south east of Charlbury linking the village with Stonesfield.
- 3.42 Various future requirements have been incorporated into this IDP update many of which were identified by the County Council's Countryside Access Officer. The projects identified include the provision of additional connecting links, improvements to current routes (to include surfacing and signage for all users, including horseriders) and the creation of crossing points. Where possible and suitable, the Council will also encourage the provision of multi-use routes to improve off-road access for all users. The improvements identified as being necessary to support future growth over the period of the Local Plan are set out at Appendix I.

PARKING

- 3.43 The District Council provides free parking in all of its 16 car parks. The Council's current policy approach of providing free parking assists in maintaining the vitality and viability of the town centres. There are time management controls in place to help ensure that adequate levels of short-stay spaces are available to meet the needs of shoppers and other visitors to the area.
- 3.44 Car park use in Witney has increased in recent years. The average usage of the Marriotts Walk multi-storey car park indicates that some capacity remains but usage at peak times on a Saturday is up to 80%, highlighting very limited car parking capacity in the town centre.
- 3.45 Witney continues to be a focus for growth and as such there is a need to continue to implement the integrated parking management strategy to ensure the most efficient use of existing car parks and to provide additional off-street car parking spaces to support town centre businesses and further town centre development.

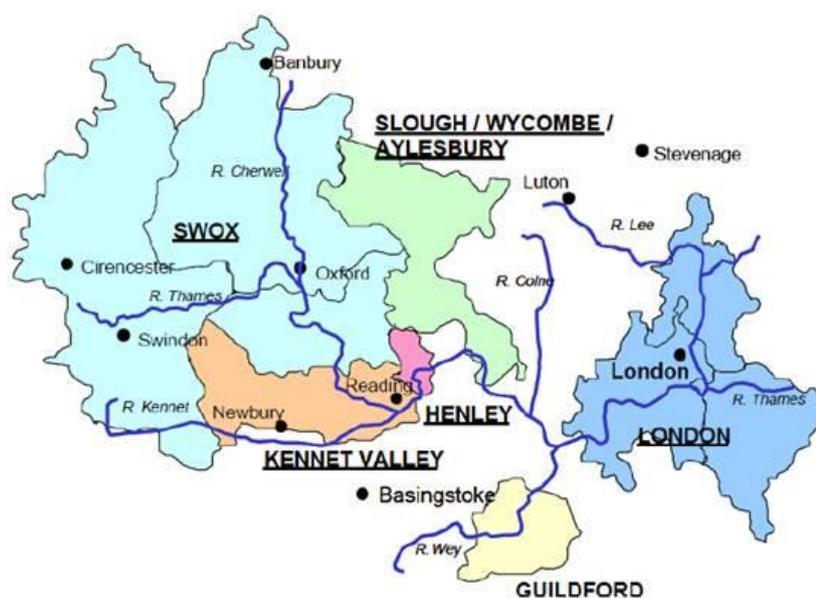
- 3.46 In 2012 the Council's Cabinet resolved to investigate a commuted sum policy for future retail/commercial and housing development to contribute to future parking provision within the district. This resolution reflects the emerging Local Plan policies which seek to ensure that development proposals that would significantly increase car parking demand will be expected to make appropriate public car parking provision or provide equivalent financial contributions.
- 3.47 Future commercial and housing development will create additional demands for car parking and therefore it is critical that future provision is considered. If commuted contributions are collected from new development (either through Section 106 or CIL when introduced) this will help contribute towards the cost of additional car parking spaces.
- 3.48 In Carterton, car parking capacity is not highlighted as a significant issue at present. The two recently opened supermarkets, Aldi and Morrisons have on-site car parking that meets present demand. However, the situation needs to be monitored as further development in Carterton comes forward. There are no suitable sites for additional car park development in the centre of the town.
- 3.49 In Chipping Norton, public car parking spaces in the town centre are insufficient to meet peak demand on market day (Wednesday) and Saturday. This creates congestion and could potentially affect the viability of the town centre. The potential for further provision will need to be investigated and this process will be aided by the work being carried out on the Chipping Norton Neighbourhood Plan⁷.
- 3.50 Car parking is also under pressure in popular tourist towns such as Burford and Woodstock, particularly at weekends. As the car parking demand is mainly created by tourists, additional housing in these towns is unlikely to have a significant impact on parking demand.
- 3.51 Survey work to establish parking capacity has been completed in-house to date and has been largely focussed on Witney. The Council recognise that it is important for a District wide parking strategy to be completed in order to review parking provision and needs for the District. The Council has commissioned a consultant to survey on and off-street parking usage needs and data will be collected over a period of six to eight months. The consultant will focus on the long term and future demands for parking provision across the district, reflecting the expected growth in residential and commercial development. The consultants will also identify any improvements to capacity, quality, safety and the environment of current parking provision. The work is likely to be completed by autumn 2015 and this will feed into future iterations of the IDP.

⁷ <http://www.chippingnortontown.info/NEIGHBOURHOODPLAN/tabid/1216/Default.aspx>

WATER

WATER SUPPLY

- 3.52 Public water supply in West Oxfordshire is the responsibility of Thames Water and the District falls within the 'SWOX' Water Resource Zone of Thames Water's Supply Area as detailed on the map provided below. Thames Water has a duty to maintain the security of water supplies and to produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) every five years. The current WRMP covering the period 2015 – 2040 was approved in 2014 and the next WRMP which will cover the period 2020 – 2045 will be drafted in the coming years.



- 3.53 Thames Water is also required to submit a business plan which reflects the funding necessary to operate the business and undertake new investment every five years to the water regulator Ofwat. The current Thames Water Business Plan covers the period 2010 – 2015 and the next plan covering the period 2015 – 2020 is currently being finalised. It is anticipated that this will be in place by April 2015 following the economic regulator Ofwat's final recommendations published at the end of 2014.
- 3.54 In addition, Thames Water has published a 25-year strategic direction statement entitled 'Taking Care of Water – Our Plan for a Sustainable Future'. The strategy covers the period 2010 – 2035.
- 3.55 The current WRMP (2015 – 2040) identifies a baseline deficit of water supply over demand (with target headroom) from 2020 within the Swindon and Oxfordshire Water Resource Zone over the plan period. To address this, the WRMP provides for investment in measures to restore security of supply. The investment involves a significant programme of demand management and the development of new sources of supply.

- 3.56 Water supply is in balance in the short term with continuing demand management proposed to maintain a small surplus until 2020. Demand management measures comprise leakage reduction, a targeted metering programme and enhanced water efficiency.
- 3.57 In general terms, water supply is not considered to be a constraint to the scale of development being proposed (based on the growth information provided for the production of the Waste Resources Management Plan in 2013). Thames Water is obliged to provide connections for waste and fresh water to future domestic properties although commercial properties do not have the 'right' to connect.

WASTE WATER (DISPOSAL & TREATMENT)

- 3.58 There are 20 sewage treatment works within West Oxfordshire. The main ones are based in Witney, Carterton, Woodstock, Charlbury, Bampton and Stanton Harcourt.
- 3.59 Thames Water assesses the performance of its process and network infrastructure against projected housing numbers identified by local authorities through their Local Plans. Where capacity shortfalls are identified, detailed investigations will be undertaken with a view to providing additional capacity ahead of development by inclusion in a 5 year asset planning period. Where there is a capacity problem or potential adverse amenity impact on future occupiers, developers may be required to partly fund any necessary upgrade works. In some circumstances, a drainage strategy will need to be produced by the developer in liaison with Thames Water to ensure the appropriate upgrades are in place ahead of occupation of the development. A lead time of up to three years may be necessary to deliver the required water supply and sewerage infrastructure unless the developer chooses to requisition the infrastructure to deliver it in a shorter time frame.
- 3.60 As water and sewerage undertakers have limited powers under the Water Industry Act to prevent connection to its network ahead of infrastructure upgrades, they rely heavily on the planning system to ensure infrastructure is provided ahead of development either through phasing or the use of Grampian style conditions.
- 3.61 In terms of future requirements necessary to support growth, we have met with Thames Water to explain the increase in housing numbers since the draft Local Plan was published in 2012 (from at least 306 to at least 525 homes per year). They have advised that the following improvements are likely to be necessary to meet this increased level of development:

Witney

- 3.62 In terms of water supply, significant levels of growth can be accommodated in this sub-area as a new reservoir was constructed in 2008 at Worsham Service Reservoir.

- 3.63 Considering sewerage infrastructure, local upgrades will be required to accommodate the proposed strategic developments at west and east Witney. Development to the north of Witney as proposed in the pre-submission draft Local Plan (February 2015) will need to be supported by substantial improvements through the centre of Witney in order to convey flows to the sewage treatment works located to the south of the town. As such, this site is phased to come forward later in the plan period after 2021 to allow time for these upgrades to be delivered and aligned with the development.

Carterton

- 3.64 Thames Water has confirmed that the level and distribution of housing development identified in the Local Plan consultation can be supported. Although not identified in the consultation paper as a preferred site, if development were to come forward to the west of Carterton, additional reinforcement mains through the town may be required and the strategic transfer capacity of the network in this area may need to be upgraded. If upgrades were required, these would take a minimum of three years to carry out and developer contributions would be sought towards this work.

- 3.65 Local improvements to the sewerage network will be required to accommodate future growth. The committed urban extension at east Carterton (700 homes) will require substantial infrastructure improvements in order to convey foul water to Carterton STW. These will be funded by the development.

Chipping Norton

- 3.66 There is significant water supply as a new reservoir was constructed to the east of Chipping Norton in 2013. Additional booster pumping may be required and would need to be funded by the developer.

- 3.67 To support planned growth to the east of Chipping Norton (600 homes) substantial sewerage infrastructure improvements would be required through the centre of Chipping Norton in order to convey flows towards the sewerage treatment works located to the west of the town. These will be funded by the development.

Rest of District

- 3.68 There are no supply issues identified in the Eynsham area although sewage network capacity upgrades may be required to support future growth as these are nearing capacity. In Woodstock there are currently no specific supply concerns, however development of 150-180 houses to the east of Woodstock (as identified in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update 2014 – SHLAA) would require upgrades to the booster station before additional flows can come online. The booster upgrade is proposed to be constructed between 2015 and 2020 and forms part of the draft Business Plan submission, the outcome of which has yet to be finalised. In addition, development of 150-180 houses to the east of Woodstock may necessitate sewage network capacity upgrades.

- 3.69 At the time of writing, a planning application has been submitted for 1,500 homes to the east of Woodstock, the majority of which falls within Cherwell District. Thames Water has advised that if approved the development will necessitate substantial upgrades to the receiving network and to the Woodstock Sewage Treatment Works although further work is required to understand the full extent of the upgrades required to both the network and receiving STW's.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE, FLOOD ALLEVIATION AND DEFENCE

- 3.70 Following extensive flooding in 2007, the District Council and Environment Agency investigated options to improve the level of protection from flooding in a number of areas of the District in 2008. Grant funding of around £1,000,000 has been received from DEFRA and other funding streams administered by the Environment Agency for numerous projects throughout the District since 2007.
- 3.71 Flood defence projects across the District have either been completed or are in progress and several further flood mitigation schemes are being progressed.
- 3.72 Many of the flood mitigation projects which the Council has delivered have been enabled by funding administered by the Environment Agency (such as Flood Defence Grant Aid and Local Levy funding). The availability of such funding is becoming more limited and is expected to be targeted at more significant flood mitigation schemes and schemes which attract greater levels of partnership funding. One such scheme which could attract partnership funding is the West End Link Road which is required to support development at North Witney. This is provided that the road serves a dual role in terms of transport and flood risk reduction. The EA have identified this opportunity in their Witney Flood Alleviation ⁸report as the land reserved for the link road is similar to the area investigated for a flood storage area on the River Windrush.
- 3.73 In West Oxfordshire there is a continuing requirement to investigate and implement minor interventions and enforce riparian responsibilities. Such interventions include minor drainage improvements, very small scale communal flood defence schemes, property level protection, ditch clearance, maintenance of critical watercourses and assistance to residents involving private piped systems. These maintenance projects do not qualify for funding administered by the Environment Agency and developer contributions will be required towards the maintenance of existing flood defence assets as well as off-site flood mitigation where appropriate. In terms of on-site drainage, all qualifying development will be expected to provide appropriate surface water drainage to ensure that flood risk is not increased on or off-site. Future requirements are summarised at Appendix I.

⁸ Witney Flood Alleviation Initial Assessment April 2014

ENERGY

GAS (GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION)

- 3.74 The National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England. The National Grid has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient co-ordinated and economical transmission system for the conveyance of gas.
- 3.75 Scotia Gas Networks (SGN) owns and operates the local gas distribution network in most of the District with West and Wales Utilities (WWU) covering some western parts. Reinforcements and developments of the local distribution network are generally as a result of overall demand growth in a region rather than site specific developments.
- 3.76 No specific future gas infrastructure requirements have been identified at this stage.

ELECTRICITY (GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION)

- 3.77 National Grid owns and operates the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) that links the major power stations and transports electricity in bulk across the country.
- 3.78 Distribution companies own and operate the lower voltage electricity network, connecting the smaller power stations and the national grid to every electricity customer in Britain. The distribution company with responsibility for making new grid connections in the District is Southern Electric Power Distribution (SEPD).
- 3.79 The Council has met with SEPD to explain the proposed quantum and distribution of growth envisaged through the emerging Local Plan. They have advised that where existing electricity infrastructure is inadequate to support the increased demands from new development, the costs of any necessary upstream reinforcement required will normally be apportioned between the developer and the Distribution Network Operator. The timescale for implementing the works would normally be a maximum of 2 years and therefore should not impede delivery of any development.
- 3.80 SEPD monitors each primary substation in the Oxford area. Based on measured peak loads and knowledge of greater expected take-up of Authorised Capacity by existing customers in the locality, the load growth on each substation is categorised and reinforcement works are undertaken when appropriate at the expense of SSE Power Distribution to ensure supplies remain secure.
- 3.81 Where new loads from development necessitate upstream reinforcement being bought forward, charges will either be met in full by the developer or apportioned in accordance with SEPD's 'Statement of Methodology and Charges for Connection to Southern Electric Power Distributions PLC's

Electricity Distribution System'. As such, each development is costed at the time electricity connections are requested and it is not possible to calculate the future network costs at an earlier stage. No specific requirements or costs are therefore identified at Appendix I.

BIOMASS PROCESSING

- 3.82 There is a growing interest in the use of biomass as a source of renewable energy. The two main areas where interest is strongest are at the small, domestic scale and at the larger estate scale, particularly where estates are able to harvest their own fuel.

DECENTRALISED, RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY

- 3.83 Overall, some 2.1% of the energy consumed within the District is generated from renewable sources.
- 3.84 Small scale renewables (photovoltaics, solar hot water, ground and air sourced heat pumps, micro hydro, biomass heating systems and small scale wind) could play a useful role in increasing the generation of renewable energy in the District, although viability and feasibility will vary from site to site.

WASTE AND RECYCLING

- 3.85 West Oxfordshire District Council is responsible for the collection of waste and recycling from domestic properties as the waste collection authority (WCA) and for the management of 24 recycling 'bring sites' throughout the District. The Council also provide all street cleansing services including the provision of litter and fido bins. It also offers a commercial waste and recycling collection service.
- 3.86 Oxfordshire County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and is responsible for disposing of the waste that is collected by the District Councils. Like most areas, Oxfordshire has previously been reliant on landfill as the primary means of waste disposal, however a new energy from waste facility (EFW) at Ardley opened at the end of April 2014. This will significantly reduce the percentage of the County's municipal waste which will need to be sent to landfill. The plant will also treat commercial and industrial waste.
- 3.87 In terms of existing waste management facilities in West Oxfordshire, there is a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) at Dix Pit near Stanton Harcourt which also incorporates a landfill site. There is also an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Cassington which treats organic waste such as food and there are two green waste treatment plants in the District which handle and recycle all domestic garden waste produced.
- 3.88 The County Council is also the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Oxfordshire. Their Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives, overall spatial strategy and policies for meeting requirements for

new waste management facilities in Oxfordshire up to 2030. The strategy covers all types of waste, including municipal, commercial and industrial, construction, demolition and excavation wastes. It will be supplemented by a minerals and waste site allocations document identifying specific sites for waste management.

- 3.89 There is a significant need for expanded reuse, recycling and composting facilities to reduce the quantities of waste disposed through landfill which is being investigated. Within West Oxfordshire, waste management facilities are expected to be small to medium in scale, providing local facilities only.
- 3.90 There may be a future requirement for a new transfer station to be provided in West Oxfordshire for waste being transferred to the Ardley Energy from Waste facility. The County Council is not prescribing that it should be located in Witney or Carterton but that it should be conveniently located for waste collection vehicles to transport waste to Ardley.
- 3.91 The future need and location of new waste management facilities will be addressed by Oxfordshire County Council in their Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The IDP will be updated accordingly as the strategy is progressed to adoption.

MINERALS

- 3.92 Oxfordshire has extensive sand and gravel resources, particularly in the south along the River Thames and its tributaries. Within West Oxfordshire, mineral resources are located in the Lower Windrush Valley and between Eynsham, Cassington and Yarnton where there are quarries at Gill Mill (Ducklington), Stanton Harcourt and Cassington. Limestone and ironstone are found in the north and west of the county, including areas within West Oxfordshire at Burford, Sarsden, Great Tew and Rollright.
- 3.93 The County Council is the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) for Oxfordshire. Their Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will set out the vision, objectives and overall spatial strategy for meeting mineral requirements in Oxfordshire up to 2030. The strategy will be supplemented by a minerals and waste site allocations document.
- 3.94 The Core Strategy needs to make provision for mineral working and supply to meet the needs for growth and development that is likely to take place in Oxfordshire over the next 20 years. The provision of aggregates for construction will be a key element of the Strategy.
- 3.95 In West Oxfordshire, the plan identifies two main areas for sand and gravel working; the Lower Windrush Valley and Eynsham / Cassington / Yarnton. Proposed locations for crushed rock working include land south of the A40 near Burford.

- 3.96 The District Council has expressed concerns about the continuation of sand and gravel working in the District and will continue to engage with the County Council through the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

BROADBAND and MOBILE PHONE INFRASTRUCTURE

- 3.97 The rural nature of West Oxfordshire and the associated wide distribution of premises mean that investment in new telecommunications infrastructure is not commercially viable in large parts of the district. However, due to its rural nature, access to high speed communications is extremely important to local residents and businesses.

Superfast broadband

- 3.98 The rollout of high speed or “Next Generation” broadband will have major impacts on the economy, giving businesses and employees greater flexibility in the way they work as well as the way in which individual businesses can compete on a global scale. It will also have major social impacts such as facilitating the provision of “telehealth” care.
- 3.99 Significant public funds are already being invested in this rollout. Oxfordshire County Council is leading a project to ensure approximately 90% of premises in the district have access to superfast broadband. West Oxfordshire District Council is investing further funding of 1.6m to secure rollout to the last 10% with the aim of covering 100% of premises in the District by the end of 2016.
- 3.100 Future development (both commercial and residential) in the District will be required to include infrastructure for future proof access to superfast broadband as a standard utility.

Mobile communications

- 3.101 In many rural areas, mobile phone coverage lags behind that available in towns and cities. The ability to access data with mobile devices is becoming an essential requirement and the lack of availability hinders business development and deters further investment.
- 3.102 Much like the business case for the commercial rollout of broadband, so there is a limited commercial case for market driven investment in mobile coverage in West Oxfordshire due to the rural nature of the District. The Government has pledged £150m nationally through the Mobile Infrastructure Project but further local funding will be required to ensure good coverage throughout the District.

4 PART B – SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

EDUCATION

- 4.1 Oxfordshire County Council is the local authority responsible for education in West Oxfordshire and has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient school places are available within the area. There are a total of 47 primary schools, two infant schools, one nursery, one special school and seven secondary schools in the District which are listed below:

School	Settlement	Type
ACE Centre Nursery School	Chipping Norton	Nursery
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton	Primary
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	Primary
Our Lady Of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney	Primary
Bampton Primary School	Burford	Primary
Brize Norton Primary School	Burford	Primary
Burford Primary School	Burford	Primary
Clanfield Primary School	Burford	Primary
Leafield Primary School	Burford	Primary
St Christopher's Primary School, Langford	Burford	Primary
St Kenelm's Primary School	Burford	Primary
St Peter's Infants' School	Burford	Primary
Wychwood Primary School	Burford	Primary
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	Primary
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	Primary
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	Primary
St John The Evangelist Primary	Carterton	Primary
Chadlington Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Charlbury Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Great Rollright Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Great Tew Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton	Primary
Middle Barton School	Chipping Norton	Primary
St Mary's Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton	Primary

	Norton	
Freeland Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	Primary
Hanborough Manor Church of England School	Eynsham	Primary
St Peter's Church of England Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham	Primary
Standlake (Church of England) Primary School	Eynsham	Primary
Stanton Harcourt Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	Primary
Aston & Cote Primary School	Witney	Primary
Ducklington Primary School	Witney	Primary
Finstock Primary School	Witney	Primary
Hailey Primary School	Witney	Primary
Madley Brook Primary School	Witney	Primary
North Leigh Primary School	Witney	Primary
Queen's Dyke Primary School	Witney	Primary
St Mary's Infant School	Witney	Primary
The Batt Primary School, Witney	Witney	Primary
The Blake Primary School	Witney	Primary
Tower Hill School	Witney	Primary
West Witney Primary School	Witney	Primary
Witney Primary School	Witney	Primary
Bladon Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Combe Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Tackley Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Woodstock Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Wootton-by-Woodstock Primary School	Woodstock	Primary
Burford Secondary School	Burford	Secondary
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton	Secondary
Bartholomew School	Eynsham	Secondary
The Henry Box School	Witney	Secondary
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	Secondary
Carterton College	Carterton	Secondary
Wood Green School	Witney	Secondary
Springfield School	Witney	Special

4.2 The County Council produces a Pupil Place Plan (PPP) which sets out the framework for and approach towards the provision of places. The plan includes present and predicted pupil numbers together with information about birth rates, school capacity and new housing. The current PPP considers the period 2014 - 2018

4.3 Nationally, education provision is undergoing a period of change. The Education Act 2011 is a key driver and under the Act, Oxfordshire County Council is no longer the default provider of services, but is expected to

encourage Academies and Free Schools to meet demand. These changes could have significant implications for school provision in both the primary and secondary sector.

NURSERY AND PRE-SCHOOL

- 4.4 The Government will fund the cost of some early education for 2 and 3 year olds in Oxfordshire. All County Council maintained primary schools include some level of Foundation Stage provision, in many cases through private, voluntary and independent childcare providers.
- 4.5 Many primary schools in West Oxfordshire already include nursery provision for 3-year-olds and where new primary schools are required, they would be expected to include provision for 2 and 3-year-olds in line with government policy
- 4.6 No forecasts are currently prepared for nursery schools, although a shortage of early education places, especially for 2-year-olds, has been identified. Pressure on places is already growing in Witney and Carterton and the proposed strategic developments identified in the pre-submission draft Local Plan are likely to increase demand further. In addition to new schools, appropriate accommodation for use by early year's providers should also be delivered through new community halls and similar facilities where possible.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

- 4.7 Typically a development of around 700 - 800 new homes is required to make a new primary school viable. Wherever possible, the County Council's preferred model of school organisation is for primary schools to be one or two complete forms of entry – i.e. with admission numbers of 30 or 60 – as this conforms to statutory class size requirements and the most effective use of revenue resources.
- 4.8 This is not always possible, and many schools in the county are 0.5 or 1.5 form entry. It is also County Council policy to maintain a percentage of spare places to cater for unforeseen changes in demand due to market forces e.g. parental preference.
- 4.9 Detailed primary school capacities, current and forecasted future pupil numbers up to 2018 are presented in the current Pupil Place Plan. The forecasts presented in this Plan were calculated before the publication of the 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The Plan does take account of housing development as planned by the end of 2013. The Plan will be revised in the first half of 2015, taking into account updated housing plans.
- 4.10 Throughout much of the District primary schools are either already under pressure or are forecast to fill as pupil numbers are increasing. There are a few exceptions, notably at Carterton (although numbers here are now rising rapidly, and existing capacity is expected to be filled by incoming RAF families) and also at Middle Barton, Finstock and Stonesfield

- 4.11 New primary schools will be needed to support the proposed strategic development areas at West Witney and North Witney. The proposed development of land at East Witney will be required to make a contribution towards increasing capacity locally. At Carterton, the committed urban extension to the east of the town will incorporate a new primary school on-site, with the redevelopment of REEMA Central potentially making a financial contribution towards school capacity. It is understood that the proposed development of 600 homes to the east of Chipping Norton (when taken in the context of other potential development sites in and around the town) is likely to trigger the need for a new primary school to be provided on-site. If this is not viable there is the possibility of extending the site area of Holy Trinity RC Primary School onto the site as the school is adjacent to this proposed development area.
- 4.12 Elsewhere, sufficient capacity will need to be provided through a variety of means, including absorbing extra demand into existing buildings, considering the availability of space in neighbouring schools and providing new accommodation through school extensions. Future housing development will be expected to contribute towards increasing school capacity where necessary.
- 4.13 Where schools are at or reaching capacity, even relatively small additional housing developments can be difficult for village schools to accommodate. This provides a limitation on the extent to which significant levels of development can be dispersed to the rural communities.
- 4.14 Woodstock Primary School has already expanded to 1.5 form entry size and is unlikely to expand further on its current site. If additional land could be provided for the school, it would be able to expand to 2 form entry size which would meet the needs of up to around 300 - 400 new homes. An alternative solution to providing more school capacity in the town would be the provision of a new school site.
- 4.15 Eynsham Primary School has already expanded to 2 form entry size and is unlikely to be able to expand further. The school has limited ability to absorb further housing growth in Eynsham and therefore the County Council have raised concerns if significant housing growth were to be forthcoming in Eynsham in the near future.
- 4.16 Hanborough Primary School is 1 form entry size and is almost full in most year groups. If additional land area could be provided for the school site, it would be able to expand to 1.5 form entry which would meet the needs of up to 300 - 400 new homes and help resolve the existing lack of capacity.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

- 4.17 There are seven state maintained secondary schools in West Oxfordshire, all within the District's larger towns and villages. The most common model of curriculum delivery is 11-18 years with a sixth form; Carterton Community

School has previously been 11-16, but extended its age range to include a sixth form from September 2014. Sixth forms are already offered at Wood Green and Henry Box Schools in Witney, Chipping Norton School, Bartholomew School in Eynsham, Marlborough School in Woodstock and Burford Secondary School.

- 4.18 During the plan period, secondary school numbers are likely to increase for two main reasons in addition to housing growth. Firstly, the rising birth rate will start affecting secondary school numbers from around 2016. Secondly, the age at which young people are required to participate in education or training increased to 17 in 2013 and will increase again to 18 in 2015. The effect of this on schools is uncertain, but is likely to increase the numbers of young people staying at school post-16, which has not yet been incorporated into school forecasts.
- 4.19 It is expected that most of Oxfordshire's secondary schools will have converted to Academy status during the time period of the current Pupil Place Plan. As Academies, they will be responsible for their own admissions arrangements, and any changes in school size would need to be agreed by the Department for Education.

Witney

- 4.20 Oxfordshire County Council has advised that development at West Witney and East Witney will require the provision of additional secondary school places. These places could be created by expanding the two existing secondary schools. However, a 5ha site for a new secondary facility has been reserved at West Witney pending confirmation of the level of housing growth to come forward in the town. The proposed development of land at North Witney (1,000 homes) as identified in the pre-submission draft Local Plan is expected to necessitate the delivery of a secondary facility on the West Witney site.

Carterton

In Carterton, secondary pupil numbers are expected to increase due to the rapid growth in pupil numbers in Carterton's primary schools in recent years which will feed through into the secondary school. In addition the levels of additional new development proposed through the Local Plan, including the proposed strategic development areas at Carterton East and REEMA North and Central, will further increase demand. This will absorb the spare capacity that currently exists at Carterton Community College and an expansion of the College will be required. The exact scale and nature of additional accommodation at the Collage has yet to be identified but the site has sufficient site area to accommodate any necessary expansions.

Chipping Norton

- 4.21 At Chipping Norton, the secondary school has some spare capacity and OCC has advised that even with the proposed development to the east of the

town, the school should be able to accommodate the additional pupil numbers likely to be generated (although some capacity improvements may be necessary in the longer term).

Rest of District

- 4.22 The County Council have identified that Bartholomew School in Eynsham will experience rising demand over the next few years. It is currently expanding by one form of entry, and may need to expand by another form of entry in due course to meet demand resulting from additional development. In addition, the Marlborough School in Woodstock is expected to experience rising demand over the next few years and it is likely that the school will need to expand by one or two forms of entry.

There is some flexibility within existing schools elsewhere to accommodate modest amounts of new development. Given the scale and distribution of growth envisaged through the pre-submission draft Local Plan it is not expected that there will be any significant capacity issues arising in the more rural parts of the District although some alterations/extensions may be required and the position will be reviewed regularly.

FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- 4.23 Abingdon and Witney College offers part time and full time further and higher education courses – including GCSEs, foundation degrees and degree courses, apprenticeships and vocational courses. The college also works with secondary schools offering part time courses for 14-16 year olds.
- 4.24 The College put forward a £7m scheme of redevelopment and refurbishment which was approved in 2010 and another £10m scheme to extend the college in Witney which was approved in 2014. The college aims to upgrade all accommodation in the medium to long term.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

- 4.25 Just over 1% of Oxfordshire Pupils attend Special Educational Needs schools. Other children benefit from specific resources within mainstream schools.
- 4.26 There is one special school in West Oxfordshire, Springfield School in Witney, which caters for pupils with severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties aged 2-16 years. Primary provision is co-located with Madley Brook Community Primary School in purpose built accommodation (opened in 2003), including an integrated nursery. Secondary provision is in a purpose built facility (opened in 2005) on the Wood Green School site.
- 4.27 In addition, there is a special unit in Carterton Community College catering for pupils with complex learning difficulties, aged 11-16 and at the Marlborough CE School in Woodstock there is a specialist resource facility for pupils with physical disabilities and language and communication disabilities.

- 4.28 Demand for special school places is expected to grow broadly in line with the overall school population, and Oxfordshire County Council is currently reviewing all special school sites to develop a strategic plan for growth, although it is not currently expected that this would require a new establishment in West Oxfordshire. Special schools are not catchment based; children with special needs attend the school which best meets their needs.
- 4.29 There are increasing numbers of children with autism in mainstream schools and a growing need for resource bases. The only such specialist resourced provision in West Oxfordshire is in Woodstock, and the County Council will consider whether a resource base is appropriate in any future schools.

ADULT LEARNING CENTRES

- 4.30 Adult learning centres are situated in Carterton and Chipping Norton with provision in Burford, Charlbury, Eynsham and Witney.
- 4.31 There is a deficit of Adult Learning services in Witney and it is a high priority to have an Adult Learning Centre in the town. Any new centre would need to be accessible to the whole community of Witney and the surrounding area and careful thought would need to be given to its location and available funding.

LEISURE AND SPORT

SPORTS CENTRES, SWIMMING POOLS, OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

- 4.32 Major sports facilities in the District are considered to be well within an acceptable travel time and distance for the residents in a rural district. However, some of the facilities are poor quality and there are some deficiencies which have been identified in the recent open space⁹ and ¹⁰playing pitch studies.
- 4.33 Many towns and villages have community halls or other facilities which provide for local sport and community recreation as detailed below:

Witney Sub-Area

- 4.34 Witney's main sport and leisure facilities include:
- Henry Box School Sports Hall and playing pitches
 - Wood Green School Sports Hall, Artificial Turf Pitch (ATP) and playing pitches
 - Windrush Leisure Centre
 - Witney Artificial Turf Pitch
 - Leys Recreation Ground

⁹ West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013

¹⁰ Playing Pitch Strategy 2014

- Witney Mill Cricket Ground
 - King George V Playing Fields
 - Burwell Recreation Ground
 - West Witney Sports Ground
 - Witney Rugby Club
 - Witney Football Club
- 4.35 Further pitch provision and facilities in Witney will be required as part of any Strategic Development Area in Witney. Playing fields and associated facilities, for community and school use are proposed as part of the West Witney Strategic Development Area. Funding is also proposed towards a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA). Development to the north of Witney would also be required to include provision for further pitch provision and facilities. The topography and size of the proposed development to the east of Witney may render on-site provision of formal greenspace (pitches etc.) difficult and a financial contribution may be sought.
- 4.36 In terms of built indoor facilities, the District Council will need to investigate options and develop plans for the long term future of the Windrush Leisure Centre. This would be closely linked to the establishment of any further management contract at the end of the current contract in 2016.
- 4.37 The existing site is constrained, limiting future expansion and a new site is likely to be needed in an accessible location. There are no obvious sites available within the town at present and the capital cost of a new leisure centre is likely to be £22 - 25m.
- 4.38 The financial return from any redevelopment or re-use of the existing site will be highly significant but other external funding such as lottery funding and/or developer contributions are likely to be required.

Carterton Sub-Area

- 4.39 The main sports and leisure facilities in Carterton are:
- Carterton Leisure Centre
 - Monahan Way football pitches and cricket square
 - Carterton Community College Sports Hall
 - Carterton Artificial Turf Pitch (3g)
 - Alvescot Road Recreation Ground
 - Carterton Community Centre
 - Swinbrook Road Recreation Ground and Squash Courts
 - Carterton Town Football Club
 - Carterton Bowls Club
- 4.40 Recent and future growth of the town, including the expansion of RAF Brize Norton is creating additional demands on leisure space in Carterton and there are several unmet demands for further sports hall provision and additional pitch provision.

- 4.41 The Council's Playing Pitch Strategy 2014¹¹ advises that within the Carterton Sub-Area an additional full size artificial grass pitch, or equivalent, should be provided, based on the existing population and the best solution may be 2 half size pitches. The Council's leisure service estimates that at least two additional pitches and associated facilities would be required to meet demand with improved provision at other locations. This demand is proposed to be met by additional outdoor pitches and associated facilities as part of the committed urban extension to the east of Carterton.
- 4.42 Phase 2 of Carterton Leisure Centre is proposed to include floodlit 5/7 a side football courts, a larger second hall for dance, aerobic and martial arts use and squash courts. The extension of the leisure centre will cost in the region of £2.75 - £3.5m and will be secured through a combination of funding, including lottery and developer funding, some of which has already been secured.

Chipping Norton Sub-Area

- 4.43 The main sports and leisure facilities in the Chipping Norton area include:
- Chipping Norton Leisure Centre
 - Greystones Leisure Facility
 - Chipping Norton Lido (Outdoor Pool)
 - Chipping Norton Football Club
 - Chipping Norton Cricket Club
 - Kingham Hill School Sports Centre
- 4.44 The town is currently working towards a new 'Neighbourhood Plan'. This will further inform future leisure needs in the town. The main need would appear to involve bringing local sports clubs together to agree what facilities are needed and can realistically be progressed. This process is likely to conclude that an all-weather pitch for football and rugby is required and that opportunities for the future of the Greystones site should be explored.

Eynsham – Woodstock Sub-Area

- 4.45 The main facilities are located at Eynsham and Woodstock as the two larger settlements in this area.
- 4.46 Eynsham has the following main facilities:
- Bartholomew Sports Centre
 - Eynsham Artificial Turf Pitch
 - Eynsham Village Hall
 - Eynsham Recreation Ground
 - Eynsham Cricket Club
- 4.47 Within Woodstock the main facilities are:

¹¹ <http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/765284/Playing-Pitch-Strategy-2014.pdf>

- Marlborough School Sports Hall
- Outdoor pool
- Tennis and Bowls Club
- Community Centre
- Old Woodstock Town Football Club

4.48 The District Council's priority in Woodstock is to support the community in looking at the feasibility of an outdoor floodlit training area or ATP plus additional changing accommodation and will assist in maximising any external funding opportunities.

Burford – Charlbury Sub-Area

4.49 There are football, cricket, bowls and tennis facilities at the Nine Acres Recreation Ground in Charlbury and facilities at Burford School and Burford Recreation Ground.

4.50 Burford School (secondary) is currently fund raising to provide an ATP primarily for hockey. Once provided, a good programme of community use will help meet needs in this area, although further changing facilities may be needed. Provision of an ATP also provides an opportunity to re-programme community use of the sports hall to widen participation.

HEALTH

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

4.51 Discussions with Thames Valley Area Team of NHS (TVAT, NHSE) England in February 2014 confirmed that generally Oxfordshire is well provided for in terms of health facilities, with targets for journey distances to facilities being met and with good accommodation. The potential increase in housing provision being addressed through the Local Plan was explained to TVAT, NHSE and the view was that primary healthcare infrastructure within the District should be able to cope with the additional demand arising. Some future potential improvements were identified as follows:

Witney

4.52 In the longer term future, an extension to the Deer Park Surgery in Witney may be explored to help make this surgery more viable and to serve an increased population.

Carterton

4.53 Capacity of the three Carterton surgeries will need to be monitored going into the future. If additional capacity is required, this will be in the form of an extension to an existing surgery rather than a new surgery.

Chipping Norton

- 4.54 At the time of writing, a new primary health care centre on London Road in Chipping Norton is nearly completion and this will replace the two existing surgeries in Chipping Norton known as the White House Surgery and West Street Surgery which will merge and relocate to the new centre. This will provide sufficient capacity to support planned growth including the proposed strategic development to the east of the town.

Rest of District

- 4.55 There are early discussions underway regarding the relocation of the Woodstock Practice as the existing site is constrained and parking is limited. A site has yet to be confirmed and the costs of relocating the surgery have not been established at this stage. As such, this has not been included in the list of projects at Appendix I but may be listed in a later version.

SECONDARY CARE

- 4.56 Secondary care is in most cases provided by Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust, generally from one of the hospitals in Oxford. However it is NHS policy to increase the commissioning of care types in GP surgeries and other community settings which have traditionally been provided in acute hospitals, to improve access for patients. For example the ground floor of the Windrush Health Centre in Witney is in part a base for community services including podiatry and in part clinical space for locally commissioned services such as endoscopy and other visiting consultant clinics.
- 4.57 No specific future requirements for secondary care provision have been identified at this stage to support the level of growth identified in the emerging Local Plan.

TERTIARY HEALTHCARE

- 4.58 Tertiary care is specialised consultative healthcare, often for patients who have been referred by a primary or secondary health care professional. Examples include specialist hospitals such as those dealing with children or people with mental health issues. There are currently no tertiary health care facilities in West Oxfordshire, the nearest being located in Oxford.
- 4.59 No specific future requirements have been identified at this stage to support the level of growth identified in the emerging Local Plan.

COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE

- 4.60 There are two community hospitals in West Oxfordshire, the Witney Community Hospital and the Chipping Norton Community Hospital which also has a maternity unit.

- 4.61 No specific future requirements for community healthcare provision have been identified at this stage.

PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE

- 4.62 Policing in West Oxfordshire is the responsibility of Thames Valley Police (TVP), the largest non-metropolitan police force in England and Wales, covering Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and serving more than 2 million people. The TVP force area is divided into 14 Local Policing Areas (LPAs) of which West Oxfordshire is one.
- 4.63 Within West Oxfordshire, TVP work on a neighbourhood basis with 15 neighbourhoods currently defined covering Witney (6), Carterton/Bampton/Burford (3), Chipping Norton (3), Woodstock (2) and Eynsham (1).
- 4.64 A number of measures to improve police related facilities/ equipment have been identified by TVP, including the internal adaptation of Witney Police Station with the potential expansion of the custody suites (depending on the scale of growth) and the potential future adaptations of the police stations in Woodstock and Carterton to provide additional space to meet the demands of future growth.
- 4.65 In addition, on strategic residential development sites consisting of approximately 1,000 dwellings or more, on-site infrastructure including potential on-site drop-in “neighbourhood offices” may be required. The proposed development to the north of Witney (1,000 homes) is therefore likely to trigger such a requirement.

FIRE & RESCUE

- 4.66 Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service (OFRS) is organised around 3 Fire Risk Areas covering the County. There are 7 fire stations in West Oxfordshire. Currently these are located on Welch Way, Witney, Burford Road, Chipping Norton, Hensington Road, Woodstock, Station Road, Eynsham, Sturt Road, Charlbury, Witney Street, Burford and New Road, Bampton.

Witney

- 4.67 Witney has a good level of fire provision capable of meeting the requirements associated with planned growth and there are no current plans to move the fire station from the current Welch Way site.

Carterton

- 4.68 Due to the intensification of activity at RAF Brize Norton and the level of future growth identified in the emerging Local Plan, it has been identified that a future fire station in Carterton will be required in the next five years.

- 4.69 Oxfordshire County Council Fire and Rescue Service have identified in their Draft Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) 2015-16 that the introduction of additional emergency cover in Carterton has the potential to improve the overall response time standards for the area. The option to build a new station has been informed by detailed analysis of the current and future development of the town and the increased risks to the community.
- 4.70 The Fire and Rescue Service have explored the possibility of delivering a service which utilises and complements the resources and assets of RAF Brize Norton but this is not achievable. It is intended that the new Carterton fire station will be a multi-agency hub incorporating partners from Age UK Oxfordshire, Thames Valley Police, South Central Ambulance Service and OCC Adult Social Care.
- 4.71 A site for the new station has yet to be established although early work has explored sites off Upavon Way. However, any future site will be subject to planning permission.

Rest of District

- 4.72 A further consideration is the long term sustainability of the Bampton and Burford fire stations.
- 4.73 The County Council will continue to evaluate and assess risk throughout West Oxfordshire and the rest of the county through a Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) which sets out what the County Council aim to achieve, including the priorities they will focus on and the high level measures and targets which will let them know if they are on track to deliver.

AMBULANCE

- 4.74 West Oxfordshire is covered by the South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) NHS Foundation Trust.
- 4.75 Within West Oxfordshire, there are ambulance standby points in Witney and Chipping Norton.
- 4.76 The District is also covered by the air ambulance service for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire which is a separate organisation.
- 4.77 Discussions with SCAS have been held and the need for additional ambulance standby points has been identified to provide for the level of growth identified in the emerging Local Plan. An ambulance standby point consists of a ground floor room with a tea point and toilet facilities along with parking for an ambulance and another vehicle. It is likely that 2-3 additional standby points will be required across the District, each of which is 'manned' by nine paramedics.

- 4.78 It is unlikely that a new ambulance resource centre will be required although this will be reviewed throughout the Plan period.

ARMED FORCES

- 4.79 West Oxfordshire is home to RAF Brize Norton, the largest RAF station in the UK, located between Carterton and Brize Norton village.
- 4.80 RAF Brize Norton is being expanded and will become the single air movement base for the military in the UK as RAF Lyneham has now closed.
- 4.81 The expansion means that more troops and their families are expected to be moving to the local area. The MOD is progressing the redevelopment of older areas of MOD housing to meet the needs of service families. Two areas of housing currently have planning permission for redevelopment and replacement. Some additional housing and a significant amount of additional Single Living Accommodation is being provided on the base. Although positive for the local economy, the influx of personnel has implications for local infrastructure provision, notably education, sports facilities and pitch provision which are considered elsewhere in the IDP.
- 4.82 Operational development on the base is not typically subject to planning control. Such development may however have significant implications for transport, flood risk and other infrastructure in the local area. The Council will work with the RAF and MOD to address infrastructure issues.

COMMUNITY AND CULTURE

CHILDREN'S CENTRES AND EARLY INTERVENTION HUBS

- 4.83 There are six children's centres in West Oxfordshire.
- 4.84 Children's centres provide a variety of advice and support for parents and carers. Centres are intended to be the first, local port of call when a mother, father or carer needs help or advice. Some offer wider services including dentist, dietician or physiotherapist, stop smoking clinic, citizen's advice, parenting classes and language services.
- 4.85 'Early Intervention Hubs' provide a venue to work with children, young people and their families through youth sessions normally delivered in the evenings and weekends. Outreach services are also delivered from the 'hub' in satellite locations and other community locations.
- 4.86 There is one early intervention hub in West Oxfordshire which is based at the Witney Young People's Centre on Witan Way.
- 4.87 Where new schools or community centres are required, the Council will consider whether they should incorporate facilities to support the 'satellite' delivery of children centres and/or early intervention services to meet the needs of the expanded population.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

- 4.88 There are a number of community centres and halls throughout West Oxfordshire including Madley Park Hall which opened in 2011 as part of the Madley Park residential development and Carterton Community Centre located within the Shilton Park development at Carterton. Responsibility for owning and running the community centres within the District rests with a number of different bodies including local Town and Parish Councils, local churches and the voluntary sector. Community Facilities Grants are often available to help fund improvements and extensions to community centres and other facilities and recent funding has been awarded to extend Warwick Hall in Burford and the Methodist Church in Bladon.
- 4.89 It is likely that any large-scale residential development including the proposed strategic development areas identified in the pre-submission draft Local Plan will need to make suitable provision for new community facilities.

LIBRARIES

- 4.90 There are 11 libraries in West Oxfordshire which are the responsibility of Oxfordshire County Council. Carterton, Chipping Norton, Eynsham and Witney libraries have been designated as core libraries.
- 4.91 Chipping Norton library has been consistently identified as being unfit for purpose in terms of its size, internal configuration and access due to the location of the library.
- 4.92 In Charlbury there is a very long standing commitment to improve the library, which may be delivered as part of any future progress on the Spendlove Centre initiative.
- 4.93 It has been identified through discussions with Oxfordshire County Council that the level of growth proposed for Witney and Carterton will place additional pressures on these libraries and developer funding will therefore be sought to extend and refurbish these buildings.
- 4.94 In general terms, the level of growth proposed in Oxfordshire will place pressure upon all libraries and particularly the Central County Library in Oxford. Consequently Oxfordshire County Council will also request a contribution from new residential development towards library provision.

MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM RESOURCE CENTRE

- 4.95 There are a number of museums and heritage centres in West Oxfordshire including:
- Bishop's Palace, Witney
 - Charlbury Museum
 - Chipping Norton Museum of Local History

- Churchill and Sarsden Heritage Centre
 - Cogges Manor Farm
 - Combe Mill
 - Witney and District Museum
 - Oxfordshire Museum, Woodstock
 - Museums Resource Centre, Standlake
- 4.96 The Oxfordshire Museum at Woodstock and Museum Resource Centre at Standlake are run by Oxfordshire County Council and the other establishments are generally run by a mixture of societies, trusts and volunteers.
- 4.97 Oxfordshire County Council will continue to seek contributions from new residential development towards their Museum Resource Centre.

THEATRES/ ARTS CENTRES

- 4.98 There is one theatre in the District at Chipping Norton which is supported by the District Council but run by local people. There are discussions underway regarding the future provision of an Arts Centre in Witney.
- 4.99 The Council will seek to improve access to such facilities for residents and visitors and this may involve new build, refurbishment and conversion.
- 4.100 Where appropriate, provision will also be sought for production, rehearsal and education space for arts. This also includes spaces which could encompass media and recording studios, incubation spaces for small arts businesses and sole traders and facilities which are used by learning providers and community groups.

COMMUNITY ART

- 4.101 Community Art is defined as a process of engaging artists' creative ideas in the public realm. It is always site specific and can take many forms that may include traditional sculptures as well as integrated purposeful features such as benches, paving and furniture. Over recent years community art has also been more widely seen as temporary events and activities.
- 4.102 For some years West Oxfordshire District Council has sought the provision of community art as part of major new developments, particularly in town centres, leisure centres and residential areas. This has been funded by developers and covers not only the provision but also the management and future maintenance of art.
- 4.103 The Council will continue to seek the incorporation of community art in major developments and is also likely to spend a proportion of CIL revenue (when introduced) on community art projects

SOCIAL CARE

SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION

- 4.104 By 'supported' accommodation we mean that which is provided for people with particular needs. Examples include care homes and nursing homes, sheltered housing and extra-care housing plus other forms of supported accommodation including that which is provided for vulnerable adults and people with disabilities.
- 4.105 There are a number of existing supported accommodation facilities in West Oxfordshire including residential care homes, nursing homes, age exclusive and sheltered housing and extra care. There are also some existing facilities for vulnerable adults, people with learning disabilities and mental health issues within the District.
- 4.106 Local demographic projections show not only an increase in the size of the population and in the number of households but also a significant growth in the number of older people. In West Oxfordshire, the number of people aged 55 and over is expected to increase by 54% over the next twenty years¹². Whilst not all older person households will want to downsize as many will wish to retain their family home, due to health issues associated with ageing there is likely to be a requirement for specialist housing options moving forward. It has been identified in the Oxfordshire SHMA (April 2014) that this need will be highest in West Oxfordshire mainly due to a rapidly growing older person population, and the County Council has published an Extra Care Housing Strategy which aims to deliver 55 units of extra-care housing per 1,000 population aged 75 or over. This rate is to meet an expected demand across West Oxfordshire of 945 units by 2031.
- 4.107 The County Council has identified that as well as need for Extra Care Housing in Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton, there is also need in Burford, Bampton, Long Hanborough, Charlbury, Eynsham and Woodstock. To cater for this increased need, a number of residential care homes and extra-care housing schemes have been granted planning permission over recent years and this trend is likely to continue. This will require continuation of joint working arrangements with health care providers and the County Council.

OLDER PERSONS DAY CARE SERVICES

- 4.108 Small day centres for older persons operate in towns and villages throughout the County, usually on a Monday to Friday basis, although some open on a Saturday. These centres are supported by Oxfordshire County Council and run by a variety of organisations such as Age UK.

¹² Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014

- 4.109 Oxfordshire County Council supports eight health and wellbeing resource centres across the County supporting primarily older people but some also support adults with physical disabilities and mental health problems of all ages.
- 4.110 In addition, Oxfordshire County Council supports a number of other services for adults with mental issues and those with learning disabilities. In Witney these form part of the Witney Resource Centre but there are other separate centres in Carterton and Chipping Norton.
- 4.111 The County Council will seek the provision of new community buildings for day care services as part of strategic development areas in Witney to enable the delivery of Tier 2 day care services.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 4.112 West Oxfordshire falls within the Oxfordshire Local Delivery Unit (LDU) of the Thames Valley Probation service, one of 35 probation trusts in England and Wales. Together with HM Prison Service, Thames Valley Probation forms part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) which falls under the Ministry for Justice.

COURTS (COUNTY, MAGISTRATES, CROWN)

- 4.113 Following the closure of the Magistrate's Court in Witney, there are no courts in West Oxfordshire. The nearest County and Crown Courts are located in Oxford.
- 4.114 There are no identified future requirements in West Oxfordshire.

PROBATIONARY AND PRISON SERVICE

- 4.115 There are no probation offices in West Oxfordshire, the nearest being Oxford, Bicester and Banbury. There are no prisons either, the nearest being HMP Bullingdon at Bicester.
- 4.116 There are no identified future requirements in West Oxfordshire.

5 PART C - GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- 5.1 Green Infrastructure is defined as a network of multi-functional green space in both urban and rural settings. It fulfils a wide variety of environmental, social and economic functions and plays a part in adapting to and mitigating climate change.
- 5.2 Green Infrastructure can include nature reserves, designated sites, recreational grounds, parks and open spaces, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and many other green areas such as woodlands and even street trees.
- 5.3 In order to inform this section of the Plan, the following bodies/ officers have been consulted and asked to provide information regarding future green infrastructure projects which they are aware of or are involved in:
- The Wychwood Project
 - The Lower Windrush Valley Project
 - Berks, Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust
 - English Heritage – Historic Environment Planning Advisor
 - County Council - Ecologists
 - County Council - Countryside Access Strategy and Development Officer
 - West Oxfordshire District Council - Landscape and Forestry Officer
 - West Oxfordshire District Council – Conservation Team
 - Wild Oxfordshire – Oxfordshire’s local nature partnership
- 5.4 The information provided has been woven into this document where possible. Further work to identify Green Infrastructure projects throughout the County is being coordinated by the County Council in collaboration with other bodies. The intention is to produce a county-wide Green Infrastructure framework and it is hoped that this work will feed into the Council’s IDP once completed.
- 5.5 Whilst Green Infrastructure projects will be funded through many different funding streams which may or may not include contributions provided through CIL, it is important to list these so that they can be considered for possible funding at the appropriate time.

NATIONAL/REGIONAL

GREEN BELT

- 5.6 The Oxford Green Belt covers an area of 1610.4ha to the eastern edge of West Oxfordshire. There is limited existing development within the Green Belt, comprising primarily agricultural land. The only villages that lie within Green Belt are Cassington and Bladon.
- 5.7 There are no current plans to redefine the Green Belt boundary in West Oxfordshire and any development activity taking place within the Green Belt

will be guided by a combination of the Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In order to meet the level of housing need identified for Oxford City in the Oxfordshire SHMA (2014) there may need to be a complete review of the Green Belt boundary and the District Council would be fully involved in this process in accordance with the duty to co-operate and the statement of co-operation that all of the Oxfordshire Districts have signed up to.

AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB)

- 5.8 The Cotswolds was designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in 1966 in recognition of its rich, diverse and high quality landscape. It is the largest of 40 AONBs in England and Wales. A review of the boundaries in the 1980s resulted in a three-fold increase in the AONB in West Oxfordshire, now covering an area of 24,379ha of the District.
- 5.9 There are no plans to review the boundary of the Cotswolds AONB. Great weight will be given to protecting landscape and scenic beauty, as well as the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage. Development and conservation activity in the area will continue to be guided by the adopted and emerging Local Plan, the Cotswolds Management Plan and the Cotswolds Conservation Board's Business Plan Work Programme.
- 5.10 Financial contributions will be sought towards this work programme from development within or affecting the AONB where appropriate including through CIL when introduced.

SPECIAL AREAS FOR CONSERVATION (SAC)

- 5.11 SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Habitats Directive, to provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats.
- 5.12 There is one area designated as a Special Area of Conservation in West Oxfordshire at Cassington Meadows, which forms part of the Oxford Meadows SAC. The area covers 7.03 ha and has been designated for the protection of the rare 'Lowland Hay Meadow' habitat.
- 5.13 ¹³A District wide Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) has been undertaken to assess the impact of planned growth in the pre-submission draft Local Plan on Natura 2000 or European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites), either in isolation or in combination with other plans and projects, and to devise appropriate mitigation strategies where such effects are identified.

¹³ Habitats Regulations Assessment December 2014. URS

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES (NNR)

- 5.14 National Nature Reserves are areas designated for the importance of their biological or geology. NNRs are owned or leased by Natural England, or bodies approved by them, or are managed in accordance with Nature Reserve Agreements with landowners or occupiers.
- 5.15 There are 2 NNRs in West Oxfordshire: Wychwood NNR and Chimney Meadows NNR.
- 5.16 Wychwood NNR in central West Oxfordshire is the largest continuous area of ancient broadleaved woodland in Oxfordshire. The designation covers an area of 263 ha and lies within a large Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It forms part of the private country estate of Cornbury Park.
- 5.17 Chimney Meadows NNR on the southern edge of the District covers an area of approximately 50 hectares and is protected for its species rich floodplain meadow habitat.
- 5.18 Funding will be sought where appropriate towards improving the management of the NNR sites and expanding their setting/buffer as well as towards improving public accessibility, where suitable. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)

- 5.19 A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a national conservation identification denoting a protected area of land of special interest by virtue of its fauna, flora, geological or physiographical/geomorphological features.
- 5.20 There are 29 SSSIs in West Oxfordshire covering an area of approximately 1,145 hectares. The SSSIs comprise a wide range of habitats of varying quality, however 706 ha is in unfavourable recovering condition with management plans in place to improve their condition.
- 5.21 Contributions from new development will be sought, where appropriate, towards measures to protect SSSIs in the District. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

ANCIENT WOODLANDS

- 5.22 Ancient semi-natural woodland are places which have had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and have only been cleared for underwood or timber production.
- 5.23 Ancient woodlands in West Oxfordshire cover an area of approximately 2,040ha. Contributions from new development will be sought, where appropriate, towards measures to protect and enhance this network, for example, through helping to fund a more detailed ancient woodland inventory for West Oxfordshire.

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- 5.24 There are 16 parks and gardens of historic interest in the District that are listed on English Heritage's database of nationally designated heritage assets. Blenheim Palace is also registered as a World Heritage Site, in recognition of its outstanding international importance.
- 5.25 These parks and gardens are a valuable asset and are a key aspect of the District's historic character. They cover large areas of land and are therefore an important element within the local green infrastructure network.
- 5.26 English Heritage (Historic England from April 2015) provides grant aid for restoration projects of Grade I and II* sites. Funding may also be available from the Heritage Lottery Fund and other grants such as the Countryside Stewardship Schemes. Contributions from new development will also be sought where appropriate. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

SUB-REGIONAL/DISTRICT

THE WYCHWOOD PROJECT

- 5.27 The Wychwood Project aims to encourage local people to understand, conserve and restore the Wychwood Forest Area and its rich mosaic of landscapes and wildlife habitats through a wide range of activities.
- 5.28 The District Council has contributed to the core project costs since the inception of this initiative. However, due to budget pressures, the level of funding from the Council has been falling. In order to maintain the current level of services and outputs, alternative sources of project funding will be required. Charitable donations, local fundraising and external grants, for example, are already being pursued. Contributions from new development will also be sought where appropriate including CIL when introduced.
- 5.29 Projects included in Part C of Appendix I have been identified by The Wychwood Project and some further information about the projects areas are detailed below:
- Foxburrow Wood is a 22 acre community woodland being created by local charity the Wychwood Project on the northern edge of Witney. The woodland is open to public access throughout the year. Most of the planting has been completed but there remain a range of infrastructure improvements that could be made.
 - Grimes Meadows are 14 acres of ancient riverside meadow in the heart of Witney owned and managed by local charity The Wychwood Project. The meadows are managed for their biodiversity interest. The Wychwood Project is in the process of reinstating appropriate management. Additional

funding is required to complete the outstanding works to put the meadows into good condition for the future.

- Langel Common is part of the historic riverside meadow complex in the heart of Witney and is covered by the Windrush in Witney strategy. The visually important wrought iron railings alongside the well-used public path are in need of repair and replacement.
- Wigwell Nature Reserve in Charlbury is of importance for its rare and diverse limestone flora and is open for permissive public access. The site would benefit from redesign and replacement of two interpretation panels and arboricultural work to a number of important trees.
- Dean Common is a sand and gravel pit near Chadlington that has been restored to community woodland. The site is in need of thinning to promote development of the woodland and refurbishment of gates and site fencing.

LOWER WINDRUSH VALLEY PROJECT

- 5.30 The Lower Windrush Valley is an area of major landscape change associated with sand and gravel extraction which has many features of landscape and biodiversity value. It contains a diverse range of after uses, mostly associated with lakes created from the former sand and gravel pits.
- 5.31 The Lower Windrush Valley Project focuses on improving recreation opportunities, tourism, landscape and nature conservation along with improvements to the archaeological heritage of this area. The project area covers 2,800 ha in the Windrush valley between Ducklington and the River Thames.
- 5.32 The Lower Windrush Valley Project works with key partners to co-ordinate, deliver and help manage a range of initiatives in the project area. These projects are likely to be long term and contributions from new development towards the project will be sought where appropriate. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

WINDRUSH IN WITNEY PROJECT

- 5.33 In 2005, the District Council set up a project focussed on the Windrush Valley as it passes through the town. The project looked at the important remnants of open spaces left following the growth of other parts of the town.
- 5.34 The Strategy includes a list of practical projects to be implemented as and when opportunities arise or by seeking external sources of funding. Many improvements have been made through negotiations as part of planning proposals and local volunteers have played an important role in helping to improve the management of the area.
- 5.35 There are further capital projects that the Council wishes to implement in the future as resources or opportunities allow. Contributions from new

development towards this project will be sought where appropriate. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

CONSERVATION TARGET AREAS

- 5.36 Conservation Target Areas (CTAs) are one of the main mechanisms for delivering Oxfordshire's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat targets. The main aim is to restore biodiversity at a landscape-scale through the maintenance, restoration and creation of BAP priority habitats.
- 5.37 Of the 36 CTAs across the County, ten fall either in full, or partly, within West Oxfordshire.
- 5.38 Delivery of CTA aims is co-ordinated by Wild Oxfordshire, who co-ordinate biodiversity and river catchment working groups. Where appropriate, development will be expected to contribute towards the aims of the CTAs. For example, within new developments we will require suitable on-site provision/management of land that meets the CTA aims and/or we will seek financial contributions for off-site works within nearby CTAs. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

RIVER CATCHMENTS

- 5.39 Three of the six river catchments or sub-catchments in the county fall either fully, or partly, in West Oxfordshire. These include a large portion of the Windrush and Evenlode catchments and a portion of the Cherwell catchment.
- 5.40 Wild Oxfordshire are working with key stakeholders to agree and deliver strategic priorities to benefit biodiversity, water quality and flood alleviation across the district. Some of these projects have been included in Appendix I

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES (LWS)

- 5.41 Local Wildlife Sites have been allocated for their wildlife value in a county context.
- 5.42 There are 97 LWS in West Oxfordshire, covering a total land area of 1,515 ha. They cover a wide variety of habitats and locations and the bulk of the sites are privately owned. Sites are monitored and reviewed by a Local Sites Partnership (run by BBOWT and the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre) who also offer land management advice to the site owners.
- 5.43 Contributions from new development will also be sought to continue the effective management of these sites where appropriate. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SITES

- 5.44 Local Geological Sites are non-statutory protected sites, selected on a local basis according to a range of nationally agreed criteria including the value of the site for educational purposes and for study by both amateur and professional Earth scientists,
- 5.45 There are 17 such sites in West Oxfordshire covering an area of approximately 347 ha and contributions from the CIL may be sought towards maintenance of these sites where appropriate.

GREEN CORRIDORS, INCLUDING RIVER CORRIDORS

- 5.46 There is an extensive network of public rights of way throughout the District as well as a broad reaching network of river corridors, particularly in the south of the District. Green corridors cover a total distance of 1,816 km in the District, however many of these routes are disconnected and made harder to use because of roads and traffic.
- 5.47 As West Oxfordshire lacks extensive areas of public open space, the green corridors, and network of public rights of way, are a particularly valuable asset for cyclists, walkers, horseriders.
- 5.48 The Oxfordshire Cycleway makes use of bridleways and quiet roads and there are twelve cycle routes specifically within West Oxfordshire. In addition, there are two proposed National Cycle Routes in the district: NCR 57 from Oxford to Witney and NCR 442 (Cotswold Line Cycle Route) from Oxford to Hanborough.
- 5.49 New commuting and leisure routes are being investigated, with the feasibility of creating a cycleway between Bampton and Witney and between Bampton and the Thames Path. Improving connections from the Thames Path National Trail to nearby settlements using public rights of way and quiet roads would greatly enhance this asset. In addition, this would benefit equestrianism which is a growing leisure activity in West Oxfordshire.
- 5.50 Contributions from new development will be sought, as appropriate, towards measures to protect and enhance the green corridor network for all users. This will include revenue from CIL when introduced.

OTHER GREENSPACE – FORMAL

- 5.51 There are numerous areas and sites without a designation but which individually or cumulatively are equally as valuable to local communities. Areas with more formal specific uses include children's play areas, country parks, allotments and cemeteries.
- 5.52 Contributions towards additional and/or improved provision will be sought through new development as appropriate including the proposed strategic development areas. Land at East Carterton for example will provide a green

buffer to Brize Norton Village which will form an extension to the Kilkenny Lane Country Park.

- 5.53 There are numerous other projects throughout the District which fall into this category and, whilst only a limited number can be identified, where initial work has been carried out to establish the likely costs of a project, this can be presented for inclusion into the IDP, which will be reviewed annually. The identified projects could then attract CIL funding to supplement other funding mechanisms. One such project which has been identified involves the repair and restoration of listed memorials, including chest tombs, in the churchyard of St Mary's Church in Witney. The churchyard contains 110 listed memorials, many of which are in a poor state of repair, and a small number of which are considered to be a danger to the public. While making these safe addresses an immediate health and safety issue, there remains the issue of the generally poor condition of the listed memorials, many of which are associated with the local wool trade, and which not only form a highly significant group in their own right, but which are fundamental to the setting of the Grade-I listed church in the most sensitive part of the Conservation Area. As such, the restoration of the monuments – and in particular of the finer chest tombs – is considered to be a worthy cause. The costs of the works will depend on the extent of repair and restoration works; however this has been estimated to be in the region of £10,000.

OTHER GREENSPACE – INFORMAL

- 5.54 Most areas of green space generally perform a variety of functions. Open space can range from small areas of amenity land in new housing areas, to larger multi-functional green areas. In addition it can include historically and culturally important areas like Church Greens in Witney. In smaller settlements village greens can fulfil a similar function.
- 5.55 Natural England's standards for the provision of accessible natural green space show widespread deficiencies in large areas of West Oxfordshire. Other recent studies also identify deficiencies in green infrastructure in the District, such as allotments.
- 5.56 Woodlands make an important contribution to the landscape and character of West Oxfordshire and some are also used for informal recreation. In recent years, there has been a number of new community woodlands planted, for example at Hailey, Eynsham and Woodstock. Common land is also a valuable resource in the District. There are currently approximately 19.5 ha of commons in the District.
- 5.57 The Council will make use of national and local¹⁴ standards/good practice to ensure new development provides or contributes towards the provision of improvements to the District's network of green infrastructure, particularly where stakeholders/partnership projects already exist or are emerging.

¹⁴ West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013

Urban fringe areas provide an especially important potential resource for delivering leisure opportunities close to where people live.

Appendix I – Schedule of Future Infrastructure Requirements

Part A – Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Highway Improvements							
Downs Road/A40 junction improvements, Witney	Landowners OCC WODC	£6.1m (2012)	£1.25m held (S106)	£4.85m	S106 (West Witney SDA)	Critical 2015 - 2017	The scheme is a prerequisite of development at West Witney
Shores Green Slip Roads (SGSR) Witney	Landowners OCC WODC	£5.6m (2011)	None	£5.6m	S106 (East Witney SDA)	Critical 2016 - 2021	The scheme is a prerequisite of development at East Witney
Improvements to Bridge Street and Staple Hall junction, Witney including public realm and traffic management measures.	Landowners OCC WODC	To be identified	None	To be identified	Currently S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2021 - 2023	To be delivered following the opening of the SGSR.
Improvements to Oxford Hill/Cogges Hill Road/Jubilee Way junction, Witney	Landowners OCC WODC	To be identified	None	To be identified	S106 (East Witney SDA) (S106)	Critical 2016 - 2021	Required to mitigate development at East Witney

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Re-designating the A4095 via Jubilee Way, Oxford Hill, A40 at Shores Green to Ducklington Lane and Thorney Leys.	OCC WODC	To be identified	None	Unknown	Currently S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2021 - 2023	To be delivered following the opening of SGSR
West End Link (WEL2), Witney	Landowners OCC WODC	£18m estimated (2012)	None	£18m	To be delivered by development of land at north Witney (S106)	Critical Long-term (2021 – 2026)	Necessary to support strategic growth to the north of Witney (post 2021).
Northern Distributor Road, Witney	Landowners OCC WODC	To be identified	None	To be identified	To be delivered by development of land at north Witney (S106)	Critical Long-term (2021 – 2026)	Necessary to support strategic growth to the north of Witney (post 2021).
Improve access by road to Carterton and RAF Brize Norton, to include:	OCC WODC Developers	a) £3,954,276 b) £150,000 c) £7,276,583 Total -	£1,720,000 secured and committed	£9.7m	S106 LEP CIL (when	Necessary 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
<p>a) Improve B4477 Minster Road from Monahan Way to A40</p> <p>b) Upgrade B4477 to A Classification</p> <p>c) West facing slips at A40/ B4477</p>		£11,380,859 (2015)			introduced)		
General highway improvements in Chipping Norton. Remove Primary Route Status / National Lorry route from A44 and implement associated weight restrictions in Chipping Norton centre	OCC Glos County Council	To be identified	£20,797 towards transport/ highway infrastructure in Chipping Norton. £18,400 held towards zebra crossing on Over Norton Road Total - £39,197 (S106)	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 - 2021	Would help to deliver improvements to the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)
Accessing Oxford – northern	Developers, External	To be identified – feasibility work	Funding sources to be identified.	To be identified.	S106	Critical 2016 - 2021	Congestion on the A40 and

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
approaches via A40 and A44	funding partners, Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford City Council	started in 2014 to define costs associated with the A40 approach.	Oxfordshire County Council is the lead authority.		CIL (when introduced) External funding sources.		A44 is a deterrent to growth in West Oxfordshire
Public transport Improvements							
Potential for dedicated A40 bus lane from Eynsham to Oxford	Developers, External funding partners, Oxfordshire County Council, Highways Agency	£16.5m (2014)	Funding sources to be identified. Oxfordshire County Council and the Highways Agency are the lead authorities.	£16.5m	S106 CIL (when introduced) External funding sources.	Critical 2015-2021	Although the County Council has recently been awarded funding to investigate the options for improving the A40 corridor, it has not committed to funding this scheme at the time of writing.
Park and Ride at Eynsham for Oxford/ Witney	OCC Bus companies	£3.5m-£5m	None	£3.5m-£5m	External funding such as funds	Necessary 2016 - 2021	Would facilitate access to Witney and

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
	Developers WODC				provided by the Department for Transport CIL (when introduced)		Oxford, but dependent on introduction of bus priority measures along the A40 (see above)
Bus priority at Swinford and Eynsham	OCC WODC Bus companies Developers	£1.06m (2008)	£256,574 held towards bus priority measures between Witney, Eynsham and Oxford (S106)	£803,426	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2016 - 2021	
Enhance frequency of S1/S2 bus service between Witney, Carterton, Eynsham and Oxford	OCC Bus companies Developers WODC	£2m	None. Funding from development to be secured through S106.	£2m	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) S106 Specific	Necessary 2016 - 2021	Peak frequency increases could be facilitated through bus productivity improvements if sufficient bus priority on the A40 and A44 is introduced

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
					frequency improvement packages procured directly between developer and bus operator		
Establish a frequent bus service from West Oxfordshire to Swindon	OCC WODC Bus companies Developers	£1m	None	£1m	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced) Specific frequency improvement packages procured directly between developer and	Necessary 2016 - 2021	Aim to provide an hourly bus service between Carterton and Swindon. Potential extension of service to Witney.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
					bus operator		
Improve public transport in Carterton including bus stops and Real Time information.	OCC Bus companies Developers	To be identified	£8,550 for upgrading existing bus stops and Real Time information in Carterton (S106)	To be identified	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2021	
Provision of bus stops near RAF Brize Norton main gate and Carterton Road in Carterton.	OCC, WODC, Bus companies, Developers	£118,000 (2012)	None	£118,000	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Enhance the frequency of the bus service between Woodstock, Witney and Burford via Hanborough Station	OCC WODC Bus companies Developers Network Rail Rail providers	£1m	£29,892 towards retention of existing bus services serving Woodstock (S106) £10,000 towards railway access improvements on A4095 in Long Hanborough £300,000 from West Witney (North Curbridge development)	£660,108	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015-2021	Currently one bus per hour is provided by Stagecoach on the 233 service. This would provide two buses an hour. Links with rail network at Hanborough.
Oxford to Chipping Norton Bus Service Frequency Enhancement	OCC WODC Bus companies Developers	£1m	To be identified. This information has been requested from OCC.	To be identified	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 - 2021	Pump priming the Oxford to Chipping Norton S3 bus service to increase the frequency to two buses per hour
Alterations to bus	OCC	To be identified	None	To be	External	Preferred	Alterations to

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
stopping arrangements at West Street bus stops, Chipping Norton	WODC Bus companies Developers			identified	funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)	2015-2021	bus stopping arrangements in West Street to enable three buses to stop in each direction
Promote and enhance the Railbus from Chipping Norton to Kingham Station	OCC WODC Bus companies Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	Rail/ bus providers CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2021	
Upgrade stops along S1/S2/S3 bus routes to premium standard throughout the District	OCC Developers WODC	To be identified	£5,010 held towards bus stop improvements on the A40 (S106)	To be identified	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2016-2021	Facilities for cycles should be identified at key potential interchange stops
New and improved bus stops between Corn Street &	OCC Developers	To be identified (each new bus stop will cost in the region of	£37,394 for public transport infrastructure in Witney.	To be identified	External funding (such as the Local Sustainable	Necessary 2016-2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Oxford Hill to serve the S1/S2 route in Witney		£50,000)	£6,384 for improvements to bus stops on Newland. Total - £43,778 (S106)		Transport Fund) CIL (when introduced)		
Enhance and/or develop community transport services, where other services do not meet needs across the District	OCC WODC Community transport groups Bus companies Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	Community fund raising Other funding streams to be identified.	Necessary 2015-2031	
Walking, cycling and riding improvements							
Pedestrian refuge crossing on Mill Street, Witney	OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2019	
Pedestrian crossing on Bridge Street in Witney	OCC WODC	To be identified – feasibility work underway to define cost during 2014	£115,072 held towards crossing on either Bridge Street or Witan Way (S106)	To be identified. Low risk due to money secured via S106.	S106	Necessary 2015 - 2019	
Crossing on	OCC	To be identified	None	To be	S106	Necessary	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Curbridge Road, Witney	Developers			identified	CIL (when introduced)	2019- 2024	
Completion of foot/cycleway from Woodstock Road to Newland, Witney	OCC Developers	£285,100 (2012)	None	£285,100	To be identified S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Extension of the Station Lane cycle route along Witan Way to Langdale Gate and the town centre, Witney	OCC Developers	£324,500 (2012)	None	£324,500	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Cycleway along Downs Road and to include Range Road, Witney	OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	Currently S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Pedestrian crossing at Coral Springs, Witney	OCC Developers	To be identified	£185,000 secured for controlled pedestrian crossing at Coral Springs (S106)	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2019	
Pedestrian/cycle	OCC/	To be identified	None	To be	OCC funding	Necessary	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
improvements from Curbridge Road along Thorney Leys to Station Lane employment area in Witney	Developers			identified	and other external funding. CIL (when introduced)	Long-term 2019 - 2024	
West Witney footpath link	OCC	£15,000	None	£15,000	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
West Witney new bridleway link and improvements to existing route	OCC/ Developers	N/a – fully funded	On-site provision	£0	S106 Developer undertaking works	Necessary 2015-2019	
West Witney cycletrack link	OCC	£150,000	None	£150,000	S106	Preferred 2015-2019	
West Witney bridleway surface upgrade	OCC/ Developer	£50,000	S106 West Witney development	£0	S106	Necessary 2015-2019	
Shores Green linking footpath	OCC	£15,000	None	£15,000	S106 highways scheme	Preferred 2015-2019	
Witney North Footpath to bridleway status	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	S106 CIL (when	Preferred 2015-2019	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
upgrade					introduced)		
Witney to Brize Norton bridleway	OCC/ Sustrans	£250,000	None	£250,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2019-2024	
Improve footway and cycle infrastructure in Carterton including the area in the vicinity of RAF Brize Norton main gate on Carterton Road	OCC Developers	£46,000 (2012)	£10,020 held towards transport improvements at Carterton to include improved pedestrian and cyclist links, and highway conditions	£35,980	OCC funding and other external funding. CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Cycleway along Brize Norton Road to provide a formal cycle route from east Carterton to the town centre	OCC WODC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	SI06 OCC funding and other external funding. CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Cycleway along Alvescot Road to provide a formal	OCC WODC Developers	£195,000 (2012)	None	£195,000	OCC funding and other external	Necessary 2019 - 2024	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
cycle route into Carterton town centre					funding. CIL (when introduced)		
Witney to Carterton cycleway	OCC WODC Developers	£574,340	None	£574,340	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2016 - 2021	
Carterton Perimeter Path status upgrade to bridleway/cycle track and surface improvements	OCC/ MOD	£140,000	None	£140,000	SI06	Preferred 2015-2019	
Carterton East improvements to footpath	OCC/ Developer	£10,000	None	£10,000	SI06	Preferred 2015-2019	
Potential cycle route from Eynsham to Oxford following the A420	OCC Bike Safe	£1.25m	£30,000. (£5,000 from Vale of the White Horse District Council and £25,000 from Communities and Local Government)	£1.22m	CLG funding SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	
South Leigh	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06	Preferred	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Bridleway connecting link					CIL (when introduced)	2016-2021	
South Leigh Footpath to bridleway status upgrade	OCC	£15,000	None	£15,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016-2021	
South Leigh to Eynsham Bridleway surface upgrade	OCC	£25,000	None	£25,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
High Cogges Footpath to bridleway status upgrade	OCC/ Lower Windrush Valley Project (LWVP)	N/a – fully funded	Gill Mill/Smiths onsite provision	£0	Developer undertaking works	Preferred 2015-2019	
Ducklington new Bridleway/Footpath connecting links	OCC/LWVP	N/a – fully funded	Gill Mill/Smiths onsite provision	£0	Developer undertaking works	Preferred 2015 - 2019	
Ducklington Footpath to Bridleway status upgrade	OCC/LWVP	N/a – fully funded	Gill Mill/Smiths offsite provision	£0	SI06	Preferred 2015-2019	
Ducklington bridleway	OCC/LWVP	£20,000	None	£20,000	Gill Mill minerals and	Preferred 2015-2019	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
connecting link					waste development		
Ducklington The Moors surface improvement	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Shilton Bridleway surface improvements	OCC	£20,000	None	£20,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Shilton Bridleway connecting links	OCC	£50,000	None	£50,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Signet Footpath upgrade to Bridleway	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Kencot bridleway link	OCC	£35,000	None	£35,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Lew linking off-road footpath	OCC	£15,000	None	£15,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Northmoor footpath to bridleway upgrade including lock crossing improvements	OCC/C&RT	£45,000	None	£45,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Bablock Hythe crossing of River Thames	OCC	up to £800,000	None	£800,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Skinner's Bridge crossing of River Thames	OCC	£80,000	None	£80,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Bampton extension of bridleway to Aston Road	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Aston bridleway upgrade of footpath to Yelford	OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2019	
Clanfield and Bampton creation of linking bridleway	OCC	£50,000	None	£50,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2019-2024	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Northmoor footpath to bridleway upgrade	OCC/C&RT	£30,000	None	£30,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Standlake to Cote bridleway upgrade of footpath and additional link	OCC/LWVP	£40,000	None	£40,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Standlake to Cutmill Farm upgrade to bridleway	OCC/LWVP	£40,000	None	£40,000	SI06 Charitable bodies	Preferred 2019-2024	
Creation of bridleway at Tar Lane to Beard Mill & B4449	OCC/LWVP	£50,000	None	£50,000	SI06	Preferred 2015-2019	
Cycle/foot path in selected locations along B4449 to link up existing FP/BWs that end at the road.	OCC	£100,000	None	£100,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2019-2024	
Stanton Harcourt new bridleway link from gravel pits and upgrade to	OCC/LWVP	£40,000	None	£40,000	SI06 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2019-2024	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
bridleway							
Creation of Windrush Path as continuous definitive public footpath	OCC/LWVP	£40,000	None	£40,000	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2019-2024	
Parking							
Potential provision of additional off-street public car parking spaces in Witney	WODC OCC Developers	£3.2m	£300,000 agreed but not secured towards Witney town centre improvements as part of development proposal at Springfield Nurseries (S106) and £250,000 from West Witney SDA for town centre improvements. Totalling £550,000. Half of this amount to be allocated towards car parking in Witney. Total - £275,000 (S106)	£2.9m	CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	£3.2m is the estimated cost of a 400 space multi-storey car park (conservative estimate based on £8,000 per space).
Potential provision	WODC	To be identified	None	To be	CIL (when	Necessary	Potential to

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
of additional off-street public car parking in Chipping Norton	OCC Developers			identified	introduced)	2019 - 2024	further explore this issue through the Chipping Norton Neighbourhood Plan
Potential additional off-street public car parking and improved coach parking in Burford	WODC OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Potential additional off-street public car parking and improved coach parking in Woodstock	WODC OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2019 - 2024	
Water Supply							
Upgrade of the supply boosters at Woodstock	Thames Water	Not known. Detailed costs to be calculated in TW's Business Plan 2015-2020.	n/a	To be identified	Thames Water Business Plan Developers	Necessary -2016 - 2021	
Waste Water Disposal and Treatment							
Upgrade of sewage	Thames	Not known.	n/a	To be	Thames	Necessary	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
treatment works at Witney and additional infrastructure to meet water quality objective	Water	Detailed costs to be calculated in TW's Business Plan 2015-2020.		identified	Water Business Plan Developers	2016 - 2021	
Substantial infrastructure upgrades through the centre of Chipping Norton to convey flows towards the sewage treatment works to the West of Chipping Norton.	Thames Water	Not known. Detailed costs to be calculated in TW's Business Plan 2015-2020.	n/a	To be identified	Thames Water Business Plan Developers	Necessary 2016-2021	
Surface Water Drainage, Flood Alleviation and Defence							
Provision and maintenance of sustainable drainage systems on development sites	County Council Developers	Costs to be determined on a site by site basis	None. Funded by the developer and managed by the County Council.	n/a	OCC to collect funds.	Necessary 2015 - 2031	All new development should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage systems
Diversion works.	WODC	£30,000	£30,000	£0	Funding	Necessary	Following a bid

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Colwell Brook, Witney	Environment Agency				administered by the Environment Agency	2015 - 2016	to the EA funding has now been received by the District Council to enable further works to be carried out
Construction of storage area upstream of industrial estate in Crawley	WODC	£200,000	None.	£200,000	WODC revenue S106 CIL (when introduced).	Necessary 2016 - 2021	The EA has confirmed that they are not in a position to assist in the funding of this scheme.
Construction of upstream storage areas and reintroduction of water meadow in Shilton	WODC Environment Agency	£80,000	£80,000	£0	Funding administered by the Environment Agency	Necessary 2015 - 2016	Although the scheme has been funded by the EA, maintenance costs are estimated to be approximately £1,000 per year.
Construction of a	WODC	To be identified	None	To be	To be	Necessary	The EA

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
flood storage area north of Bampton	Environment Agency			identified	identified from a combination of potential sources (see comment)	2016 - 2021	consider that currently the costs outweigh the benefits but if partnership funding could be secured from other sources, the EA would help fund these works.
Culvert repairs and ditch creation/enlarging in Curbridge	WODC Environment Agency	£45,000	£45,000	£0	Funding administered by the Environment Agency for capital works. Maintenance works to be funded by WODC from Council revenue and other funding streams.	Necessary 2015 - 2031	Although funding for the works has been secured, future maintenance will still be required. This will cost in the region of £1,000-£2,000 per year.
West End Link	WODC,	£2.2m	None	£2.2.m	S106 funding	Preferred	Currently the

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Road flood storage area on the flood plain of the River Windrush upstream of Witney	OCC, Environment Agency, Developers				EA funding Other funding sources to be identified.	2021 - 2026	EA consider that the costs outweigh the benefits but the link road may present an opportunity for the Environment Agency to attract partnership funding for a combined scheme.
Upstream storage above Hailey Road in Witney	WODC Environment Agency Developers	£3.8m	None	£3.8m	To be identified, funding could be provided via S106/CIL The E.A is unlikely to fund these works (Witney	Necessary (2021 – 2026)	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
					Flood Alleviation report dated April 2014)		
Ditch clearance programme throughout the District	WODC Developers	£15,000 annually. (£240,000 to 2031)	£20,000 held for ditch clearance from East Eynsham Development (S106)	£240,000	Council revenue S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2031	
Maintaining critical watercourses in unregistered land throughout the District.	WODC Developers	£15,000 annually (£240,000 to 2031)	None	£240,000	Council revenue S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2031	
Legal and practical investigations and surveys on land drainage and flooding issues throughout the District	WODC Developers	Minimum of £10,000 annually (£160,000 to 2031)	None	£160,000 (minimum)	Council revenue S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 – 2031	
Assisting residents	WODC	£10,000 annually	None	£160,000	Thames	Necessary	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
with problems involving private piped systems throughout the District	Thames Water	(£160,000 to 2031)			Water funding	2015 - 2031	
Energy							
Potential reinforcement of gas network to support additional load at West Witney	SGN Developer	To be identified	None	To be identified	SGN Development	Necessary 2015 – 2021	
Potential reinforcement of gas network at Carterton to support growth	WWU Developer	To be identified	None	To be identified	WWU Developer	Necessary 2016 – 2021	
Potential reinforcement of electricity network to support growth in Witney and Carterton	SSE Power Distribution DNO Developers	To be identified	n/a	To be identified	DNO (Distribution Network Operator) Development	Necessary 2021 - 2031	
Potential provision of biomass processing,	Developers WODC	Costs determined on a site by site basis	None	To be identified	SI06 (major development)	Preferred 2015 – 2031	Contributions from new development

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy as part of major developments throughout the District							towards local wood fuel initiatives where appropriate.
Waste and Recycling							
Small-scale 'local' waste management facilities for re-use, recycling and composting throughout the District	OCC WODC Waste operators	To be identified	None	To be identified	Waste management companies S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 – 2031	
Improvements to the strategic waste management and reuse infrastructure serving West Oxfordshire	OCC WODC Operators	To be identified	£111,639 held/ secured for the provision and/ or extension and/ or improvement of infrastructure for strategic waste management (S106)	To be identified	Waste management companies S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2014 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
New waste transfer station	OCC WODC Waste Operators	£3m to serve 20,000 households	None	In the region of £1.5m	Waste management companies S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 – 2031	A new site serving 20,000 households costs £3,000,000
Waste collection, re-use and recycling facilities throughout the District	Developers WODC	To be identified	None	To be identified	Development (S106 for on-site provision) CIL for off-site facilities (when introduced)	Critical 2015 - 2031	
Telecommunications – Superfast Broadband							
Provision of superfast broadband throughout the District	Central Government BDUK OCC BT Network builders and operators Developers	To be identified	OCC Better Broadband Project to cover 90% - £3.86m from BDUK and £10m from OCC	Approx. £6.4m for final 10%	Co-investment model - £1.6m loan from WODC, £1.6m grant from BDUK, £3.2m private equity	Necessary 90% rollout by end 2015 100% rollout by end 2016	Essential for sustainable economic growth

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Mobile Communications							
Provision of 4G mobile phone coverage	Central Government (DCLG and Ofcom) Network providers	To be identified.	None.	To be identified	Central Govt funding. External providers.	Necessary 2015 - 2031	Essential for sustainable economic growth

Part B – Social Infrastructure

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Education							
1.5FE Primary school (including nursery), on a 2.22ha site to enable future expansion to 2FE if required, West Witney	OCC Developers	Approximately £7.39m (at 3Q12 price base)	Fully funded by West Witney SDA	£0	S106	Critical 2016 - 2021	
1.5FE Primary school (including nursery), on a 2.22ha site to enable future expansion to 2FE if required, North Witney	OCC Developers	Approximately £7.39m (at 3Q12 price base)	None	£7.39m	S106	Critical 2021 – 2031	To be provided as part of any strategic development to the north of Witney

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Improvements and capacity increases to existing primary school provision by approximately 1 form entry in Witney and surrounding area	OCC Developers Schools	To be identified	£47,696 held/ secured towards extension and/ or improvement to primary school infrastructure serving Witney (S106)	To be identified	County Council funding CIL (when introduced)	Critical 2015 - 2031	
1FE Primary school (including nursery), on a 2.22ha site to enable future expansion to 2FE if required, Carterton	OCC Developers	Approximately £5.3m (at 3Q12 price base)	None	£5.3m	S106	Critical 2015 - 2021	To be provided as part of the committed urban extension to the east of Carterton.
Improvements and capacity increases to existing primary school provision in Carterton and surrounding areas	OCC Developers Schools	To be identified	None	To be identified	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Critical 2015 – 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
IFE Primary school (including nursery), on a 2.22ha site to enable future expansion to 2FE if required, Chipping Norton	OCC Developers	Approximately £5.3m (at 3Q12 price base)	None	£5.3m	S106	Critical 2015 – 2021	To be provided as part of any strategic development area to the east of Chipping Norton

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Potential capacity increases at primary schools throughout the District	OCC Developers Schools	To be identified	Funding held/ secured towards the Phase 2 expansion of Woodstock Primary School - £204,315, the extension of Eynsham Primary School - £274,571, extension and/or improvement to primary school infrastructure serving Enstone - 131,667 and infrastructure for primary school serving Stanton Harcourt/ Sutton - £57,644. Total - £668,197 (S106)	To be identified	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Critical 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Expansion of Woodgreen School and/or Henry Box School, Witney	OCC Developers Schools	To be identified	Funding held/ secured for extending/ improving senior school infrastructure in Witney - £44,639 (S106)	To be identified	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Critical 2015 – 2031	Need for, and scale of, expansion of existing schools dependent on whether a new school is needed.
Possible need for a new secondary education facility, Witney	OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	County Council funding S106	Critical 2015 – 2031	Land to be made available as part of West Witney SDA (S106)
Expansion of Carterton Community College	OCC Carterton Community College Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified.	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015-2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Extensions to Marlborough School, Woodstock and Bartholomew School, Eynsham	OCC Developers	To be identified	Extension and/ or improvements of secondary school infrastructure serving Eynsham - £324,148 (S106). DfE Targeted Basic Need Programme funding secured by OCC to expand Bartholomew School, £1,731,872	To be identified	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Critical 2015 - 2031	
Abingdon and Witney College – upgrading the Witney Campus accommodation	Abingdon and Witney College Learning & Skills Council Govt. Department for Business, Innovation & Skills	£10m	£8.7m secured from the Skills Funding Agency. Remaining funding secured from external sources	£0	n/a	Necessary 2015	Planning permission has been granted for the works. Works are due to be complete by September 2015

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Potential specialist provision for children with special educational needs throughout the District	OCC Developers	To be identified	£41,166 held/ secured for extensions and /or improvement of special educational needs infrastructure across the District (S106)	To be identified	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 – 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
New adult learning centre, Witney	OCC Developers	¹⁵ If new build required - £760,000 to build, excluding land plus £112,000 required to 2029 for new classroom provision across the District. Total - £872,000	£7,732 held/ secured for infrastructure/ facilities for adult and community learning across the District (S106)	Approx. £864,000 (excluding land and assuming new building required)	Potential developer provision (S106) through new community building County Council funding Potential for CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2021	Identified as a high priority for Witney. Any new centre would need to be accessible to the whole community of Witney and the surrounding area
Leisure and Sport							

¹⁵ Based on data from Oxfordshire County Council, two new classrooms to provide facilities for adult learning cost £440,000 at 1st Quarter 2012 price base. This will provide facilities for 1,350 learners for annum which equates to £326 per learner. According to the County Council, at least 5% of the adult population is likely to take up adult learning and this equates to £16 per person.
Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010, the population increase in adults aged between 20-79 in West Oxfordshire will increase by approximately 7,000 from 2011 to 2031.
16 (contribution per person) x 7,000 (projected population increase to 2031) = £112,000

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Additional outdoor playing pitch provision and changing facilities in Witney	WODC Developers Witney Town Council	¹⁶ £10.4m	£214,647 towards the West Witney Sports Ground (S106)	Approx. £10.2m	S106 including some provision to be provided as part of the West Witney Strategic Development Area CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 – 2031	

¹⁶ West Oxfordshire Census 2011 details a population increase of 4,757 residents in Witney from 2001 to 2011 (22,765 to 27,522) which is a 21% increase. This equates to a 2.1% increase in the population of Witney per year. Therefore, if this is carried forward the population increase between 2011 and 2031 is estimated to be 42% which equates to 11,559 additional residents. West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013 advises a contribution per person for parks/ recreation grounds to be £900.00. Multiplying this by the estimated population increase in Witney from 2011 to 2031 results in a required contribution of £10.4m

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Replacement of Windrush Leisure Centre, Witney	WODC Developers	£22m - £25m	None	£22m - £25m	External funding (such as Sport England) CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2021 - 2031	Financial contributions to be sought from development (CIL). Other potential sources of funding to be investigated e.g. lottery funding
Additional outdoor playing pitch provision and changing facilities, Carterton	WODC Carterton Town Council Developers	¹⁷ Approx. £4,4m	£316,000 (S106)	Approx. £4m	S106 including at least 2 pitches to be provided as part of East Carterton SDA CIL (when introduced) External funding	Necessary 2015 – 2031	Provision for additional provision in the vicinity of the football club to be investigated

¹⁷ West Oxfordshire Census 2011 details a population increase of 3,964 residents in Carterton from 2001 to 2011 (11,805 to 15,769) which is a 33.6% increase. However this includes communal establishment residents of RAF Brize Norton which were counted in the parish of Brize Norton in 2001 and therefore this has skewed the figures.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Phase 2 Carterton Leisure Centre	WODC Developers	£2.75m - £3.5m	£500,000 (S106)	£2.25m – £3m	External funding (such as Sport England) S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2016 - 2021	Around £500,000 already collected in developer funding. Potential for external funding to be sought as well as contributions from new development

The growth in the population of West Oxfordshire between 2001 and 2011 was approximately 10% with most growth in Witney and Carterton. Taking a mid point between the growth in Witney (21%) and West Oxfordshire (10%) is 15.5%

Assuming a 15.5% increase, this equates to a 1.55% increase in the population of Carterton per year and projecting this forward equates to an increase of 31% from 2011 to 2031 which results in a population increase of 4,888 residents.

West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013 advises a contribution per person for parks/ recreation grounds to be £900.00. Multiplying this by the estimated population increase in Carterton from 2011 to 2031 results in a required contribution of = approximately £4,400,000

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Enhanced community use, changing and reception areas at Carterton Community College Sports Hall and ATP	WODC Carterton Community College Developers	To be identified.	None	Unknown	External funding (such as Sport England) S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 - 2021	
All-weather pitch for football and rugby in Chipping Norton	WODC Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. Town Council Football Club	To be identified.	None	Unknown	External funding (such as Sport England) S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Enhanced changing facilities for school sports hall, Woodstock	Marlborough School	To be identified.	None	Unknown	County Council S106 CIL (when introduced) Fund raising	Preferred 2016 - 2021	
Potential outdoor floodlit training area and/or ATP, Woodstock	WODC Town Council	To be identified.	None	Unknown	External funding (such as Sport England) S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Skateboard facility, Woodstock	WODC Town Council	To be identified.	None	Unknown	External funding/ community funding opportunities S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	
Provision of ATP plus potential additional changing facilities, Burford	WODC Burford School	To be identified.	None	Unknown	Burford School are fund raising. External funding (such as Sport England) CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2016 - 2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Other sporting opportunities including water polo sessions, street sports and dance workouts across the District	Sportivate WODC Nexus Community Abingdon and Witney College Town/Parish Councils	To be identified.	£11,800 received from Sportivate	To be identified.	Sportivate – Lottery backed London 2012 legacy programme	Preferred 2015 - 2021	Sportivate is a programme to provide leisure opportunities for 11-25 year olds
Health							
Relocation of GP practices in Chipping Norton and Woodstock	TVAT, NHSE GP Practices	Chipping Norton practice - approx. £3m Woodstock practice – to be identified	£3 None	£0 To be identified	External funding – PCT S106 CIL (once introduced)	Preferred Chipping Norton – 2011 - 2016 Woodstock 2016 - 2021	TVAT, NHSE funding has been approved for the relocation of the Chipping Norton surgeries and work is near to completion.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Extension to the Deer Park Surgery, Witney	TVAT, NHSE OCC Developers	To be identified	None	To be identified	External funding - PCT CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2021 – 2031	According to NHS Property Services, the cost of expanding existing primary healthcare facilities equates to £101 per patient
Air quality management at Witney and Chipping Norton	WODC	To be identified	£1,024 held for air quality management in Chipping Norton (S106)	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015 – 2031	
Public Safety							

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
<p>Various requirements including:</p> <p>Witney - Adaptation of Police Station, unmarked police car, 1.5 Police Community Support Officer (PCSO), 1 APNR camera</p> <p>Carterton - Adaption / extension of Police Station, 2 PCSO, marked police car.</p> <p>Chipping Norton - Marked police car.</p> <p>Woodstock - Extension or replacement of Police Station.</p>	Thames Valley Police Developers WODC	£1.13 - £1.53m	£3,000 held for CCTV in Carterton town centre (S106)	£1.13 - £1.53m	Thames Valley Police (TVP) CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 - 2021	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
New one pump 2 bay fire station in Carterton	County Council CLG TVP SCAS	£3.2m	To be identified	To be identified	CLG transformation fund Capital programme budget Potentially OCC Other delivery partners	Essential 2015-2018	The Fire Service is putting in a bid to CLG and OCC will decide whether to part fund this depending on the level of funding provided by CLG
2-3 ambulance standby points in the District	SCAS NHS Foundation Trust	£520,000 – 780,000 for 2-3 standby points including ambulance £540,000 – 810,000 annual paramedic costs	None	£520,000 – 780,000	External funding - NHS Foundation Trust including paramedic costs	Necessary 2015 – 2031	
Community and Culture							

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Provision for new community facilities as part of large-scale development across the District	WODC OCC Developers Parish/Town Councils Local churches Voluntary sector	Costs to be considered as part of development. Average cost for construction of a community hall is around £2,000 m ² . On-going running costs also need to be taken into account	NE Witney Community Hall – £111,700 (S106). Community Grants Fund - £477,800. Village Halls Community Grant Schemes - £20,400 Total - £609,900	n/a – to be funded as part of large-scale development	S106	Necessary 2015 – 2031	
Enhanced Library Provision	OCC Developers Parish Councils and community funding	¹⁸ Approximately £1.5m	£230,262 towards Library infrastructure including extension/ improvements to libraries across the District, electronic tagging and library book stock (S106)	Approx. £1.3m	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 – 2031	

¹⁸ Oxfordshire County Council indicates the cost of standard library provision to be 27.5m² per 1000 head of population. The cost of extending a library is £2,370 per m² at 1st Quarter 2012 price base. Book stock should be increased by 2 volumes per additional resident and the price per volume is £10.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Museum Resource Centre	OCC Developers	¹⁹ Approximately £473,500	£1,392 (S106)	Approx. £472,100	County Council funding S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 – 20231	

Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010, the population increase in West Oxfordshire will increase by approximately 14,800 from 2011 to 2031. Therefore the additional floor space required is 407m2 which will cost approx. £965,100. In addition book stock will cost an additional £296,000 based on the above costs per person. The County Council also seek £17.15 per person towards the Central Library in Oxford which will cost approx. £254,000. This will total - £1.5m

¹⁹ Based on data from Oxfordshire County Council, an extension to the Museum Resource Centre to mitigate the impact of new development to 2026 is £460,000. This equates to £5 per person at 1st Quarter 2012 price base. Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010 there will be a population increase of approx. 2,700 from 2026 to 2031. Based on a contribution of £5 per person, between 2026 and 2031, the contribution required will be £13,500. £460,000 + 13,500 = £473,500

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Provision of community art in major developments	WODC Developers Local communities Local artists and craftspeople	Community art incorporated as part of a development site will be calculated at that stage. Approximately £560,000 (towards 16 community art projects across the District to 2019)	NE Carterton - £28,500, Marriotts Close - £9,500, Abbeycare - £30,000, Stanton Harcourt - £2,400, Woodstock - £2,000, Eynsham - £20,000 Total - £92,400 (S106)	£467,600	On-site provision as part of development through S106 More general improvements funded by CIL when introduced	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Witney Arts Centre	WODC Developers Local communities Local artists and craftspeople	Approximately £4m-£6m	None	£4m-£6m	S106 CIL (when introduced) Other potential sources e.g. lottery funding	Preferred 2019 – 2024	
Social Care							

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Provision of extra care housing and specialised housing for people with disabilities across the District	OCC, Housing providers/ associations, Homes and Communities Agency, WODC, Developers	To be identified	Unknown	To be identified	SI06 CIL (when introduced) External funding	Necessary 2015 – 2031	
Space within community facilities on strategic sites for delivery of Tier 2 services, Witney	OCC Developers	To be identified	Space within community facilities on strategic sites for delivery of Tier 2 services	To be identified	Potential developer provision at East West and North Witney (SI06)	Necessary 2015 - 2031	If community buildings are not provided, the County Council would seek contributions to expand the existing Resource Centre at a cost of £1,100 per person aged 65 years or older.

Part C – Green Infrastructure

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure Projects							
Measures to conserve and enhance the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the District	Cotswolds Conservation Board WODC OCC Developers Landowners Cotswold Volunteers	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	Unknown	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising	Preferred 2015 – 2031	The Cotswolds Management Plan and the Cotswolds Conservation Board's Business Plan Work Programme guide activity in the AONB
Measures to protect and enhance ancient woodland as part of the District's network of green infrastructure	Forestry Commission Developers Landowners	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	Unknown	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising	Preferred 2015 - 2023	
Measures to protect and enhance historic	English Heritage Developers	The cost and extent of the projects will	Unknown	To be identified	S106 CIL (when	Preferred 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
parks and gardens as part of the District's network of green infrastructure	Landowners	vary depending on the location and aims of each project			introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising		
Willow pollarding at Grimes Meadows, Witney.	Wychwood Project	£1,000 per year for 10 years (c. 5 trees pollarded per year)	No funding secured	£10,000	Grant applications	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Pollarded willows are a key feature of the area and a valuable wildlife features.
Fencing and pasture pumps at Grimes Meadows, Witney	Wychwood Project	£3,500	No funding secured	£3,500	Grant applications	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Stock fencing to secure site boundary as pre-cursor to reintroducing grazing. Livestock watering points.
Parkland fencing at Langel Common, Witney	Wychwood Project, Diocese Board, WODC	£10,000	No funding secured	£10,000	Grant applications	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Replace wrought iron fencing alongside main public thoroughfare.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
							Modify gates for farming access.
Interpretation boards at Wigwell Nature Reserve, Charlbury.	Wychwood Project, Charlbury Town Council	£5,000	No funding secured	£5,000	Grant applications	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Redesign, production and reinstallation of interpretation panels.
Internal bridge on path at Foxburrow Wood, Witney.	Wychwood Project	£1,000	No funding secured	£1,000	Charity resources	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Upgrade current temporary bridge with better materials.
Interpretation panel at Foxburrow Wood, Witney.	Wychwood Project	£2,500	No funding secured	£2,500	Grant applications Charity resources	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Design and install new panel to complement existing
Tree maintenance at Wigwell Nature Reserve, Charlbury.	Wychwood Project, Charlbury Town Council	£3,500	No funding secured	£3,500	Grant applications Charity resources	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Management of existing mature trees in accordance with arboricultural survey.
Woodland improvements at Dean Common	Wychwood Project, OCC	£10,000 then £2,500 per year	No funding secured	£10,000 and ongoing	To be identified	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Thinning / coppicing of woodland areas

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Community Woodland, Chadlington.							to enhance long-term woodland quality. Gate improvements. Parking improvements
Orchard planting at Foxburrow Wood, near Hailey.	Wychwood Project	£600	No funding secured	£600	Charity reserves Community contributions	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Additional planting of heritage fruit trees at community woodland.
Create second car park for access to Witney Lake and Windrush Path	LWVP/ Witney TC/OCC	£30,000	None	£30,000	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2031	
Provide/improve disabled access to key sites around Witney e.g. Witney Lakes, Rushy Common and Tar Lakes, Windrush Path.	LWVP/ Witney TC/OCC	£50,000	None	£50,000	S106 CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015-2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Various projects to improve accessibility, recreation opportunities, tourism, landscape and nature conservation within the Lower Windrush Valley Project area	LWVP WODC OCC Mineral operators Developers Landowners	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	£151,961 held towards the Windrush Project (S106)	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Windrush in Witney Project - various capital projects plus consolidation of on-going management and maintenance arrangements	WODC Developers Landowners	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	None	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Conservation Target Areas - biodiversity restoration through maintenance,	WODC OCC ONCF TVERC Landowners	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each	£4,782 held for Conservation Target Areas (S106)	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable	Preferred 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
restoration and creation of BAP priority habitats across the District		project			donations and local fundraising		
Local Wildlife Sites - potential enhancements and improved connectivity across the District	WODC OCC ONCF TVERC BBOWT Landowners	The cost and extent of the projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	Unknown	To be identified	S106 CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Public access improvements and river corridor maintenance at Wootton Jubilee Fields Local Wildlife Site.	Wootton Conservation Trust	To be identified	Unknown	To be identified	Grant applications and charitable donations.	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Site maintenance and enhancement at Woodstock Water Meadows	Friends of Woodstock Water Meadows	To be identified	Unknown	To be identified	To be identified	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Improve connectivity	WODC OCC	The cost and extent of the	£1,606 secured for the protection and	To be identified	S106	Preferred 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
between habitats and built development to encourage sustainable transport, greater recreation usage of green corridors and to facilitate species migration across the District	Developers Landowners ONCF	projects will vary depending on the location and aims of each project	enhancement of biodiversity and green infrastructure in Carterton and Eynsham. £6,528 for kissing gates on footpath in Eynsham and improved footpath to Church Lane in Witney. Total - £8,134 (S106)		CIL (when introduced) Charitable donations and local fundraising		
Remove fish pass and weir at Langley Mill to improve habitat Evenlode (Bledington to Glyme confluence).	E.A. Wild Oxfordshire.	£37,500 - £50,000	None	£37,500 - £50,000	Grant applications and charitable donations.	Preferred 2015 - 2031	There are some ownership issues which need to be resolved prior to commencing these improvements.
Reprofile banks North of Bruern Abbey to limit amount of steep	EA. Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood	£166,000 – £250,000	None	£166,000 – £250,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
sided clay banks favoured by signal crayfish, to reduce extent of invasive species.	Project. Wild Oxfordshire.						
Fish passage around weir/sluice at Charlbury to improve modified habitat and the condition of riparian zone and/or wetland habitats.	EA. Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood Project. Wild Oxfordshire.	£75,000 – £100,000	None	£75,000 – £100,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Fencing to prevent poaching by cattle to manage diffuse point pollution and improve riparian habitat along Evenlode.	Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood Project. Wild Oxfordshire.	£5,000 – £10,000	None	£5,000 – £10,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Connection of pond to river to provide backwater feature, improve riparian habitat	Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood Project. Wild	£17,000 - £25,000	None	£17,000 £25,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Scope of project is subject to pond survey to determine species of fish.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
and create new habitat at Shipton under Wychwood.	Oxfordshire.						
Lower the bank height, narrow the river channel and create a two stage channel along the Evenlode Foscot – Bladon to improve habitat / morphological diversity.	Cotswold Rivers Trust. Wild Oxfordshire. Upper Thames Fisheries Consultative. Cornbury Park. Blenheim Estate.	£300,000 – £500,000	None	£300,000 – £500,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	High banks are a result of historic dredging and land drainage practices.
Restore flood plain connectivity through bank reprofiling and wetland/backwater creation to improve condition of riparian zone and wetland habitats. South of Shipton station.	Cotswold Rivers Trust. Wild Oxfordshire.	£300,000 – 500,000	None	£300,000 – 500,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Increasing the connectivity of the Evenlode with the floodplain will have wide ranging ecological benefits as well as providing additional flood

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
							storage.
River Evenlode – reconnect floodplain to river at Blenheim to create wet woodland	Blenheim. Combe Mill. EA. Wild Oxfordshire.	£300,000 – £500,000	None	£300,000 – £500,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Increasing the connectivity of the Evenlode with the floodplain will have wide ranging ecological benefits as well as providing additional flood storage.
River Evenlode – Combe Mill restoration scheme	Blenheim. Combe Mill. EA. Wild Oxfordshire	£60,000	None	£60,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
River Evenlode - Reconnect paleochannels to reinstate historical meanders and improve habitat. (Bledington to Glyme)	Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood Project. Wild Oxfordshire.	£37,500 - £50,000	None	£37,500 - £50,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Increasing the connectivity of the Evenlode with the floodplain will have wide ranging ecological

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
confluence). Foscot to Bladon.							benefits as well as providing additional flood storage.
River Evenlode - Creation of backwater and lowering of bank to reconnect flood plain to the river channel in area of lower lying land. To improve floodplain connectivity near Chilson.	Cotswolds Rivers Trust. Wychwood Project. Wild Oxfordshire	£75,000 - £100,000	None	£75,000 - £100,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	Increasing the connectivity of the Evenlode with the floodplain will have wide ranging ecological benefits as well as providing additional flood storage.
Restoration of Emma's Dike, Witney	Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust, EA, Lower Windrush Valley Project	£25,000	None	£25,000	Grant applications and charitable donations	Preferred 2015 - 2031	
Informal and Formal Open Space							

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
Children's play areas (District-wide)	WODC Parish/Town Councils Developers	²⁰ £1.76m.	NE Witney Play Area - £11,000. Marriotts Play Area - £6,300. Play facilities in Woodstock - £58,400. Play facilities in East Eynsham - £22,400 Total - £98,100 (S106)	£1.66m	On-site provision as part of development through S106 More general improvements funded by CIL (when introduced) External funding (such as SITA Trust)	Necessary 2015 – 2023	£30,000 has been provided from the SITA Trust and Chill-Out Fund towards new play equipment at Burwell Recreation Ground.
Extension of Country Park, Carterton	WODC Town Council Developers	To be identified	£25,200 secured for Kilkenny Lane Country Park Phase 3 (S106) The committed east	£0	S106	Necessary 2015 - 2026	The committed urban extension to the east of Carterton will provide for an extension to the

²⁰ West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013 advised a contribution per person for play space provision to be £119.00.

Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010, the population increase in West Oxfordshire will increase by approximately 14,800 from 2011 to 2031.

119 (contribution per person for play space provision) x 14,800 (projected population increase to 2031) = £1.76m.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
			Carterton scheme will provide for an extension to the Kilkenny Country Park				Kilkenny Country Park (S106). Other enhancements and potential extensions from development (S106) as appropriate
Provision of additional allotments across the District	Town and Parish Councils Developers WODC	²¹ £1.1m	None	£1.1m	On-site provision as part of development through S106 More general improvements funded by CIL when introduced Private	Preferred 2015– 2031	Demand for allotments has significantly increased over the last 5 years. The West Witney urban extension will provide on-site provision which will help to reduce the current

²¹ West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013 advised a contribution per person for allotment provision to be £75.00. Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010, the population increase in West Oxfordshire will increase by approximately 14,800 from 2011 to 2031. 75 (contribution per person for allotment provision) x 14,800 (projected population increase to 2031) = £1.1m.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
					funding, charitable donations and local fundraising		identified undersupply in Witney
Repair listed memorials in the churchyard at St. Mary's Church, Witney	WODC Witney Town Council Oxford Diocesan English Heritage	£10,000	None	£10,000	Church Buildings Council funding Potentially CIL (when introduced)	Necessary 2015-2017	
New and/or enhanced cemetery provision across the District	Town and Parish Councils Developers WODC Environment Agency	Not known. Likely to be the provision of land rather than financial contribution.	None.	To be identified	S106 Potentially CIL (when introduced)	Preferred 2015 – 2031	
Informal open space – provision	WODC Developers	²² £4.4m	Contributions of £6,900 towards	Approx. £4.4m	On-site provision as	Necessary 2015 – 2031	

²² West Oxfordshire Open Space Study 2013 advises a contribution per person for informal open space provision to be £300.00.

Based on the Sub National Population Projections 2010, the population increase in West Oxfordshire will increase by approximately 14,800 from 2011 to 2031. 300 (contribution per person for informal open space provision) × 14,800 (projected pop increase to 2031) = £4.4m.

Infrastructure Project and Location	Delivery Partners	Estimated Cost	Funding already Secured and Funding Source	Funding Gap	Anticipated Funding Mechanism	Priority and Timescale	Comments
of and improvements to including accessible natural green space across the District			Budds Close, Woodstock Linear Park secured (S106)		part of development through S106 More general improvements funded by CIL when introduced		