

TRANSPORT

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OBJECTIVE: To promote sustainable travel choices and minimise inefficient use of land.

Indicators		Targets	On target?*
22 core	Compliance of non-residential development to car parking standards including for people with disabilities	That new non-residential development complies with car parking standards.	✓
23 local	Compliance of non-residential development to cycle standards	That new non-residential development complies with cycle parking standards.	✗

*No national or local target defined; assumed on target if either above 80% compliance rate, or an increase on the previous year in the proportion of completions deemed compliant of 10% or more (relative to the total).

22. Compliance of non-residential development to car parking standards including for people with disabilities

Figure 48: number and proportion of non-residential completions complying with parking standards in 2007/08

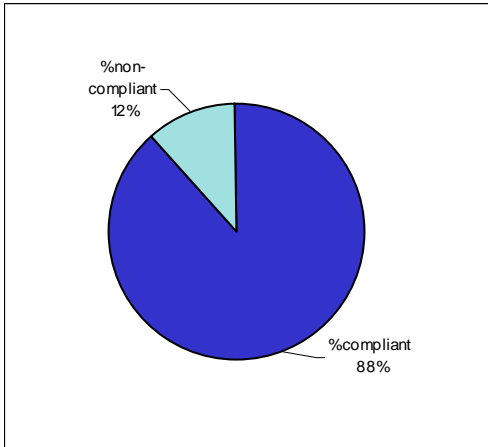


Figure 49: Number of non-residential completions complying with parking standards by use classin 2007/08

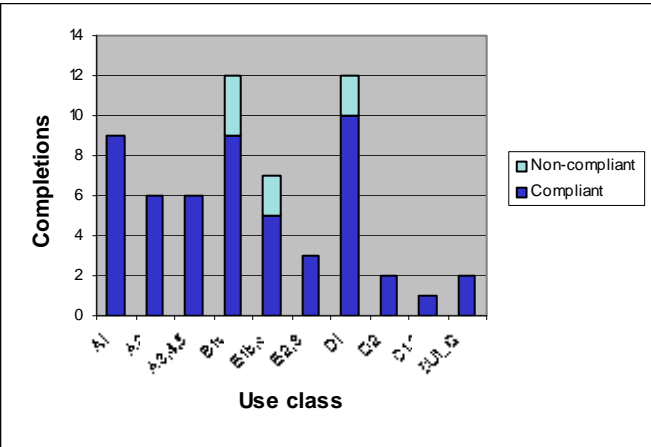


Figure 50: Number and proportion of non-residential completions complying with disabled parking standards in 2007/08

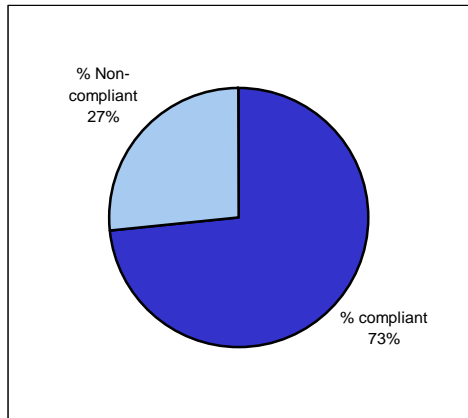
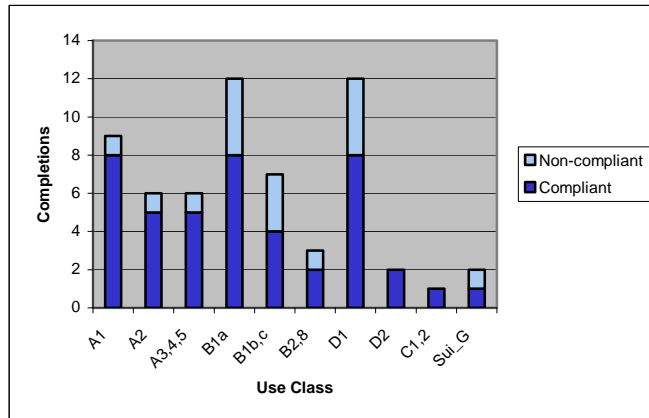


Figure 51: Number of non-residential completions complying with disabled parking standards by use class in 2007/08



There were 60 developments either expanding, or changing the use to, non-residential activities that were determined by the City Council and completed during the 2007/08 period. Of these, 88% were considered to be compliant with the general parking standards being used at the time of determination.

The merits of individual proposals, and in particular the nature of and constraints on a site, form an important part of many decisions made. For this reason, the figures should be treated with some caution as an indicator of appropriate parking provision.

The Oxford Local Plan was adopted in November 2005 and includes maximum parking standards, including a 5% general requirement for proportion allocated to disabled, applicable to Oxford. The City Council also adopted the Parking Standards, Transport Assessments and Travel Plans Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in February 2007 to support implementation of the adopted Local Plan policies. These policies seek to keep the provision of parking spaces as low as practicable, and below the maximum specified. As most non-residential in Oxford tend to be small-scale in nature, and due also to the high level of non-car accessibility in Oxford, it is unusual for additional parking spaces above maximum standards to be sought, hence the high level of compliance reported. It is expected that the proportion of completions complying with parking standards will be maintained at around the present high level.

Of the 60 non-residential completions (or changes of use) occurring during the 2007/08 monitoring period, 73% were considered to be compliant with the disabled parking standards being used at the time of determination. This is significantly higher than previous years. It should be noted that for this year's monitoring, greater flexibility has been used in judging whether developments have complied with minimum standards for disabled parking. For example where a change of use has occurred on a small built-out plot, and it is recognised as impracticable to specifically provide a disabled parking space where no car parking has previously existed, the development has been deemed compliant. This is to ensure that the figure is not skewed towards 'non-compliant' as a result of an unjustifiable requirement, reflecting the need to take into account the material considerations of each application.

It should further be noted that developments which were granted planning permission before February 2003 automatically comply, as no specific standard for disabled parking was set in the previous Oxford Local Plan 1991-2001.

23. Compliance of non-residential development to cycle standards

Figure 52: Number and proportion of non-residential completions complying with cycle parking standards in 2007/08

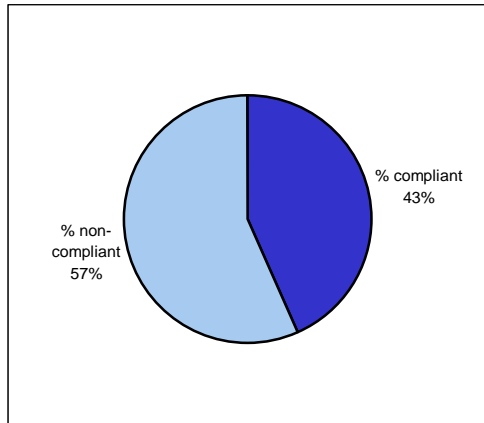
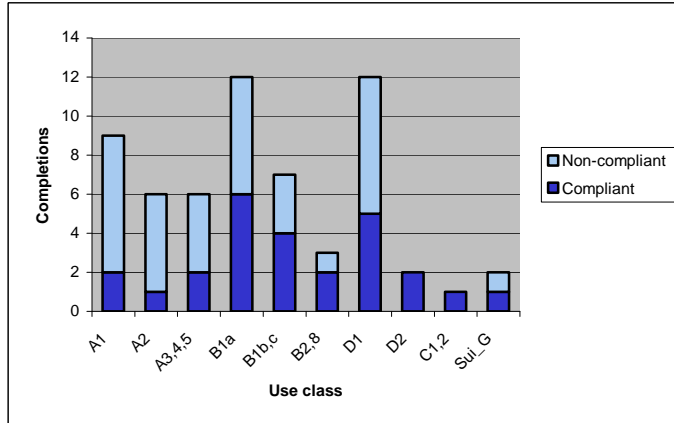


Figure 53: Number of non-residential completions complying with cycle parking standards by use class in 2007/08



Of the 60 monitored non-residential completions these, 43% were considered to be compliant with the cycle parking standards being used at the time of determination. This is slightly higher than the previous year (06/07 = 38%).

As with disabled parking provision, a greater degree of flexibility has been employed when assessing compliance with cycle parking standards, to take account of where it would have been impracticable, or otherwise unjustifiable, to require bespoke additional cycle parking. For example, where a small-scale change of use, or very minor extension, has been granted planning permission, and the site is too constrained to provide appropriately located cycle racks, the development has been deemed compliant. In addition, the existence of adequate on-street (or otherwise publicly available) cycle parking in the vicinity may be judged as a mitigating material consideration. However where larger scale site expansion or consolidation has occurred, or smaller scale development with good opportunity to provide additional cycle parking to standard, this has been recorded as non-compliant. The gross site area, as opposed to the net increase, has in all cases been used to calculate the standard provision required.

It is evident from the monitoring that overall, compliance with cycle parking standards for non-residential development remains low. Officers will need to employ greater vigilance in future in both negotiating a better provision of cycle parking during the application process, and in monitoring compliance with conditions for provision of cycle parking. In future, the Local Plan policy on providing cycle parking may need to be reviewed, to ensure greater clarity and effective future implementation.

Conclusions – Transport

The proportion of non-residential completions complying with maximum car parking standards remains high at 88%. There is a marked improvement in the rate of compliance for disabled parking provision, at 73%, although this is partly because a more flexible 'common-sense' approach to monitoring has been employed. The rate of compliance with minimum cycle parking standards has improved slightly but remains low at 43%.

6. STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT – ANALYSIS OF CONSULTATION

Consultation on Local Development Documents

The City Council adopted its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in October 2006. All local development documents require a statement of compliance showing how they have been produced in accordance with the measures set out in the SCI. Evaluation forms are circulated for major consultation exercises such as consultation workshops in order to assess the effectiveness of these methods and to help to identify improvements where needed.

Figure 54: Consultations on policy documents undertaken in 2007/08

Title	Document type	Consultation	Comments received	Outcome/comments
Core Strategy DPD	Further preferred options (a preferred options and SA consultation was undertaken in March/May 2007 – partly in this monitoring year – and the outcome was reported in last years report.	7.3.08-18.4.08	134 questionnaires plus 72 separate letters/e-mails 4 exhibitions 3 drop-in sessions (advertised by 5000 flyers and posters in Blackbird Leys/ Littlemore area). However just 45 people attended the drop-in sessions.	Disappointed at turn out to drop-in sessions – this may have been due to apathy that decision on urban extension already announced in South East Plan Panel report. However sessions did attract people who would not otherwise engage in consultation. Will need to give further consideration on targeted consultation in specific areas of the city in future.
West End Area Action Plan (AAP)	Submission document	15.1.07-25.1.08	30 separate individuals/ organisations submitted representations.	12 individuals/ organisations gave evidence at the examination. AAP adopted in June 2008.
Telecommunications SPD	Public consultation on SPD	27.4.07-8.6.07	7 comments received on draft SPD. (Briefing note sent to 300 stakeholders 2 workshops on initial consultation)	Comments carefully considered and amendments made to the adopted version of the SPD where appropriate
Balance of Dwellings SPD	Public consultation on SPD	31.7.07-11.9.07	32 comments received. (Briefing note sent to over 240 interest groups on initial consultation).	Comments carefully considered and amendments made to the adopted version of the SPD where appropriate

Figure 55:The range of consultation methods used in 2007/08:

Consultation method	Core Strategy further preferred options	West End AAP submission document	Telecom SPD document	Balance of Dwellings document
Press release/media features	✓	✓		✓
Statutory press notice	✓	✓	✓	✓
Information for inspection in city council offices, local libraries & website	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inform statutory bodies	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inform other consultees on database	✓	✓	✓	✓
Committee involvement	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stakeholder meetings	✓		✓	
Posters and leaflets	✓			
Contact phone numbers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Questionnaires	✓	✓	✓	✓
Exhibitions	✓			
Workshop			✓	
Drop-in event	✓			

Consultation on Planning Applications

In accordance with the SCI, applicants undertook public consultation before submitting planning applications and master plans on major development sites. These included:

Oxford & Cherwell Valley College, Cuddesden Way, Blackbird Leys - redevelopment
 Earth Sciences Building, South Parks Road
 Rose Hill redevelopment
 Oxford University sports ground – indoor tennis courts – not yet determined
 Middle East Centre, Woodstock Road
 Oxford and Cherwell Valley College, Oxpens Road – master plan
 Radcliffe Infirmary master plan

Consultation methods included meetings with stakeholders, meetings with residents' and interest groups, public exhibitions and public meetings. The comments received informed the development of the schemes.

7. Glossary

Core Strategy	A Development Plan Document that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority's area, with objectives and policies to deliver that vision
Development Plan	An authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework
Development Plan Document (DPD)	Spatial planning documents that form part of the Local Development Framework. They are subject to independent examination and, together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy, forms the Development Plan for the local authority area
Indicators	A measure of variables over time which can be used to measure achievement of objectives
Local Development Document (LDD)	The documents which (taken as a whole) set out the City Council's policies relating to the development and use of land in Oxford.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as the replacement for Local Plans. It is the term to describe the whole portfolio of planning policy documents (Local Development Documents) setting out the planning strategy and policies for the area. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A project plan that outlines every Local Development Document that the City Council intends to produce over the next three years along with timetables for their preparation. The Local Development Scheme will be reviewed annually
Local Plan	A Local Plan sets out planning policies and allocations of land for development. It sets out where different types of development, from housing to shops and offices, that could be built during the plan period. Following the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) they have been superseded by Local Development Frameworks
Major applications	Major applications are defined in the General Development Procedure Order 1995 as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a residential development of 10 or more dwellings; • residential development on a site of 0.5ha or more; • development involving a building(s) with a floorspace of 1,000 sq metres or more; • any other development on a site of 1 hectare or more.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings). The definition covers the curtilage of the development.
Primary Shopping Frontage	This relates solely to the City Centre. It aims to ensure the percentage of Class A1 (retail) units remains above 75%.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	These are to be prepared by Regional Planning Bodies, and set out the region's strategic policies in relation to the development and use of land and form part of the statutory development plan. For the South East region the RSS will be the South East Plan
Registered Social	An organisation, usually a Housing Association, registered by the

Landlord (RSL)	Housing Corporation to provide affordable housing.
Secondary Shopping Frontage	These relate to the City centre and parts of the Cowley Road and St. Clements. Secondary Shopping Frontages ensure a predominance of Class A1 (retail) uses, but allows for other Class A uses. A small proportion of other uses is possible on their merits. Residential use is not an acceptable use at ground-floor level in the Secondary Shopping Frontages.
Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC)	A site containing important habitats, plants and animals in the context of Oxford.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Areas identified by English Nature as being of special interest for their ecological or geological features.
South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)	A representative body, comprising 112 members including elected councillors, nominated by the region's local authorities. There are also regional representatives chosen by town and parish councils, voluntary sector, environmental groups, business and economic partnerships, education and cultural networks and faith communities
South East Plan (SEP)	The SEP is the <i>Regional Spatial Strategy</i> for this region and, once adopted, will replace existing regional guidance set out in Regional Planning Guidance Note 9 (RPG9). It is produced by SEERA and sets out a spatial framework of strategic policies that will promote an integrated, co-ordinated and a more sustainable approach to development in the region up to 2026
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	These consist of areas that are vitally important for nature conservation and have been identified as containing the best examples of habitats and species under the European Habitats Directive 1992.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	A type of Local Development Document that supplements and elaborates on policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents. It does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination

USE CLASSES ORDER 2005

A1	Shops	Shops, retail, warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, dry cleaners, internet cafes, etc. Pet shops, cat-meat shops, tripe shops, sandwich bars. Showrooms, domestic hire shops, funeral directors.
A2	Financial & Professional Services	Banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies. Professional and financial services, betting offices.
A3	Restaurants & Cafes	Restaurants, snack bars, cafes.
A4	Drinking Establishments	Pubs and bars.
A5	Hot Food Take-Aways	Take-aways.

B1	Business	(a) Offices, not within A2 (b) Research and development, studios, laboratories, high tech (c) Light Industry
B2	General Industry	General industry
B8	Storage & Distribution	Wholesale warehouse, distribution centre, repositories.
C1	Hotels	Hotels, boarding and guest houses
C2	Residential Institutions	Residential schools and colleges Hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes
C3	Dwelling houses	Dwellings, small businesses at home, communal housing of elderly and handicapped.
D1	Non-residential Institutions	Places of worship, church halls. Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, consulting rooms Museums, public halls, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls. Non-residential education and training centres.
D2	Assembly & Leisure	Cinemas, music and concert halls. Dance, sports halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums. Other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses, bingo halls, casinos.
	Sui Generis	A land use which does not fall into one of the above specific land use categories. Examples of Sui Generis land uses may include shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles, retail warehouse clubs, laundrettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, petrol filling stations, hostels, theatres or nightclubs.