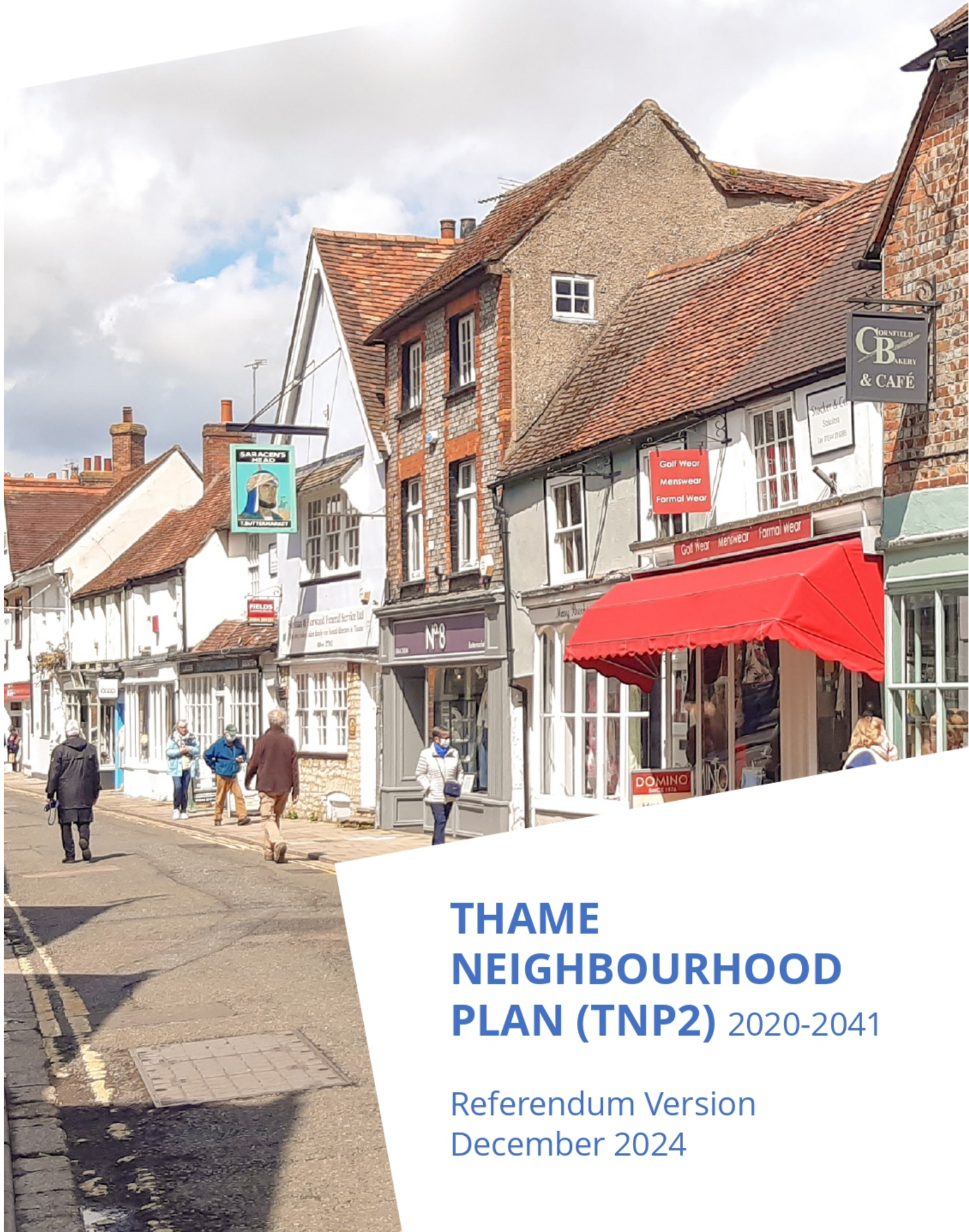




THAME
Town Council



THAME NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN (TNP2) 2020-2041

Referendum Version
December 2024



THAME
Town Council

THAME NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN (TNP2)

2020 –2041

REFERENDUM VERSION

December 2024

Thame Town Council

Town Hall

High Street

Thame, OX9 3DP

www.thametowncouncil.gov.uk

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Foreword

The Thame Neighbourhood Plan was the first in the Country to allocate land for development. It attracted great interest and has been adopted as a model for guiding local development by many communities in England. Since the Plan was published ten years ago, however, much has changed at both national and local level. There has been a shift in the way communities think with increasing awareness of how a healthy natural environment can benefit both people and nature. The extreme heat event of 2022 reminded us that both Thame and its residents will need to plan for and adapt to a changing climate to continue to thrive.

Thame is fortunate in having many individuals, businesses and community groups who have acted in ways that benefit its residents. Activities range from befriending services through the Good Neighbour Scheme to projects to reduce energy or plant trees in and around the Town. Members of the community have also developed and adopted the pioneering Thame Green Living Plan. This, as well as suggesting many projects which will benefit both people and nature, has helped bring people from a range of backgrounds together under a common cause. The combination of their knowledge and skills has already shown that projects can be made more ambitious, and the pace of progress faster. This Plan therefore aims to include many of the Green Living Plan's principles.

While national concerns are driving much of the need for change and a new Neighbourhood Plan, if change is not fair then it is not good. The first Thame Neighbourhood Plan focused on guiding development for new parts of the Town. This Plan aims to provide similar guidance but also encourage and allow positive change within the established areas, too. In time, all residents and visitors should enjoy healthier lives and a richer environment, with better access to new or improved open space and goods and services.

This Plan includes the preferred options for guiding development across the Town. It has been written with the benefit of comments received during three rounds of public consultation held in 2021, 2022 and 2023. Almost 1,600 comments were received across these consultations, with most being from residents or those who live nearby and rely on Thame for employment or services. The comments included support for the strong vision and matching set of principles that underlay the Plan.

Comments have shaped the final version of TNP2, which has since been subject to one last round of consultation and independent examination.

Thame Town Council

Progress and challenges from the first Neighbourhood Plan

Thame has changed considerably in 10 years, with its population growing by over 2,000 people to 12,555 in 2020 (source: ONS 2019 mid-year estimates). This was largely fed by the District Council's land use plans which required Thame to find land for 775 houses in 2011 (provided for through the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan), and another 753 in late 2020.

The first Thame Neighbourhood Plan was and continues to be broadly successful. The new housing areas identified within it were and are being built according to the community's vision, principles and policies. This includes having a relatively low density and a design unique to each location. Essential to meeting the vision was the inclusion of large areas of open space and a network of new, interconnecting footpaths.

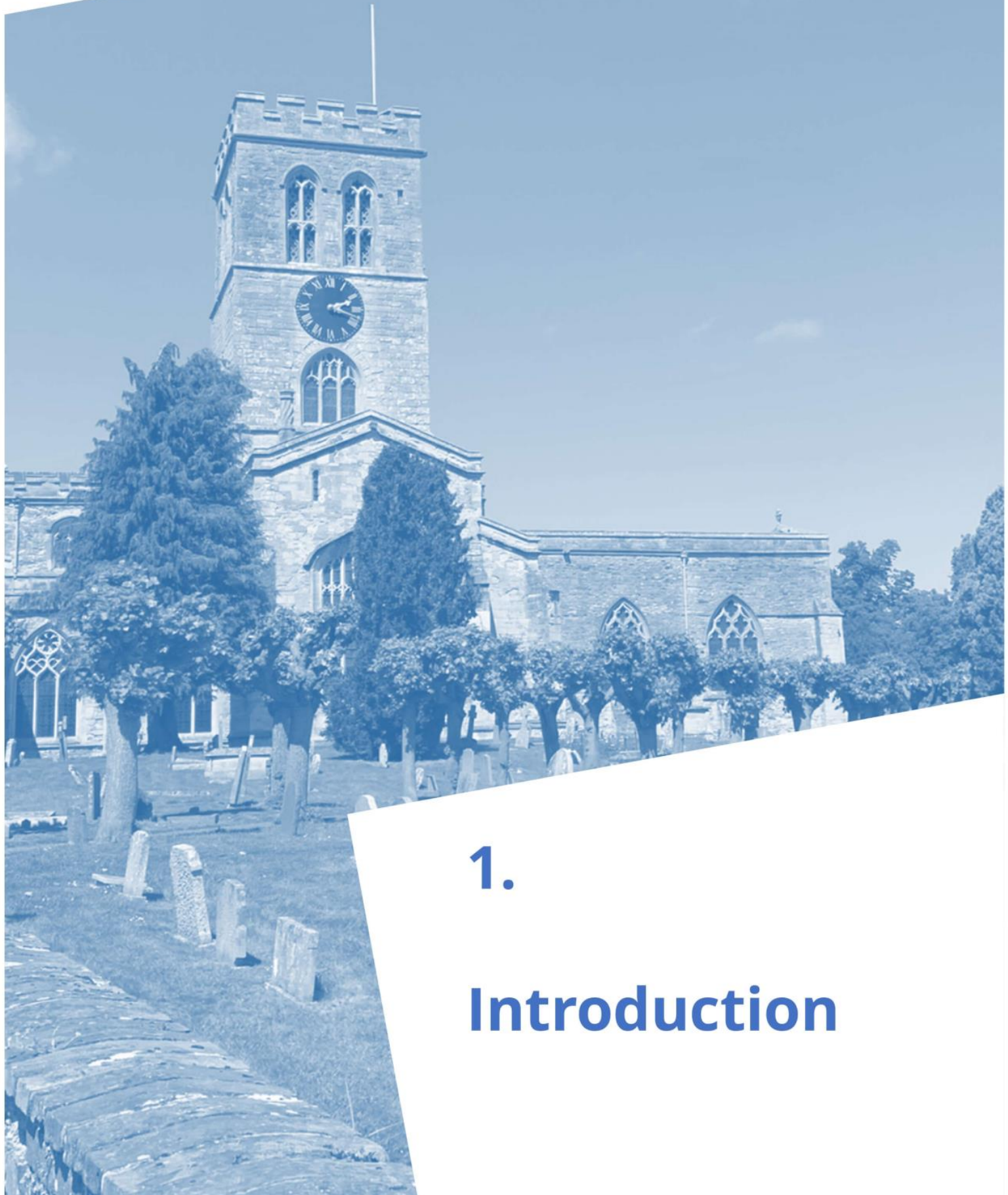
Thame was also required to provide extra employment land and plan for new community facilities to match the expected rise in population. Regrettably, despite including the newly-built development off Rycote Lane (outside of Thame's boundary), Thame has lost many hundreds of job opportunities since 2011, mostly because of changes in national planning rules. The new Plan aims to address this loss.

Money raised from developers and landowners has been successfully used to improve bus services and Thame Leisure Centre and provide for new pavilions and community spaces for Thame Cricket Club and for the Thame Sports (bowls and tennis) Clubs. It has also contributed greatly to provision of a new generation artificial grass pitch and other facilities at the Thame Football Partnership and improved facilities including extensions and floodlighting at the Rugby Club. Significant funds allocated for the purpose have given confidence to the community to begin a project for a new Youth and Community Hub at Southern Road Recreation Ground. Other smaller funds have provided smaller items of infrastructure, such as safety lighting for those using the Recreation Ground's car parking area.

Where the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan has been less successful, however, includes in helping guide housing development that was not detailed within the Plan. These schemes are called windfall developments and have made up at least one third of the housing built across the Town since 2011. Similarly, larger extensions to homes and other buildings lack any local guidance for their design and this can lead to a poorer outcome, including the loss of local character.

For some eight years, and in keeping with Thame's role as a market town, sound policies in the Neighbourhood Plan helped prevent the loss of High Street shops to other uses. The Government has, however, introduced rules that allow shops to turn into many differing uses without requiring planning permission, meaning the Plan's policies have been undermined. The new Thame Neighbourhood Plan aims to include ideas for environmental improvements and a policy that encourages the retention of retail or similar uses on the ground floor.

- **The Neighbourhood Plan Review**
- **Structure of TNP2**



1.

Introduction

1. Introduction

The Neighbourhood Plan Review

- 1.1 This is the referendum version of the new Neighbourhood Plan for Thame. It represents the first review and update of the Neighbourhood Plan that was 'made' as planning policy in 2013. It is henceforth referred to as 'TNP2'.
- 1.2 TNP2 covers the entire area within the boundaries of the Town Council (Figure 1), setting out the community's aspirations for the area over the period to 2041 (which aligns with the timeframe established in the emerging Joint Local Plan for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse) and establishes policies relating to land use and development. These are policies that will guide future planning applications and decisions in the area. But the Neighbourhood Plan is much more than this. It represents the community's vision for Thame, bringing together more than just traditional planning matters.
- 1.3 The purpose of neighbourhood planning is to give local people and businesses a much greater say in how the places they live and work should change and develop over time. Neighbourhood planning is designed to give local people a very real voice in shaping the look and feel of an area.
- 1.4 Thame was formally designated as an area for neighbourhood planning purposes in April 2012. It was one of the first areas in the country to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan and was a great success. It has helped to shape and influence:
 - Areas for new employment development and provision of job opportunities.
 - Delivery of new, well designed areas of housing.
 - Provision of new open spaces, walking and cycle routes.
 - Where money sourced from developers through the Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 agreements should be directed (for example, towards new and improved sports and leisure facilities).

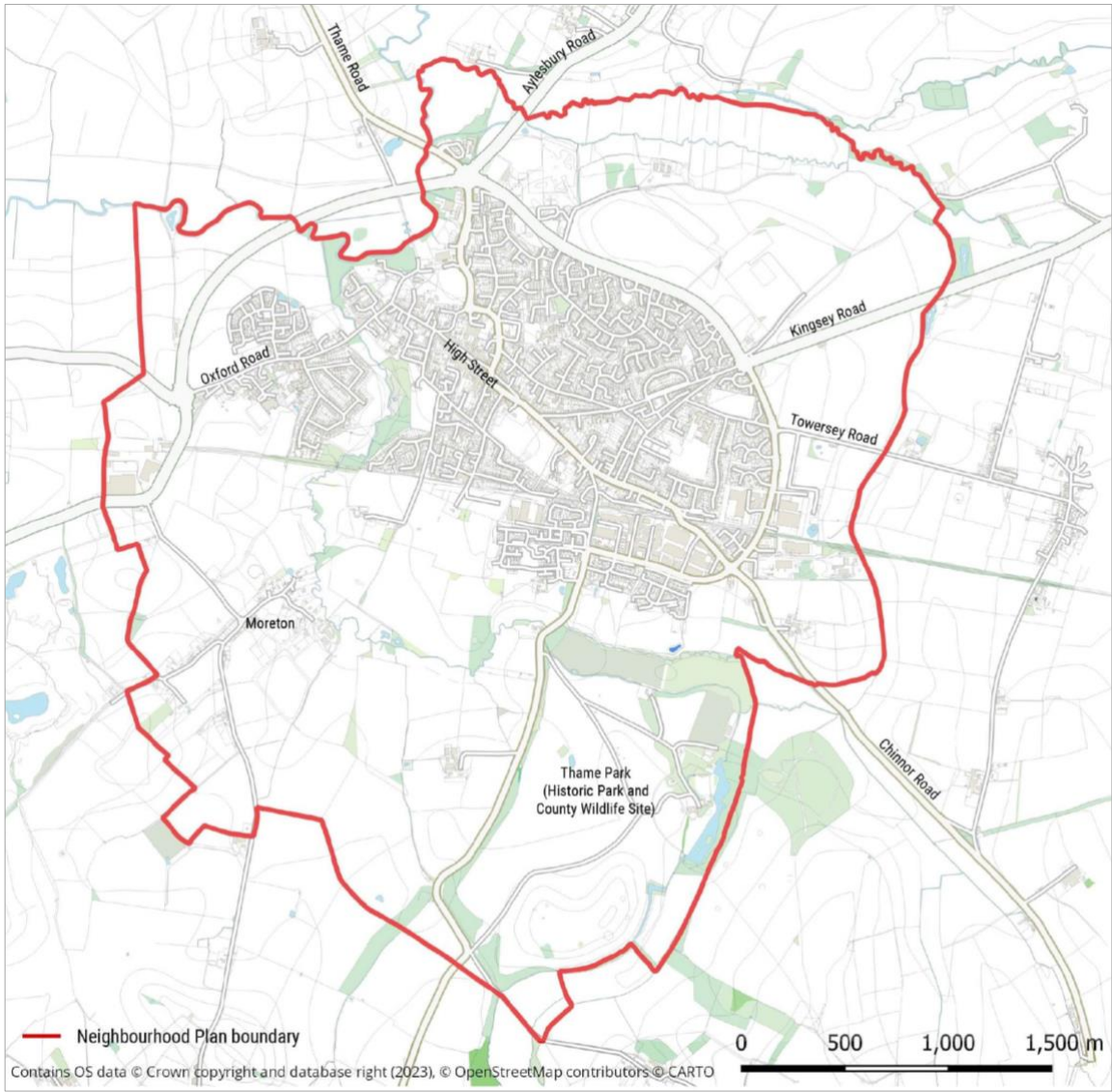


Figure 1: Designated Neighbourhood Plan area

- 1.5 However, in the ten years since the first Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' there have been numerous changes that now require the Plan to be reviewed and updated. These include:
- Adoption of a new Local Plan by South Oxfordshire District Council that establishes the requirement for new housing, employment and retail growth in Thame.
 - Rising house prices and affordability issues, particularly for local people wishing to remain in Thame but whom struggle to rent or buy a home.
 - Changes, at the national level, to planning and development rights, and an increasing awareness of the importance of good design and the impact on shaping attractive, liveable places.
- 1.6 At the same time, wider challenges have arisen that must also be considered. South Oxfordshire District Council, along with most other authorities across the country, has declared a 'Climate and Ecological Emergency'. In Thame, a 'Green Living Plan' has been prepared, establishing a series of objectives and actions intended to help shape a 'greener' future. This is the first such community-led plan to have been adopted in the country. Ideas and principles from this need to be embedded into TNP2.
- 1.7 The Covid-19 pandemic and social distancing precautions put in place in response to that had a major impact on the way that people work, travel and make use of outdoor space. The lasting effects of the pandemic are not yet known, but do highlight the importance of cohesive communities well served by the 'shopping basket' of services and facilities required to support day-to-day life, which are accessible and available to all.
- 1.8 Equally, the impact of Covid-19, coupled with wider economic challenges, including the availability of labour and movement of goods raises questions as to the sustainability of working and living patterns.

Structure of TNP2

- 1.9 Following this introduction the draft Neighbourhood Plan comprises eight further sections. These are:
- Section 2: This establishes the context for TNP2, the relationship with the South Oxfordshire Local Plan and requirements established within that for Thame.
 - Section 3: This presents the vision and objectives for Thame, and the spatial interpretation of these.
 - Sections 4 – 8: These sections present the policies and associated projects for Thame.
 - Section 9: This section outlines the opportunities to influence delivery of infrastructure in the Plan area, the current stage in the plan making process, how to respond, and what the future steps in the process are.
- 1.10 For the avoidance of doubt, within sections 4 – 8, each topic area includes some introductory and explanatory text, followed by one or both of the following:

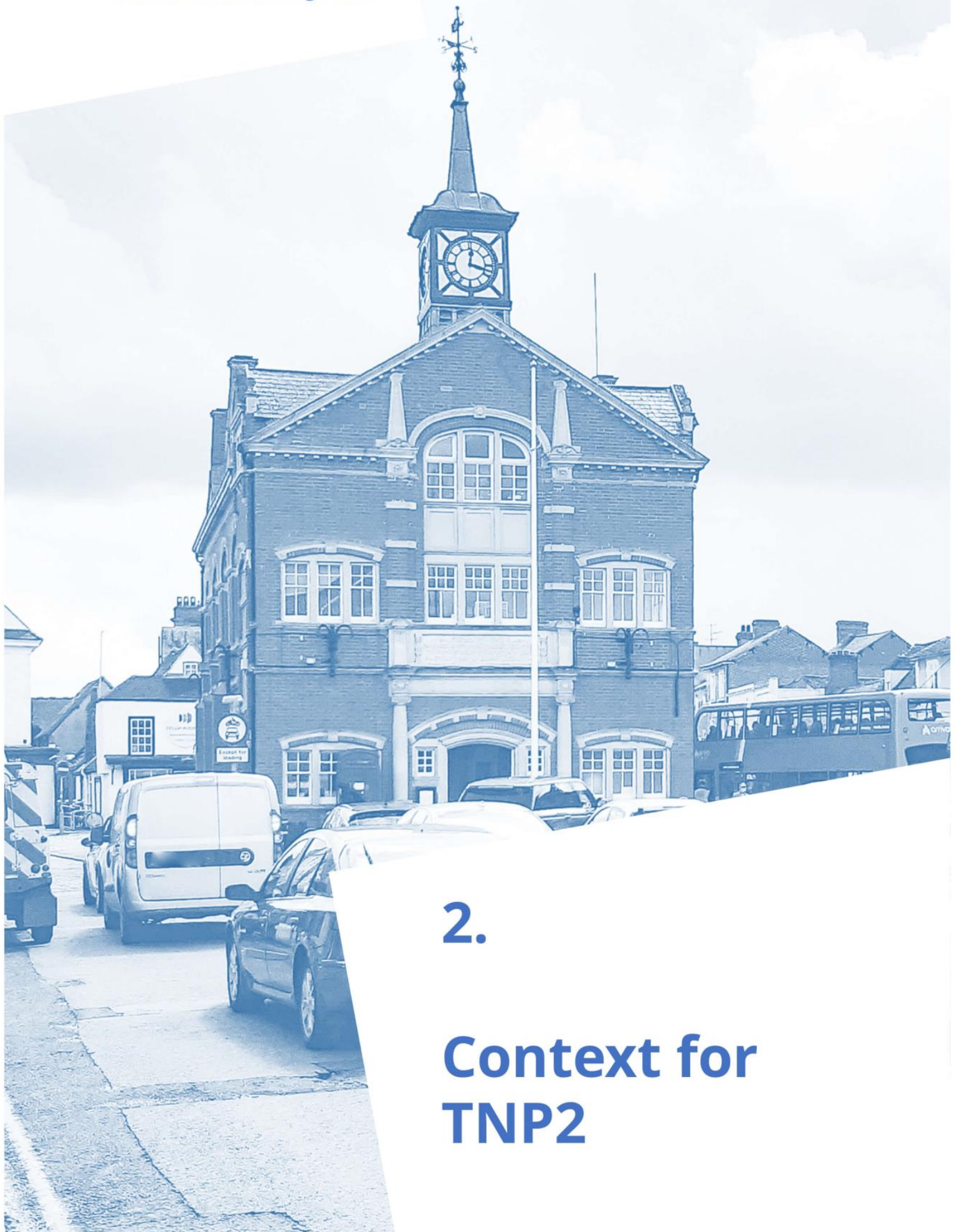
Policy Box

TNP2 establishes land use and development management policies for Thame. These are contained in green shaded policy boxes, like this one, and will be used to help determine planning applications.

Project Box

Items that the community are seeking, but that cannot be delivered through planning policy, are identified and contained in blue shaded project boxes, like this one. These are included within the body of the report, rather than being presented in a separate chapter or appendix, because they relate to the objectives and form a clear and important part of the story.

- **The Local Plan**
- **Climate Change and
Thame Green Living Plan**



2.

Context for TNP2

2. Context for TNP2

The Local Plan

- 2.1 Neighbourhood Plans must be prepared in line with national guidance and legislation including the [Localism Act](#) (2011), the [Neighbourhood Planning \(General\) Regulations](#) (2012, and subsequently updated in 2015 and 2016), the [Neighbourhood Planning Act](#), the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) (2023) and National [Planning Practice Guidance](#) (NPPG).
- 2.2 Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan. The development plan for Thame is the [South Oxfordshire Local Plan](#), which was adopted by the District Council in December 2020. Of particular importance for Thame is Policy TH1 ('The Strategy for Thame'). The text of this policy is copied below:

South Oxfordshire Local Plan, 2020 – 2035:

Policy TH1: The Strategy for Thame

1. Neighbourhood Development Plans are expected to, and the Council will support development proposals that:
 - i. deliver homes in accordance with Policy H3 (see text on the next page);
 - ii. strengthen the retail offer within Thame Town Centre;
 - iii. improve the attraction of Thame for visitors and businesses;
 - iv. improve accessibility, car and cycle parking, pedestrian and cycle links;
 - v. support schemes that enhance the quality of the town's environment and conserve and enhance the town's heritage assets;
 - vi. provide new employment opportunities and improve the stock of existing employment areas; and
 - vii. provide new, or enhanced community facilities that meet an identified need.

- 2.3 A new [Joint Local Plan](#) is now being prepared by SODC in partnership with the Vale of White Horse District Council. The Preferred Options Consultation of this (published in January 2024). This covers the period 2021 – 2041. The plan period for TNP2 is aligned with this. The Preferred Options Consultation includes a strategy for Thame at Policy SP7. This is broadly aligned with Policy TH1 in the adopted SODC Local Plan.

- 2.4 The scale of new growth to be accommodated in Thame is established in Local Plan Policies H3 (and associated table 4d), EMP1 and 6, and TC4. These require:
- A minimum of 339 new homes are to be accommodated in Thame over the period 2020 – 2035. However, since the Local Plan was adopted, planning permissions and development have come forward in Thame which count towards that housing requirement. The Joint Local Plan Preferred Options sets out that, as of 1 April 2023, the housing requirement for Thame is for 143 homes over the period 2021 – 2041. Thame Town Council has been advised by the District Council to work towards delivering this updated figure through the Neighbourhood Plan.
 - A minimum of 3.5 hectares of land for employment purposes (to provide office, manufacturing and distribution jobs) to be accommodated over the Plan period. However, and based upon research undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan, it is considered appropriate to Plan for a minimum of 5.5 hectares of employment land.
 - An additional 1,500sqm of convenience retail floorspace (shops selling everyday essential items) to be accommodated over the Plan period, taking a ‘town centre first approach’ to provision. It should be noted that this figure pre-dates and thus does not account for any loss of convenience retail floorspace since the Local Plan was adopted (i.e.: the closure of the Co-Op on the High Street).
- 2.5 Crucially, the Local Plan states that land for this growth should be identified and allocated through the review of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.6 In addition to the above, South Oxfordshire District Council adopted the [Joint Design Guide](#) as a Supplementary Planning Document in June 2022. This acts as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and to which all applicants should refer.
- 2.7 Furthermore, the County Council is publishing a new [Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#). This will identify sites for minerals and waste for the period through to 2041. The current ‘Core Strategy’ was adopted in September 2017. This does not identify any minerals safeguarding nor strategic resource areas within the Thame Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 2.8 As far as appropriate, TNP2 has been informed by the Local Plan documents and the suite of supporting material providing evidence to this, all of which can be accessed via the [South Oxfordshire District Council website](#).

Climate Change and Thame Green Living Plan

- 2.9 This Neighbourhood Plan is also set in the context of the [‘Climate Emergency’](#) declared by South Oxfordshire District Council in February 2019 and, subsequently, the [‘Ecological Emergency’](#) declared in February 2021. As part of this, the District has pledged to become a carbon neutral council (within its own operations) by 2025 and a carbon neutral district by 2030. A Climate and Ecological Emergencies Advisory Committee (CEEAC) has been established, recommending actions, policies and practices that should be taken to reduce damage to the environment. A [Climate Action Plan](#) has been prepared.
- 2.10 Alongside this, the [Environment Act](#) reflects actions set out in the Government’s 25-year [Environment Plan](#) and establishes a commitment to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. The Act introduces a number of legally binding targets, including those related to the protection of species and achievement of biodiversity net-gain through development. Jointly, Natural England and Defra have prepared a [biodiversity metric](#) (current version 4.0) which should be used to quantify net-gain and which is applicable to all sizes of development.
- 2.11 Policies, projects and aspirations are included in the Neighbourhood Plan that seek to deliver a more environmentally responsible future. These build upon the ideas and actions established through the [Thame Green Living Plan](#).

Thame Green Living Plan (GLP)

The GLP, adopted in July 2020, is a ten-year plan for a cleaner, greener Thame. It seeks to protect and enhance quality of life in Thame, as well as the natural environment. It is a response to the climate emergency and sets out a range of actions that can be taken by individuals, community groups and other organisations, including suggestions as to infrastructure changes that might be delivered. Actions are presented around a series of themes which, together, are intended to result in a resilient, sustainable and community-led town. It is hoped this will result in healthier lifestyles, lower energy costs and a more cohesive and connected community, as well as the delivery of more green space, better connections with the countryside, and protection of natural resources.

Where appropriate, ideas and actions from the GLP are incorporated within policies within the TNP2. Other ideas and actions are included as projects towards which funding, such as that payable through the Community Infrastructure Levy, may be directed.

- **Vision**
- **Objectives**
- **Compact, walkable and 'complete' communities**



3.

Vision and Objectives

3. Vision and Objectives

Vision

3.1 Extensive engagement exercises were undertaken in the making of the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan. These were used to develop a vision for the Plan and formed the basis of policies within that. The vision was subsequently reviewed and agreed by the Town Council through its Annual Town Meeting and through consultation on TNP2. The vision is:

‘Thame must maintain its character as a real market town’.

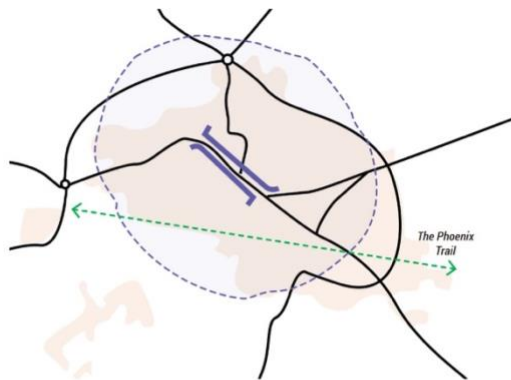
3.2 The first Neighbourhood Plan explains that this means:

- Thame must continue to feel compact.
- Thame must continue to have a close relationship with the open countryside around it.
- Thame must maintain its markets, festivals and events.
- Thame must continue to act as a centre for the surrounding area not just its residents.
- Thame must remain attractive to residents and visitors.

Objectives

3.3 The vision for Thame has been developed into a set of objectives which are presented spatially (Figure 2) and which inform the preferred directions of future growth and other interventions. These are:

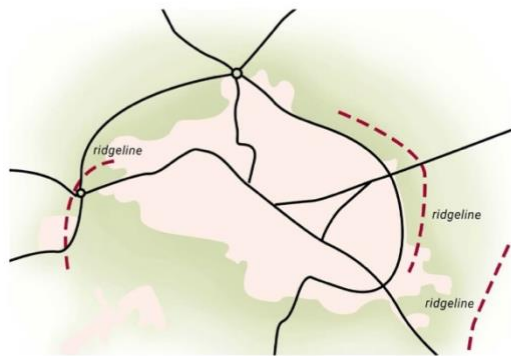
1. The compactness and walkability of Thame should be retained, with new homes within comfortable travel distance, by foot and by bike, from the town centre and other social and community facilities located around the town.
2. The sensitive environment around Thame should be respected, with areas of new growth avoiding areas of nature conservation and flood risk.
3. Growth should avoid impacting on the landscape setting of Thame, retaining proximity to the surrounding countryside.
4. The separate identity of Thame and outlying villages, including Moreton, to the south, and Towersey, to the east, should be retained.
5. New development should be well integrated with the existing built form, contributing to the achievement of integrated communities.
6. New development should respect the historic growth and evolution of Thame.



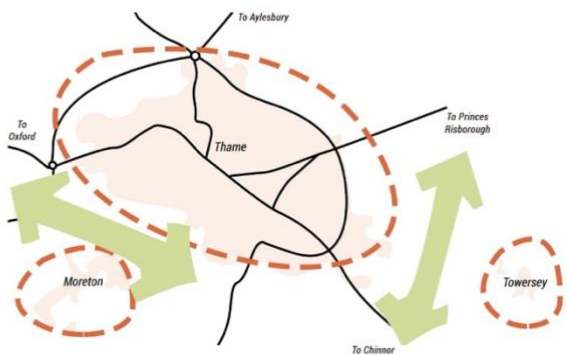
1) The compactness and walkability of Thame should be retained, with new homes within comfortable travel distance, by foot and by bike, from the town centre and other social and community facilities located around the town.



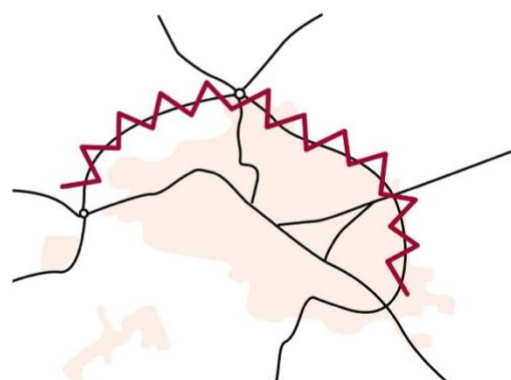
2) The sensitive environment around Thame should be respected, with areas of new growth avoiding areas of nature conservation and flood risk.



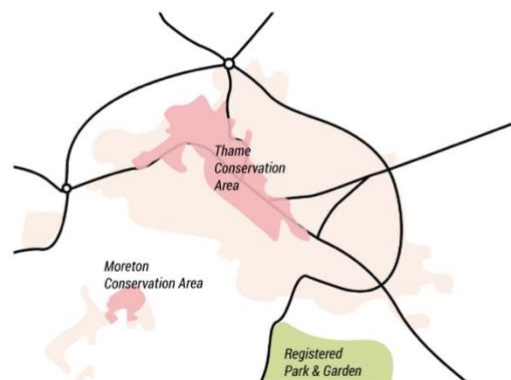
3) The landscape setting, quality of this and access to the green spaces and open countryside around Thame should be retained.



4) The separate identity of Thame and outlying villages, including Moreton, to the south, and Towersey, to the east, should be retained.



5) New housing development should help support social inclusion, being well integrated with the existing built-up area of Thame and avoiding barriers to movement.



6) New development should respect Thame's historic areas and past growth.

Figure 2: Spatial representation of the Neighbourhood Plan objectives

Compact, walkable and 'complete' communities

- 3.4 The vision and objectives outlined above seek to strengthen the role and function of Thame as a market town. They also seek to accommodate growth in a way that responds to the challenges of climate change and the impact of the Covid pandemic on the way we plan for and interact with the built and natural environment.
- 3.5 Over the past few years there has been a growing awareness of the importance of 'complete communities' as evidenced, for example, through publication of the [guide](#) to '20-minute neighbourhoods' by the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA). Although going by different names, the terms 'complete community' and '20-minute neighbourhood' are interchangeable. The TCPA defines the 20-minute neighbourhood as 'a compact and connected place, with a range of services that meet most people's daily needs'. These are places that help support initiatives to create socially cohesive and inclusive communities. The key features of such places are illustrated in Figure 3, with Table 1 indicating how the policies and projects contained within the Neighbourhood Plan contribute towards meeting these.
- 3.6 This concept builds upon practice emerging globally, in places such as Melbourne and Paris for example. It also looks to guidance contained within the [New Urban Agenda](#) prepared by the United Nations, which builds upon the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) that establish a list of 'transformative commitments for sustainable development'.
- 3.7 Such an approach is also championed by Sustrans, who advocate a mode shift away from private vehicles, as the default mode of transport, to walking, cycling and public transport.
- 3.8 Their [2019 manifesto](#) included the promotion of '20-minute neighbourhoods', with the key principle being that everyone in towns and cities can walk and cycle for everyday services and needs. It is envisaged that this concept would support:
- Vibrant, healthy and prosperous communities that engage citizens.
 - More journeys by foot, cycle and public transport because they are the most obvious and convenient option.
 - People living close to their place of work, shops and recreation; and children within walking, cycling or scooting distance of their school.
 - The most vulnerable members of society are easily accessible to vital services, medical care and social sports.

3.9 More recently, the [Green Infrastructure Framework](#) published by Natural England has drawn attention to the importance of people being able to access and benefit from proximity to green space. The Government has committed to everyone being able to access green space or water, including woodlands, wetlands, parks and rivers, within a 15-minute walk from home.



Figure 3: The features of a twenty-minute neighbourhood (source: TCPA, March 2021)

Features of 20-minute neighbourhoods	Policies and projects in the Neighbourhood Plan that help achieve this
Diverse and affordable homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GDH2 establishes an appropriate housing mix and tenure types for Thame responding to local needs, including the provision of specialist housing for an ageing population. • Policy CPQ4: Self and Custom-Build Housing supports the delivery of self and custom build housing
Well-connected paths, streets, and spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GDH1 encourages new housing development to be connected into the existing network of walking and cycling routes. • Policy GAAT1 supports the provision of new and improved active travel opportunities as part of any major residential and commercial development • Project GAAT(a) helps identify potential locations for new and improved walking and cycling routes • Policy GAP1 seeks to incorporate new links to and from the Phoenix Trail for pedestrians and cyclists, integrating with an enhanced walking and wheeling network across Thame.
Schools at the heart of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SF01: Community Facilities and Services supports improved access to facilities by foot and bicycle.
Good green spaces in the right places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SFO3 establishes principles for well-designed new green spaces, and Policy SFO2 protects existing open spaces in line with national planning policy. • Policy NEB1 supports a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain through development proposals, and requiring for this to be provided on site, or as close to the site as possible. • Policy GAC1 seeks to protect the Cuttle Brook corridor, and ensure that any development maintains the north -south green corridor through Thame • Project NESG(a): 'Street Greening' supports the delivery of greener streets throughout Thame, including the exploration of how to re-use underused green space and roadside verges in order to increase biodiversity value.
Local food production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SFO3 and NESG(a) both support the provision of new spaces suitable for growing food.

Table 1: The features of a 20-minute neighbourhood (based upon TCPA guidance) and how the policies and projects in TNP2 respond to these

Features of 20-minute neighbourhoods	Policies and projects in the Neighbourhood Plan that help achieve this
Keeping jobs and money local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GDH1 ensures that new residential development is located within walking distance of essential services and amenities. • Policy GDE1 allocates land for new employment development, while Policy CPQ2 ensures the design of new employment development creates attractive spaces for new businesses to move into. • Policy GDR2 supports the delivery of town centres uses which are appropriate for the area.
Community health and wellbeing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SF01 seeks to retain important local services and facilities, as well as supporting provision of new facilities currently lacking in Thame, which should be accessible to all and designed with flexibility in mind to adapt to changing needs over time
A place for all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy GDH2 plans for a mix of housing types and tenures, including specialist homes for an ageing population. • Policy GAAT1 seeks to provide new walking and wheeling routes which are designed for use by people of all ages and abilities.

Table 1 continued

3.10 The policies, and projects, within this Neighbourhood Plan intend to deliver on the vision and objectives. The following sections of the Neighbourhood Plan present these, ordered in response to the objectives.

3.11 It is important that the Neighbourhood Plan is read as a whole. All policies should be viewed together in the preparation and consideration of planning applications.

- **Context**
- **Housing sites**
- **Housing type and mix**
- **Employment sites**
- **Retail and other uses**
- **The visitor economy**



4.

Growth and Development

4. Growth and development

Context

- 4.1 Policies and associated projects within this section of the Neighbourhood Plan respond to the growth requirements established for Thame in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan, specifically, those established in Policies H3 (and associated Table 4d), EMP1 and 6, and TC4.
- 4.2 In considering the most appropriate locations for future growth and development the Town Council assessed all sites that were submitted for consideration through the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) prepared by South Oxfordshire as well as all sites submitted directly to the Town Council through a separate 'Call for Sites'.
- 4.3 In considering whether a site might be suitable for development guidance established by [central Government](#) and in supporting material prepared for Neighbourhood Planning groups by [Locality](#) has been followed.
- 4.4 The guidance includes a range of criteria to help assess whether a site might represent a suitable location for development. These include, but are not limited to, matters such as environmental constraints, areas of biodiversity and nature conservation, accessibility, landscape impacts, proximity and access to important services and facilities.
- 4.5 Following assessment of all sites against the criteria outlined above consideration was then given to how well the sites relate to the vision for Thame and the associated objectives (as presented spatially in Figure 2). Consultation on the process and recommendations from the site assessment exercise was undertaken, with the outcomes of that informing the policies in this section. Site allocations within the Neighbourhood Plan are illustrated on Figure 4.

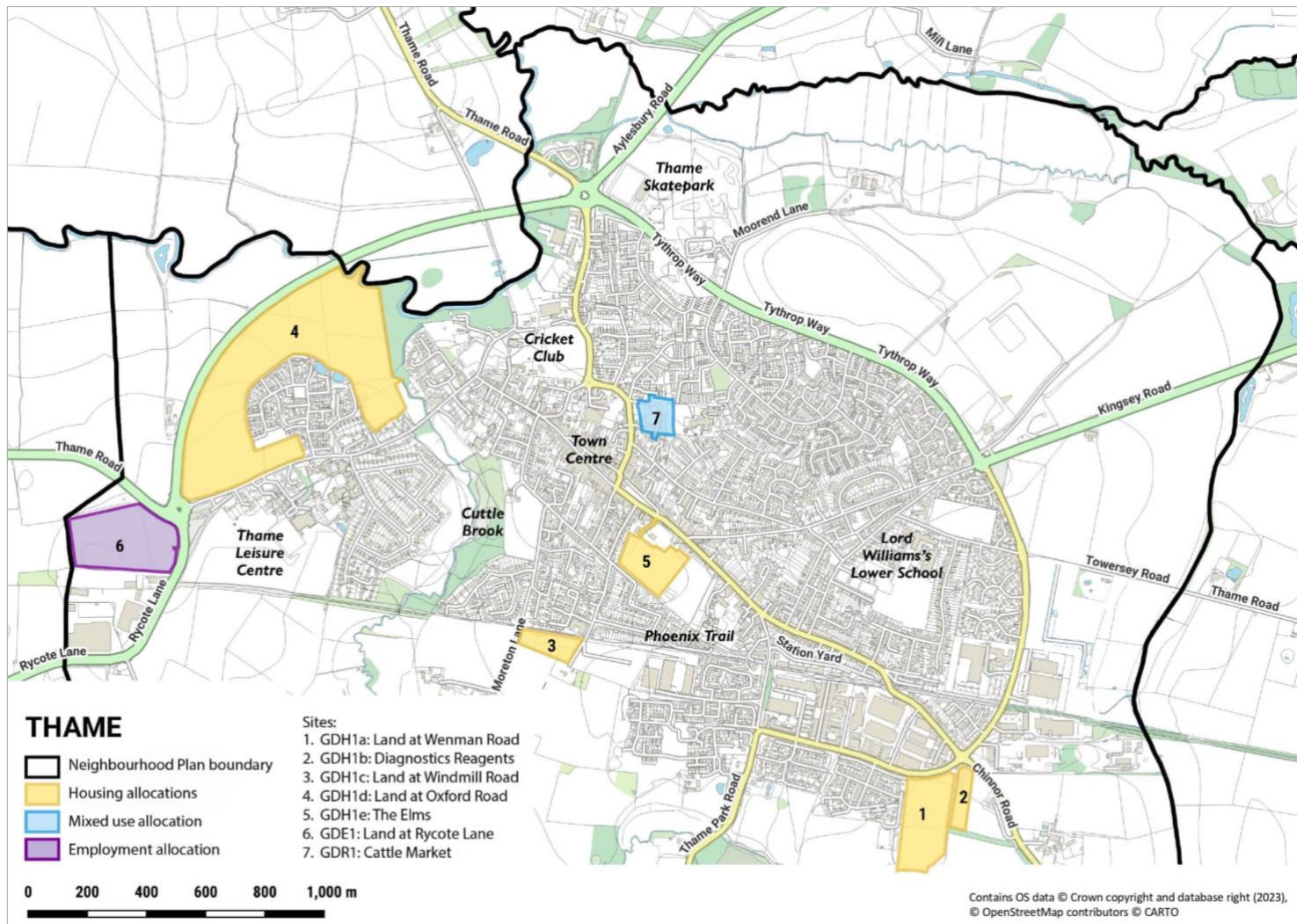


Figure 4: Site allocations

Housing Sites

- 4.6 The interest in land for development in and around Thame is significant. The South Oxfordshire Local Plan establishes a requirement for 1,518 new homes to be accommodated in Thame over the period 2011 – 2035.
- 4.7 Land allocated within the first Neighbourhood Plan represented the preferred sites for growth in and around Thame, reflecting constraints and the vision and objectives for the town. Several of the sites allocated for development in that Plan have now been built out and others have outstanding planning approval. The South Oxfordshire Local Plan notes that, as of April 2020, there was an outstanding minimum requirement of 339 new homes to be accommodated in Thame. Further monitoring undertaken and which takes account of completions and committed development scheme since April 2020 has reduced this figure to 143 homes. This requirement is for the period 2021 – 2041 to be covered by the new Joint Local Plan being prepared by South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse District Council.
- 4.8 In reflecting the vision and objectives for Thame, proposals for new housing should be on sites that are well integrated with the existing built form, being contiguous with the urban area and helping to create connected, cohesive communities. They should help strengthen the character and identity of Thame, recognising the sense of separation with surrounding villages and relationship with the landscape setting. They should be in close proximity to services and facilities required for day-to-day life, with access to these ideally being within accepted walking or wheeling distances, providing for the needs of all.
- 4.9 It is generally acknowledged that, on average, able-bodied people are happy to walk between five or ten minutes to access different facilities. This equates to a distance of around 400m – 800m from the home and is based upon various research, including that published by [The Institution of Highways and Transportation](#). However, distances vary depending on the type of facility and how far people are willing to travel by foot to these.
- 4.10 Reasonable walking catchment distances for everyday services and facilities are presented in Table 2. Reasonable catchments must be measured based on the actual movement network (presence of streets and footpaths) as opposed to an ‘as the crow flies distance’ which does not account for barriers to movement or incomplete movement networks.
- 4.11 The provision of cycle infrastructure may extend the catchment around a facility. Based on average cycle journey times, it is assumed that the average distance that an able-bodied person might comfortably cycle in five minutes is 1,150m and, in ten minutes, 2,300m (at a speed of approximately 13.8km/h or 8.5mph). This is

dependent upon the provision of good cycling infrastructure that makes this an attractive enough proposition for people to use.

Service / Facility	Walking catchment distance
Primary School	800m
Secondary School	1,600m
Healthcare	1,600m
Community Centres and Halls	800m
Places of Worship	800m
Playing Pitches	800m
Amenity Green Space	400m
Local Shops	400m
Local / Neighbourhood Centres	800m
District / Town Centres	1,600m
Bus stops	400m

Table 2: Recognised catchment distances for essential services, supporting travel by foot

4.12 Sites have been identified through the process of preparing TNP2 and are allocated for new housing development, meeting the outstanding housing requirement for Thame. The sites are allocated in Policy GDH1, with specific guidance established for each allocation in subsequent policies. These are:

- Land south of Wenman Road (formerly known as 'Reserve Site C' in TNP1): Approximately 57 homes (see Policy GDH1a).
- Diagnostics Reagents, Wenman Road: Approximately 25 homes (See Policy GDH1b).
- Land at Windmill Road: Approximately 30 homes (See Policy GDH1c).
- Land at Oxford Road (including part of former 'Reserve Site F' in TNP1): Approximately 100 homes, split across two land parcels (See Policy GDH1d).
- Land at The Elms: Approximately 35 dwellings (See Policy GDH1e).

4.13 Since commencing work on TNP2 the site at Windmill Road has been granted permission. The land south of Wenman Road benefits from a resolution to grant permission. The land allocated at Oxford Road is currently subject to applications. Land at The Elms was allocated in the first Neighbourhood Plan and benefits from an extant permission for development. The first phase of development on the site is nearing completion. The site is included in the list of committed developments used by SODC to calculate the housing supply position for the District. It does not therefore count towards meeting the outstanding requirement for new homes in Thame but is retained in TNP2 as an extant allocation.

- 4.14 Policy GDH1 includes a reference to the need for proposals on the allocated sites to have regard to the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1). This Report provides a vision for how the various sites should come forward. These design concepts are high level and illustrative and have been prepared to demonstrate how the design principles that the Town Council wishes to promote could be applied on the sites. The overall number of homes to be delivered on each of the five sites, and the timing of their development will be subject to the design and master planning process for each site, and the availability and capacity of infrastructure to support development.
- 4.15 In addition to the sites allocated above there is also potential for homes to be delivered as part of a mixed-use redevelopment of the Cattle Market Site (see Policy GDR1). The exact quantum of development is to be determined through design and masterplanning work to be undertaken as part of any planning application for that site. Initial consultation work undertaken for TNP2 suggested that the site might be able to accommodate 15 new homes as part of a mixed use development, although masterplanning work and calculations undertaken by SODC and Vale of White Horse in the [2024 Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment](#) prepared as part of the emerging Local Plan indicate this could be higher.
- 4.16 Furthermore, windfall development of small sites (those of less than ten homes) have made a regular contribution to the housing supply in Thame and continue to do so. Based on completions between April 2011 and March 2022, windfall development has resulted in delivery of 348 new homes in Thame, equating to around 31 homes per year. Records of extant permissions indicate that this pattern is likely to continue.
- 4.17 In order to contribute towards the delivery of land for housing in Thame and rolling five-year land supply targets for South Oxfordshire, it is important that sites submitted for planning permission are deliverable at the time of the application and are not dependent upon provision of off-site infrastructure beyond the control of the applicant and which would delay the completion of new homes.
- 4.18 Proposals for housing will be assessed against their compatibility with the vision and objectives for the Plan. Wherever practicable, they should contribute towards meeting local housing needs, particularly in respect of affordability and specialist housing for older people. Policy GDH2 and its supporting text provide further information on these matters.

Policy GDH1: Housing development and allocations

1. Residential development on non-allocated sites will be supported where, as appropriate to their nature, scale and location, the proposals:
 - a) are within the built-up area of the town, or consists entirely of affordable housing or specialist housing for older people and is in accordance with relevant policies in the Development Plan;
 - b) do not result in the coalescence or unacceptable impact on the visual separation of Thame and Towersey, or Thame and Moreton;
 - c) where practicable, deliver connections to the existing network of walking and cycling routes, and are either within walking distance of a bus service or provide scope to route new or extended bus services through the development site;
 - d) provide good access to services and facilities, and are within walking distance of essential services and amenities, having regard to the catchment distances in Table 2;
 - e) provide for a safe and convenient access for all users to the highway network;
 - f) where required, are accompanied by a Transport Assessment or Transport Statement in accordance with the Oxfordshire County Council standards and which has regard to the [‘Decide and Provide’](#) approach adopted by the County Council; and.
 - g) where required, are accompanied by a programme of archaeological evaluation to be agreed with Oxfordshire County Council and undertaken in advance of the proposal being determined. Subject to the findings of any evaluation, mitigation measures may be required that preserve features of archaeological interest on site.

Policy GDH1 continued overleaf

2. The following sites are allocated for housing development in the Thame Neighbourhood Area:

<i>TNP2 Policy Reference</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Development Potential (approx.)</i>
GDH1a	Land south of Wenman Road	57 homes
GDH1b	Diagnostics Reagents	25 homes
GDH1c	Land at Windmill Road	30 homes
GDH1d	Land at Oxford Road of which: North Western parcel Eastern parcel	100 homes of which: 70 homes 30 homes
GDH1e	The Elms	35 dwellings

3. Proposals for development of the allocated sites should respond positively to the principles in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1).

Land south of Wenman Road

- 4.19 This site is located to the south east of Thame. It was allocated as a 'Reserve Site' for development in the first made Thame Neighbourhood Plan and is carried forward as a site allocation in TNP2. The site is approximately 5.86 hectares and is allocated for around 60 homes.
- 4.20 The site is adjacent to development that has taken place since the first Neighbourhood Plan was made. That stipulated that a comprehensive masterplan should be prepared for land to the south of Thame. This included land to the south of Wenman Road allocated in Policy GDH1a of TNP2.
- 4.21 At the time of writing the site benefits from a resolution to grant planning permission. The proposed layout is reflected in the design principles for the site illustrated in the Thame Masterplanning report and which shall be reflected in the development of the site. This includes retention of open space to the south of the site, with the developable area extending no further than that established on adjacent sites. The layout shall also incorporate a central green corridor following the route of an underground gas pipeline.



Figure 5: The site is adjacent to recent development that has taken place in Thame on land that was allocated in the first Neighbourhood Plan

Policy GDH1a: Land south of Wenman Road

1. Land south of Wenman Road, as indicated in Figure 6, is allocated for approximately 57 homes.
2. Proposals for this site will be supported where they respond positively to the indicative concept plan (Figure 7) and accord with the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1), including:
 - a) Vehicular access to the site shall be via the network of residential streets to the west of the site.
 - b) The layout of the site should not preclude the opportunity for a vehicular connection to be made with adjacent site allocation GDH1b (Diagnostic Reagents).
 - c) The layout of development should be based on perimeter blocks (see Glossary), reflecting the layout of adjacent housing, incorporating, as appropriate, children's play space and areas for sustainable urban drainage.
 - d) A green corridor through the site shall follow the route of the underground gas pipeline. This shall be a designed landscape feature with homes fronting onto it.
 - e) Development should not extend any further south of the area of housing established in the development to the immediate west of the site. Where practicable, the permissive paths in land to the south should be secured for public use connecting to the wider network of open space.
 - f) Tree planting shall be provided along Wenman Road, to screen new homes from the employment areas. Streets within areas of development should also incorporate tree planting.
 - g) Cycle routes shall be provided along the north of the site, linking with routes on adjacent sites and supporting improved and safer connections across the Chinnor Road / Wenman Road roundabout.



Figure 6: Site allocation area, Land south of Wenman Road



Figure 7: Concept masterplan for land south of Wenman Road based upon design principles for the site. Further detail is set out in the Thame Masterplanning Report.

Diagnosics Reagents

- 4.22 This site is located adjacent to land allocated to the south of Wenman Road and is at the junction of Wenman Road, Chinnor Road and Howland Road. It is approximately 1.15 hectares and is allocated for around 25 homes. The site is currently used for employment purposes (light industrial). The Neighbourhood Plan includes an allocation for employment land at Rycote Lane which exceeds the minimum 3.5 hectares of employment land required in the SODC Local Plan and will thus offset the loss of employment from this site. The current uses may have led to contamination of the site which will need to be assessed through the planning application.
- 4.23 Development here would 'complete' recent residential development to the south of Thame, and the form of development here should complement that, retaining open space to the south and providing views across to the Cuttle Brook and woodland edge. The layout of development, central green corridor along the Gas pipeline, and landscaping along main road frontages shall be consistent with adjacent development areas, unifying these.



Figure 8: Opportunities should be taken through development to link the site into the walking and wheeling network established to the south of Thame

- 4.24 The site is adjacent to an assessment centre that hosts children for short-term stays during assessment. Care must be taken, through the layout of development, to avoid adversely impacting on this. Furthermore, and given proximity to existing employment uses, including the BOC operation on Chinnor Road, appropriate sound insulation or other mitigation measures shall be incorporated into new homes provided, with appropriate noise assessments undertaken in line with Policy ENV11 established in the SODC Local Plan. A Phase 1 contaminated land preliminary risk assessment will need to be submitted as part of any planning application.

Policy GDH1b: Diagnostics Reagents

1. The Diagnostics Reagents site, as indicated in Figure 9, is allocated for approximately 25 homes.
2. Proposals for this site will be supported where they take into consideration the indicative concept plan (Figure 10) and accord with the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1), including:
 - a) Vehicular access to the site shall be via Wenman Road or via development on land to the south of Wenman Road (the adjacent site: Policy GDH1a), to be assessed and tested further to the satisfaction of OCC.
 - b) The layout of development should be based on perimeter blocks, reflecting the layout of adjacent housing, and providing for a connected network of streets and other routes for walking, wheeling and other non-motorised modes of travel between these.
 - c) Care must be taken through the layout of development to avoid adverse impacts on the adjacent children's home.
 - d) A green corridor through the site shall follow the route of the underground gas pipeline. This shall be a designed landscape feature with homes fronting onto it.
 - e) Development shall not extend any further south of the area of housing established in development immediately to the west of the site.
 - f) Where practicable, tree planting shall be retained along Wenman Road and new tree planting provided along the boundary with Wenman Road, Chinnor Road and eastern edge of the site, to screen new homes from the employment areas. The planting and landscape strategy should have regard to the setting of the site at the edge of Thame and views across open countryside towards it. Streets within areas of development should also incorporate tree planting.
 - g) Cycle routes shall be provided along the north of the site, linking with routes on adjacent sites and supporting improved and safer connections across the Chinnor Road / Wenman Road roundabout.
 - h) Subject to assessment of noise associated with adjacent employment uses, appropriate noise mitigation measures shall be incorporated within new residential development.



Figure 9: Site allocation area, Diagnostics Reagents



Figure 10: Concept masterplan for the Diagnostics Reagents site based upon design principles for the site. Further detail is set out in the *Thame Masterplanning Report*.

Land at Windmill Road

- 4.25 This site is located to the south of Thame, to the west of Windmill Road and directly to the south of the Phoenix Trail. This site is allocated for approximately 30 homes, all of which shall comprise affordable homes.
- 4.26 At the time of writing this site benefits from a resolution to grant planning permission for a scheme that comprises entirely affordable housing. The proposed layout is reflected in the design principles for the site illustrated in the Thame Masterplanning report and which shall be reflected in the development of the site. This includes provision of a central street through the site and areas of open space distributed through the site.
- 4.27 The proposal for the site includes a detailed junction design that supports continued and safe use of the Phoenix Trail for walking, wheeling and other non-motorised modes of travel. It is a condition of the permission that the access arrangements are put in place before works to the site commence and that impacts on users of the Phoenix Trail are minimised.

Policy GDH1c: Land at Windmill Road

1. Land at Windmill Road, as indicated in Figure 11, is allocated for approximately 30 homes.
2. Proposals for this site will be supported where they take into consideration the indicative concept plan (Figure 12) and accord with the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1), including:
 - a) Vehicular access to the site shall be via Windmill Road. The crossing of the Phoenix Trail shall be designed to retain safe access for walking, wheeling and other non-motorised modes of travel along the Phoenix Trail.
 - b) A central street shall run through the site, with new homes fronting onto this.
 - c) New areas of open space shall be distributed across the site, including at the gateway to the site. All open spaces shall be overlooked by new homes.
 - d) Wherever practicable, the existing trees and hedgerows within and on the boundaries of the site should be retained and incorporated into the overall landscaping elements of the scheme.
3. All homes provided on this site will comprise affordable housing.



Figure 11: Site allocation area, Land at Windmill Road



Figure 12: Concept masterplan for land at Windmill Road based upon design principles for the site. Further detail is set out in the *Thame Masterplanning Report*.

Land at Oxford Road

- 4.28 This site is located at the western gateway to Thame. It is adjacent to new homes allocated in and built since the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan was made (known as 'Thame Meadows'). The site is bound, to the north, by the A418 and, to the south east, lies the Cattle Brook Nature Reserve.
- 4.29 Within the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan, part of the wider site was reserved for housing and part for new school facilities. The rest of the site was to be retained as open space. TNP2 now allocates land for housing, retaining the overall quantum of open space on the site, but to provide this in alternative locations:
- The site reserved for housing in the previous Neighbourhood Plan is an area of archaeological interest and unsuitable for development. The allocation in TNP2 proposes a land swap: the former reserve site will now be provided as open space, with land adjacent to this now allocated for development instead.
 - Land previously identified for use as a school site is now identified as open space, with land to the east of the site allocated for development instead.
- 4.30 The allocation retains the same overall quantum of open space as envisaged in the first Neighbourhood Plan but now provides for this in a different location. There should be no net loss of open space as part of the development of the site. Indeed, there are opportunities to improve the quality of the open space in response to biodiversity net-gain requirements and to support improvements to habitats along the Cuttle Brook corridor.



Figure 13: Recently built housing at 'Thame Meadows' on land at Oxford Road allocated for development in the first Neighbourhood Plan

4.31 Proposals for development need to take account of the following:

- Part of the site is within the flood plain of the River Thame and Cuttle Brook. This part of the overall site should remain undeveloped. Part 2b) of Policy GHD1d advises that the layout of the new homes should respond positively to the flood and drainage profile of the immediate locality of the site, and avoid built development in the functional flood plain of the River Thame and Cuttle Brook. In addition, it also advises that integrated sustainable drainage systems should be used within the wider development to manage storm water. These are important matters both for the proposed new development and for the recently-constructed homes off Roman Way. Developers should liaise both with the Environment Agency and the District Council in preparing detailed proposals for the development of all or part of the site. Planning applications should be accompanied by sufficient detail to allow the Agency to comment on such proposals and for the District Council to reach an informed decision.
- Provision of appropriate landscape screening and other noise mitigation measures that minimise the impact of traffic on the site from the A418. The layout of development and landscaping to be provided shall be appropriate to the location and have regard to the Landscape Character types of immediately adjacent land. This matter is addressed in part 2d of Policy GHD1d. It is suggested that a buffer of at least 15m is provided from the A418.
- Proximity to heritage assets, including the Thame Conservation Area, with the layout, scale and massing of development being designed to minimise impacts on the setting of this. In particular, there is a cluster of listed farm buildings ('Town Farm') adjacent to the eastern development parcel. Although the farm buildings are no longer in agricultural use they retain a legible relationship with the rural setting of Thame. The layout of development should not obscure views towards the cluster which are enjoyed from the permissive footpath along the Cuttle Brook to the east of the development parcel. The buildings, all Grade II listed, are:
 - i. [Town Farmhouse, 6, Oxford Road.](#)
 - ii. [Five Bay Barn, north of Number 6 \(Town Farmhouse\), Oxford Road.](#)
 - iii. [Three Bay Bar, north west of Number 6 \(Town Farmhouse\), Oxford Road.](#)

- The Cuttle Brook forms an important green corridor through Thame, comprising a break in development along Oxford Road and providing a connection to the surrounding countryside. Development should be sensitive to the impact of views along the Cuttle Brook looking north from Oxford Road, and help form an extension to the Cuttle Brook Nature Reserve. Development should not encroach into this view corridor. Equally, views into and along the Cuttle Brook corridor from the A418 shall not be obscured, allowing for retention of the interconnectivity between the Cuttle Brook corridor and surrounding landscape.

4.32 There are two main areas of land with potential for development: to the east and north west of the allocation area. Together, these offer potential for provision of approximately 100 new homes, with around 70 accommodated in the north western parcel and 30 in the eastern parcel. Development shall comprise an extension of the Thame Meadows housing scheme, reflecting the scale, character and density of that development area. Development will feature and enable access to open space, including areas of natural open space, for the benefit and enjoyment of all.

Policy GDH1d: Land at Oxford Road

1. Land at Oxford Road, as indicated in Figure 14, is allocated for approximately 100 homes, split between:
 - a) approximately 70 homes on the north west development parcel; and
 - b) approximately 30 homes to the eastern development parcel (as indicated on Figure 15).
2. Proposals for the sites will be supported where they take into consideration the indicative concept plan (Figure 15) and accord with the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1), including:
 - a) The layout of development should be based on perimeter blocks, reflecting the layout of adjacent housing (at Thame Meadows), incorporating children's play space and areas for sustainable urban drainage.
 - b) The layout of the new homes should respond positively to the flood and drainage profile of the immediate locality of the site, and avoid built development in the functional flood plain of the River Thame and Cuttle Brook. In addition, integrated sustainable drainage systems should be used within the wider development to manage storm water.
 - c) The density of development should make the best use of land and correspond generally with the density of the adjacent Thame Meadows housing development.
 - d) Landscaped green corridors and noise mitigation measures should be provided along the edges of the development areas, including measures to provide screening from the A418.
 - e) The development should minimise the impact of views along the Cuttle Brook looking north from Oxford Road and from the A418, minimising the impact on the landscape to the north of the site. The Cuttle Brook Corridor itself shall also be protected in accordance with Policies NEC1 and SF02 of this Plan.
 - f) The layout, scale and massing of development should respond positively to the Conservation Area and listed buildings within close proximity to the site, with development set back from the cluster of listed farm buildings and allowing for retention of views to these from the permissive footpath to the east.

Policy GDH1d continued overleaf

- g) The development should not result in a net loss of the amount of open space across the overall Thame Meadows development. Wherever practicable, land already provided as open space within the overall development should be retained and integrated into the network of green infrastructure to be provided as part of new development.
- h) The provision of new areas of publicly open space in line with Policy CF5 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 will be required. In addition to this, new areas of publicly open space, of at least equal size and quality to any existing open space lost as a result of development, should also be provided in an equally accessible location as part of the development. Land provided as open space should not be located where it would create unacceptable noise levels for houses in the immediate locality.
- i) An area of parkland should be provided within the flood plain incorporating wetland areas with paths designed to enable access in all conditions.
- j) Land subject to archaeological interest shall be retained as open space.
- k) Walking and wheeling routes should be provided that connect the residential development with the surrounding open space and footpath network, including those along the Cuttle Brook, and along Oxford Road.
- l) Vehicular access shall be via the existing network of streets in the Thame Meadows development.
- m) Tree planting should be incorporated within residential streets.
- n) Wherever practicable, existing trees and hedgerows should be retained. In addition, biodiversity net gain should be delivered on the site.

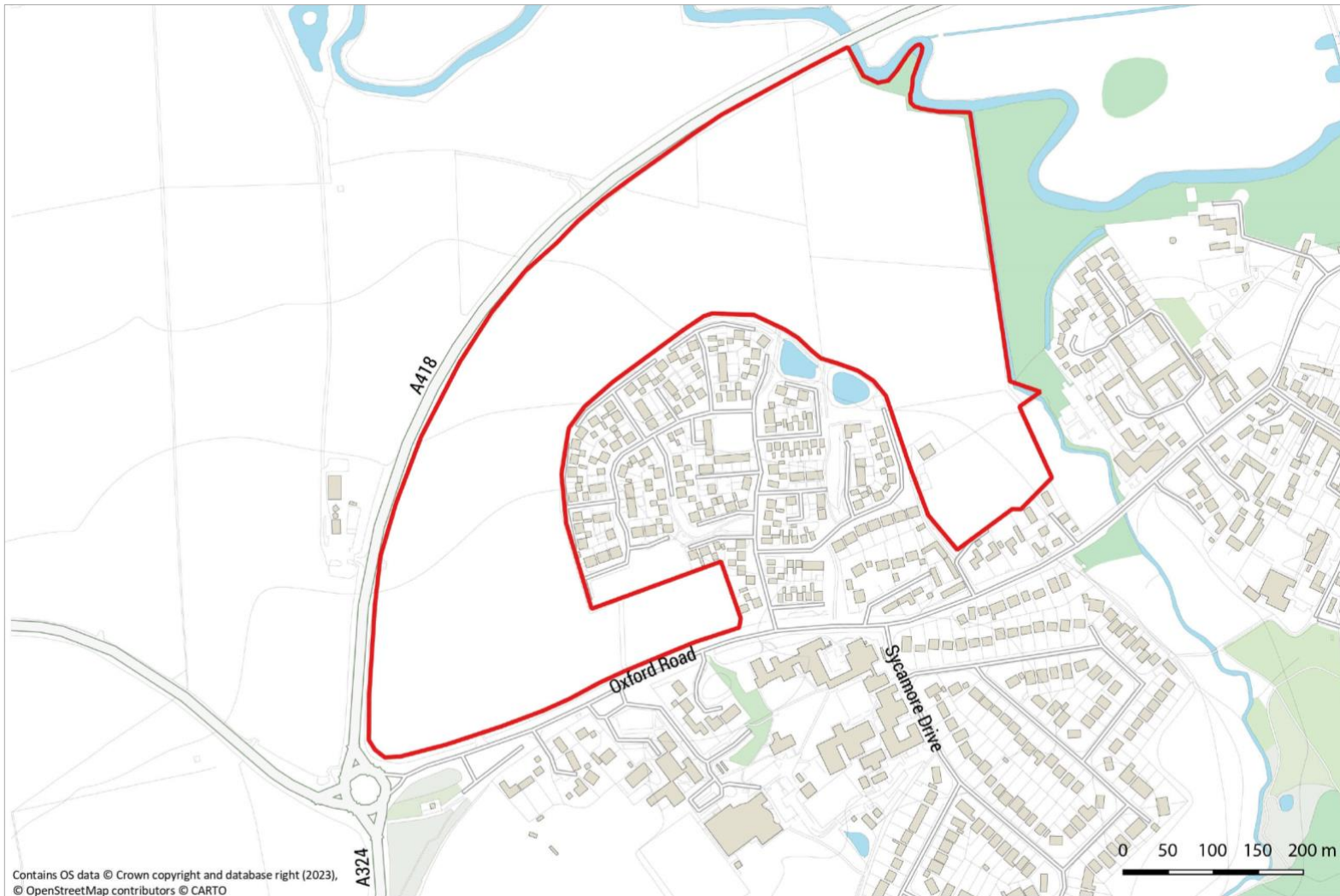


Figure 14: Site allocation area, Land at Oxford Road



Figure 15: Concept masterplan for land at Oxford Road based upon design principles for the site. Further detail is set out in the Thame Masterplanning Report.

The Elms

- 4.33 Land at The Elms (Figure 16) was allocated in the first Neighbourhood Plan (TNP1) for 'no more than' 45 dwellings. The site is located within the centre of Thame to the west of Elms Park and is adjacent to The Elms which is a 19th century house and Grade II listed building. It is within the Thame Conservation Area.
- 4.34 TNP1 noted that the precise number of dwellings to be accommodated on the site would be determined through the detailed design process, enabling full consideration to be taken of heritage issues, public benefits and other material planning matters.
- 4.35 Following the making of the first Neighbourhood Plan a planning application for 37 dwellings was approved for the site (Application reference: P14/S2176FUL). It is included in the committed supply of land for housing in SODC and does not therefore count towards meeting the outstanding housing requirement for Thame. The site is however retained in the Neighbourhood Plan as it has not yet been developed but the principle of development remains.
- 4.36 A revised planning application for 66 care homes has since been approved (Application reference: P20/S0928/FUL). SODC includes extra care housing within the calculations of housing supply by applying an occupation factor to these, dividing each extra care home generated by 1.9. The 66 care home scheme would thus equate to 35 dwellings and make a similar contribution to housing requirements as the earlier committed scheme.
- 4.37 The first phase of development of the 37 dwelling scheme is nearing completion. The site is retained in TNP2 as an extant allocation.

Policy GDH1e: The Elms

1. Land at The Elms, Upper High Street, Thame, as indicated in Figure 16, is allocated for approximately 35 dwellings.
2. The layout, scale and massing of development shall be consistent with the extant permission for 37 dwellings unless good urban design reasons can be demonstrated that justify an alternative approach.
3. The siting of proposed buildings shall be sensitive to the setting of the Grade II listed Elms building and its relationship with adjacent parkland.
4. Vehicular access to the site will be via Elms Road with new pedestrian and cycling links providing access to the site from Upper High Street.
5. Development must be coordinated with improvements at the adjacent Elms Park in a manner consistent with the extant permission for 37 dwellings.



Figure 16: Site allocation area, The Elms

Housing Type and Mix

- 4.38 The SODC Local Plan establishes a preferred mix of housing to be delivered in terms of size and tenure. This mix is based on District-wide data. It is important to recognise local dynamics and pressures within the housing market. To this extent a Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) for the Thame Neighbourhood Plan area has been undertaken (see Appendix 1). Findings and recommendations are summarised below:

Tenure and Affordability

- 4.39 The HNA found that Thame has a relatively high proportion of ownership tenures when compared to the national and district average. The high proportion of ownership tenures come at the expense of a lower proportion of social and private rent tenures when making the same comparisons. Overall, the high rate of ownership tenures, in combination with a high average house price (which has risen on average 62% since 2011) has resulted in Thame becoming a challenging area to get onto the ownership property ladder.
- 4.40 A mix of affordable housing types is required in Thame to bring housing within attainable prices for many households.
- 4.41 The HNA recommends that, in Thame, the delivery of affordable rent and social rent should be maximised. It is suggested that 65% of Affordable Housing should take the form of rented tenures such as social and affordable rent, with the remaining 35% as affordable routes to home ownership. It is also suggested that during the early years of the Plan period (e.g.: the first five years), priority should be given to building affordable homes for rent and consequently building the majority of its ownership allocation towards the later years of the Plan period.
- 4.42 The HNA also suggests that First Homes at 50% is the only way that full home ownership can be brought to within the affordability threshold for average earners.

Type and Size

- 4.43 The HNA reveals that Thame's current housing type mix is well balanced, with detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing all accounting for between 20% and 30% of the total mix. The proportion of flats and bungalows are relatively lower (at around 17% and 7%, respectively), although broadly in line with the District.
- 4.44 It also reveals that Thame's current size mix is well-balanced in relation to its population's needs, with 3-bedroom dwellings dominating the mix, followed by 2-beds and 4+beds. Thame's size mix is very similar to the District size mix, and is similar to the national mix too, although Thame has a slightly higher proportion of 4+ bedroom dwellings in place of a slightly lower percentage of 1-bedroom dwellings.

- 4.45 The HNA calculations suggest that housing sizes are already within 2% of the ideal estimated future mix. To achieve an optimum mix of housing it is recommended that delivery of 3-bed homes is prioritised, as well as an increase in the proportion of 5+ bedroom homes.
- 4.46 The HNA finds much the same for housing type, which should also be preserved in similar proportions to the current mix, with the only recommended change being a slight increase in the proportion of flats in the area.

Specialist Housing for Older People

- 4.47 As with most areas in the UK, Thame's population has aged over time, but remains balanced in the present. The older population is, however, expected to increase in numbers into the future, with Thame's household age bands at 55-64 expected to grow by 10% by 2037 (above 2011 figures), and the 65+ age band expected to grow by 61%.
- 4.48 [Planning Practice Guidance](#) notes that there are a variety of specialist housing types that can meet the needs of older people. This includes, but is not limited to, (1) age-restricted general market housing, (2) retirement living or sheltered housing, (3) extra care housing or housing-with care, and (4) residential care homes and nursing homes.
- 4.49 The HNA found that the future development of specialist units will be needed in Thame to account for demographic change and associated housing requirements. The tenure split of new specialist housing units should align with the requirements established in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan, being a 60% market to 40% affordable split. Policy GDH2 is underpinned both by the approach taken in the adopted Local Plan and in the Housing Needs Assessment produced for the Thame Plan. The policy advises that at least 65% of all new homes should comprise 1-3-bedroom properties. Wherever practicable and commercially-viable, the delivery of flats should actively be considered for these smaller properties.
- 4.50 Where specialist housing is to be provided it should meet the design criteria contained in this Neighbourhood Plan, such that the homes are as attractive and as comfortable to live in as private homes, similar to those which people may be moving from. In addition to design criteria in the Plan which is applicable to all new development, applicants will be expected to refer to specific guidance in respect of specialist housing. This includes the principles of inclusive design outlined in [Planning Practice Guidance](#), as well as those principles set out in the HAPPI ([Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation](#)) report which are applicable to housing for elderly people and age-friendly places. Planning Practice Guidance notes that:
- 'accessible and adaptable housing enables people to live more independently, while also saving on health and social costs in the future. It is better to build accessible housing*

from the outset rather than have to make adaptations at a later stage – both in terms of cost and with regard to people being able to remain safe and independent in their homes.'

- 4.51 In line with this, opportunities to provide flexible housing types that can be adapted over time in response to changing lifestyles will be supported.

Policy GDH2: Housing type, tenure and mix

1. Proposals for residential development should have regard to the most up-to-date evidence on housing mix including the details in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035, and the findings and recommendations of the Thame Housing Needs Assessment (HNA), and respond positively to the following key principles:

Affordable Housing / First Homes

2. Developments of ten or more homes should incorporate 40% of those homes as affordable housing. The provision of affordable homes should be split such that 65% takes the form of rented tenures, including social and affordable rent, and 35% comprises affordable routes to home ownership.
3. All qualifying developments of ten or more homes should provide First Homes at a discount of 50% where it is commercially-viable to do so.
4. All affordable homes, including First Homes, should be designed so that they are integrated into the design of the overall proposed development and be of an equal quality in terms of design and use of materials compared to the market housing element.

Specialist Housing

5. Proposals for development that meets the specialised need of the ageing population will be supported. Unless commercial viability considerations indicate otherwise, the tenure split of specialist housing developments should comprise 60% market homes and 40% affordable homes.
6. Wherever practicable, specialist housing proposals should be located within ready access of shops, facilities, and public transport services. Such developments should be well integrated within the wider neighbourhood and be designed in accordance with the HAPPI principles.

General

7. At least 65% of all new homes should consist of 1-3 bedroom properties.
8. Proposals for new homes that are designed to be adaptable to meet the future accommodation needs of occupiers at different stages of their lives will be supported.

Employment Sites

- 4.52 The South Oxfordshire Local Plan, at Policy EMP1 ('The Amount and Distribution of New Employment Land') and at EMP6 ('New Employment Land at Thame') establishes a net requirement for a minimum of 3.5 hectares of employment land to be provided in Thame over the period 2011 – 2035. The Local Plan (at Policy EMP2: 'Range, Size and Mix of Employment Premises') also supports provision of flexible employment floorspace for small and medium business, including start-ups and those looking to expand.
- 4.53 Since 2011 there has been a loss of employment floorspace in Thame, including that at Goodsons Mews, the DAF site and at Jane Morbey Road. At the same time, new employment floorspace has come forward to the east of Thame (at The Windles and the Grove buildings). This, coupled with permission granted for development of land north of Rycote Lane for employment purposes would offset these losses and contribute towards meeting the requirements established in the Local Plan. The land north of Rycote Lane covers a net area of 5.35 hectares, including off-site highway works and, although not within the Neighbourhood Plan area (it is immediately adjacent to the parish boundary), the requirements for Thame assessed through the Employment Land review underpinning the Local Plan are based on assessment of the Thame 'employment cluster' as opposed to the Neighbourhood Plan area. Land north of Rycote Lane, which is part of the functional economic area around Thame – and thus part of the cluster – effectively contributes towards the requirement for employment land in Thame.
- 4.54 The spread of Covid-19 early in 2020 has impacted upon working practices and, as a consequence, employment floorspace. However, Thame has continued to perform well in comparison to competing towns and has been fairly resilient to the effects of the pandemic. Indeed, the [Oxfordshire Economic Recovery Plan](#) notes that while there is likely to be a comparatively short though still unprecedented impact on economic activity across Oxfordshire, the impacts are expected to be less severe in South Oxfordshire, with manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical activities forecast to see continued growth up to 2029.
- 4.55 Indicators point to a continued need for employment land in Thame. The local market is relatively strong, with consistent demand from existing occupiers and new entrants to the market, evidenced by low vacancy rates yet increasing rents. However, limited provision of new employment floorspace in Thame has seen some prospective tenants locate to accommodation in competing towns. When premises do become available, it is the smaller units that are often leased after only a very short time. However, given the strategic location of Thame and its proximity to the highway network, it is also an attractive location for larger units, including the logistics sector.

- 4.56 Employment land requirements in Thame have been reviewed alongside work on TNP2 (see Appendix 1). This recommends that 5.5 hectares of land (an increase of 2 hectares over and above the Local Plan requirement) should be allocated for employment purposes, allowing Thame to maintain its character and the balance between residential and commercial development in the town.
- 4.57 To accommodate future growth in Thame, the Neighbourhood Plan allocates 7.8 hectares (gross) of land at Rycote Lane for employment purposes (Figure 17). This allows for provision of landscaping on site as well as meeting the requirements for employment land in Thame.
- 4.58 The site has good access to the strategic road network, is adjacent to existing employment uses and is in close proximity to the permitted employment scheme referenced above that is further along Rycote Lane. Improved foot and cycle links to the allocation site will be required as part of any development, linking this to the network of foot and cycle paths within Thame, including upgrades to the western end of the Phoenix Trail.
- 4.59 The allocation is at the western gateway to Thame and on an elevated point in the landscape. The scale and layout of development will need to respond positively to the landscape setting of Thame. The site benefits from hedgerows and tree planting which afford some opportunity to screen development, though further screening and careful location of buildings on the site will be required to minimise impacts on views across the landscape. Buildings should follow the contours of the site. The Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1) includes site specific landscape design guidance for the Rycote Lane allocation which applicants are expected to have regard to. This identifies locations for screen belt planting, the strengthening of existing hedgerows and tree cover, and use of native species of local provenance wherever possible. The development should create a sensitive interface with the adjacent rural area and with the siting of buildings on the high point of the site avoided. Further guidance on this is presented in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1) to which applicants for development shall have regard.
- 4.60 The site is in close proximity to a safeguarded waste operation (ASM Autos). Employment uses proposed at Rycote Lane should be harmonious with this and the principles established in Policy W11 of the OCC Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy.

Policy GDE1: Land at Rycote Lane

1. The Neighbourhood Plan allocates 7.8 hectares (gross) of land at Rycote Lane (as illustrated on Figure 17) for employment purposes, comprising B2 – B8 and E(g)(i)-(iii) uses. Proposals that include employment floorspace for Small to Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) will be supported. The proposed mix of uses should have regard to the proximity of safeguarded waste operations.
2. Proposals for this site will be supported where they accord with the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1), including:
 - a) Provision of a single point of vehicular access from the A329 (Rycote Lane), subject to further testing through the application process and to the satisfaction of OCC.
 - b) Parking and servicing areas should be provided to the side and rear of employment units.
 - c) The siting of buildings should respond to the contours of the site and be located at lower points and set back from site boundaries to minimise visibility of development from publicly accessible routes and spaces. In addition, detailed information should be submitted with development proposals to show the way in which the height of proposed buildings will relate to the contours of the site and how the new buildings will be seen in the wider landscape setting of the site and the height of other buildings on the site.
 - d) Where buildings are sited along the A329, they should be arranged with windows and entrances fronting onto the road.
 - e) Landscaping, including new and retained tree planting, shall be provided alongside site boundaries, providing a soft edge to the development. Existing hedgerows and tree cover should be supplemented with additional woodland planting, making use of native species, and taking opportunities to reconnect severed hedgerows and tree lines where possible. The scale and location of buildings on site and provision of new screen belt planting should help ensure a sensitive transition between the area of development and open landscape to the north and west of the site.
 - f) Provision of safe crossing points on Rycote Lane for pedestrian and cyclists which integrate into the wider network of existing pedestrian and cycle routes in Thame.
3. Where required, applications will be accompanied by a programme of archaeological evaluation to be agreed with Oxfordshire County Council and undertaken in advance of the proposal being determined. Subject to the findings of any evaluation, mitigation measures may be required that preserve features of archaeological interest on site.



Figure 17: Site allocation area, Land at Rycote Lane

Retail and other uses

- 4.61 The South Oxfordshire Local Plan, at Policy TC2 ('Town Centre Hierarchy'), states that Thame is a 'Town Centre', which places it in the second tier in the hierarchy of centres across the District. The Local Plan notes at paragraph 9.9, that centres in this tier should be the 'focus of more localised town centre retail, commercial and community uses, leisure and services that reduce the need to travel'. It says that a 'town centre first' approach should be taken to proposals for new retail and other town centre uses.
- 4.62 The Local Plan notes that there is no further need for comparison goods floorspace in Thame, but that provision should be made for 1,500sqm of net retail floorspace for convenience shopping. As per Policy TC2 of the Local Plan, It is expected that a 'town centre first' approach is taken to the provision of this floorspace. Since the Local Plan was published the Co-Op on the High Street has closed. This provides the opportunity for that space to be reused for retail. In addition, changes to the use classes order provide flexibility, enabling retail uses to be changed without the need for planning permission, which can impact on the supply of retail space in the town centre.
- 4.63 The first Neighbourhood Plan prepared for Thame allocated land at the Cattle Market (Figure 19) for mixed-use development, including a mix of retail floorspace, residential units, offices, car parking and community facilities.
- 4.64 The site remains suitable and, subject to the relocation of current activities, is available for development: planning permission has been granted for the relocation of the Cattle Market from its current site to new premises on Rycote Lane.
- 4.65 The Cattle Market site currently comprises the Cattle Market itself, the Racquets Fitness Club and car parking. The car parking provides an important role for the town centre, particularly on market days, where parking provision along the High Street is limited. Proposals for the development of the Cattle Market site will be expected to retain the overall quantum of car parking provision, either in its current or an alternative format. Proposals for new development will also need to provide sufficient car parking space in line with [parking standards established by OCC](#). Should development proposals result in a loss of parking space, this will need to be justified through provision of surveys that show how car parking provision is being utilised across the town centre, including on market days, and that there is surplus space elsewhere to offset any spaces that may be lost.



Figure 18: The Cattle Market, Thame

- 4.66 Development of the Cattle Market site should include a range of uses that support town centre activity. The mix is to be determined through the planning application process, but could include convenience retail floorspace civic and community uses, office floorspace and residential development. The proposed quantum of development should meet the requirements for convenience retail floorspace established in the Local Plan, unless more up-to-date information is provided that indicates an alternative level of retail need for the town centre. The occupation of development proposals on this site should relate to the operational availability of the new cattle market site. Where necessary, planning conditions may need to be applied to achieve this effect.
- 4.67 Subject to the outcome of masterplanning exercises to be undertaken to inform a planning application for the site the mix of uses could include new homes. Work initially undertaken for TNP2 suggested that around fifteen homes might be accommodated on site, though work produced by SODC and the Vale of White Horse in their Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment suggests this could be increased.
- 4.68 In addition, the site could also present opportunities for other complementary uses, including hotel accommodation. The mix and layout of development should allow for retention of the Racquets Fitness Club, without precluding opportunities for change in the longer term.

Policy GDR1: Cattle Market site

1. Proposals for the comprehensive redevelopment of the Cattle Market site should be underpinned by three important principles:
 - a) the overall quantum of town centre parking on the Cattle Market site (Figure 19) shall be retained;
 - b) proposals for new development should provide parking to Oxfordshire County Council standards and existing parking spaces on the site will not count towards the requirement for any new parking that is generated; and
 - c) proposals that result in a loss of car parking spaces should be justified by evidence of car park utilisation across the town centre and demonstrate that sufficient alternative parking provision is available to off-set any loss, and include proposals that relocate space for parked vehicles associated with businesses operating in the Charter Market.
2. In this context, proposals for development will be supported which include some or all of the following uses:
 - a) Convenience retail floorspace (Use Class E(a)).
 - b) Civic or Community facilities (Use Class E(e), E(f) F1 and F2).
 - c) Residential (Use Class C3).
 - d) Office floorspace (Use Class E(c)).
 - e) Hotel accommodation (Use Class C1).
3. The mix of uses should include provision of 1,500sqm net convenience retail floorspace, unless up-to-date evidence of retail needs and requirements is provided that justifies an alternative level of provision. A large footprint superstore on the site will not be supported.

Policy GDR1 continued overleaf

4. Proposals for this site will be supported where they have regard to the principles established in the Thame Masterplanning Report (Appendix 1) including:
 - a) Development must create a positive building frontage onto North Street that respects the character and scale of the surrounding area, including the Conservation Area.
 - b) Development must be designed to respond to views northwards along North Street, so creating a visual link between it and the High Street.
 - c) Pedestrian routes through the Cattle Market site must be designed to provide a direct and attractive link to the existing pedestrian routes next to Barley Hill Primary School. Routes should be well overlooked and defined by new development.
 - d) Existing residential dwellings overlooking the northern boundary of the site must be positively integrated into the proposals. New tree planting shall be provided along site boundaries to create a soft edge between development.
 - e) A 'civic' open space is encouraged within the development, overlooked by active building frontages, incorporating tree planting, space for food growing and opportunities for outdoor activities and events.
 - f) A mobility hub (see Policy GAM1) shall be incorporated within the site.
 - g) Residential uses proposed as part of the development can be provided on upper storeys where they are complementary with other ground floor uses.
 - h) The layout of development should retain the Racquets Club unless it can be demonstrated that the loss of the facility would be acceptable in accordance with the criteria set out in Policy CF4 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035.
5. Development proposals should be designed and arranged to positively respond to the adjacent school both generally and during the construction period.

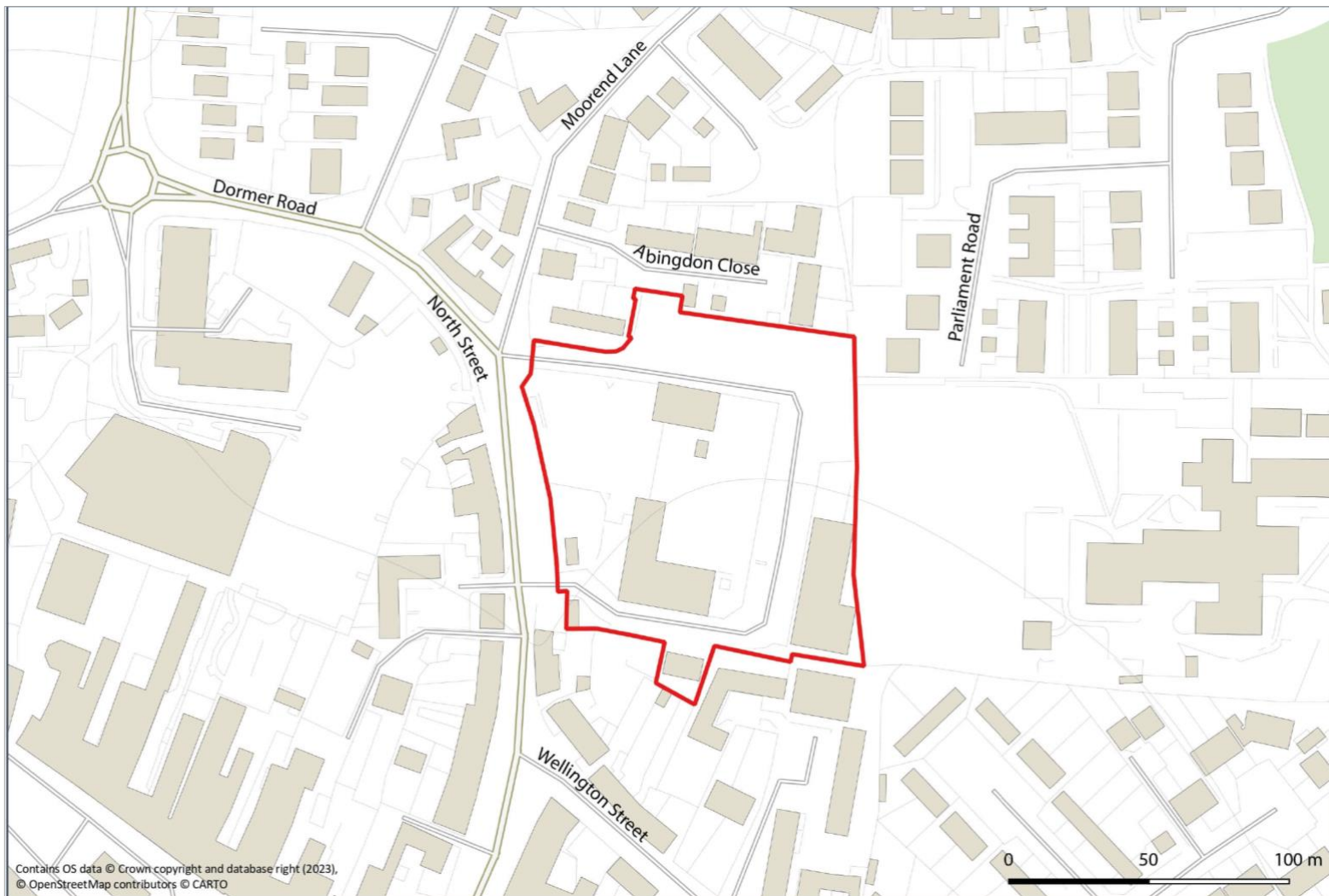


Figure 19: Site allocation area, Cattle Market

- 4.69 Beyond the defined requirement for convenience floorspace as set out in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan it is recognised that other proposals for change and development are likely to come forward in the centre of Thame over the life of the Plan.
- 4.70 With the changing nature of the 'High Street', competition from other centres and from internet-based shopping, uses that provide for a mix of activities, including services, are encouraged. Use of such services will help support retail activities, by bringing customers into the centre, including local and independent retailers, servicing local residents as well as those in the rural hinterland.
- 4.71 The extent of Thame Town Centre is defined in the Local Plan and illustrated in Figure 21, The Local Plan also defines a primary retail area, focused on that part of the High Street between the junction with Bell Lane and Swan Walk (just beyond the junction with North Street). It also extends along Greyhound Walk to include Waitrose. This is reflected in the Neighbourhood Plan, although with an extension of the primary retail area along North Street to the Cattle Market added to this, recognising the potential for future development here and seeking to integrate this with the main retail and service function of the Town Centre.
- 4.72 New retail uses are encouraged to locate within primary retail areas (Figure 21), including the High Street and the Butter Market. Other supporting uses within the town centre that would be considered appropriate include leisure and entertainment, office floorspace, cultural activities, community uses and residential development. Other town centres uses, including sui generis uses such as hot food takeaways and betting shops), are most appropriately located in secondary retail areas, retaining the primacy of the 'High Street'. Such uses can undermine the vitality and viability of the main retail areas and be detrimental to public health. The presence of and proposals for such uses will need carefully managing to avoid detrimental impacts and conflicts between uses and the visitor experience of the town centre
- 4.73 The Town Centre is a vibrant place with a wide retail offer. There are few vacancies. In the event that premises do become vacant, temporary re-use of these, through 'pop-up' and 'meanwhile uses' (see Glossary) is encouraged, providing life and activity in the short-term whilst opportunities for longer-term re-use and marketing of the units is undertaken. Pop-up units could cover a range of activities compatible with the function of the town centre, including retail and places to eat.



Figure 20: View looking east along Thame High Street towards the Town Hall

- 4.74 Proposals for mixed-use development including residential are encouraged, as this will increase the resident catchment of the centre and provide movement and activity throughout the day, helping to sustain and support town centre businesses.
- 4.75 Where development does come forward, it should be designed to allow for change over time, breaking development blocks down into individual plots, facilitating incremental change and adaptation on a plot by plot basis, rather than block by block, allowing for organic growth and minimising the impact on the wider area.

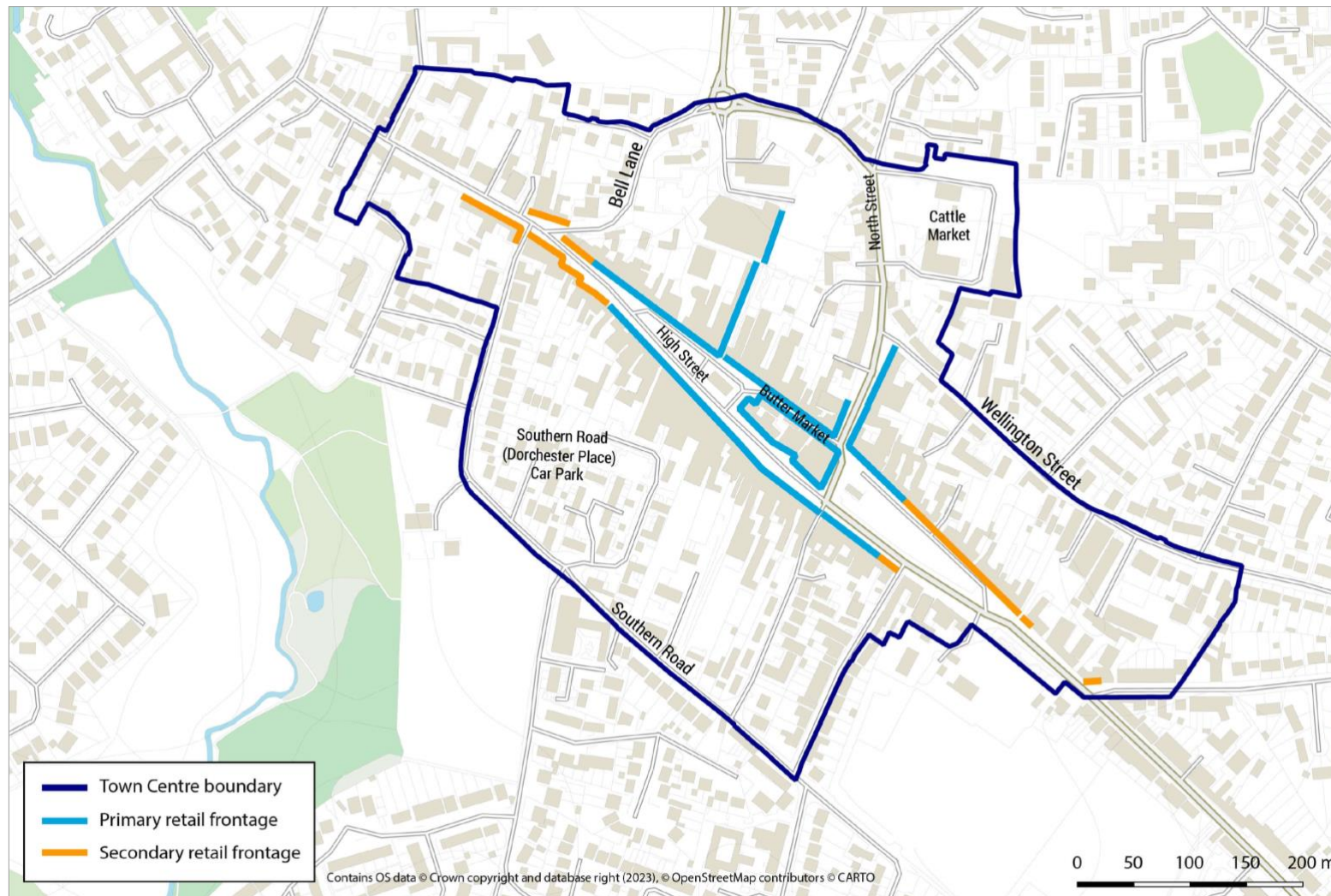


Figure 21: Thame town centre and primary retail areas

Policy GDR2: Town Centre Uses

1. Insofar as planning permission is required, proposals for new retail or other main town centre uses, as defined by the NPPF, should follow a 'town centre first' approach as set out in Policy TC2 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035.
2. Within the Town Centre boundary (as defined on Figure 21) proposals should, where appropriate, incorporate a mix of complementary uses consistent with the role, function and character of the centre.
3. Within the Primary Shopping Area (as defined on Figure 21), and when planning permission is required, the following uses will be supported:
 - a) On the ground floor - retail, financial and professional services, cafes and restaurants, leisure, drinking establishments, community facilities and employment.
 - b) On upper floors - office space, community facilities and residential.
4. Hot food takeaways and betting shops may be appropriate on the ground floor within the Primary Shopping Area where they:
 - a) mitigate any detrimental impacts of their use, such as in respect of litter, commercial waste, dirty pavements and noise;
 - b) when relevant, provide adequate extraction and air condition which does not cause nuisance by way of noise or odour to residents living above or close to the proposed use, and where the impact of extraction and air conditioning on the appearance of buildings and townscape is minimised; and
 - c) when relevant, ensure that collection and delivery vehicles do not cause obstruction to pedestrians or other road users.
5. Other uses may be appropriate within the Primary Shopping Area where the proposed new use would not have an adverse impact on the vitality and viability of the town centre.
6. The use of the ground floor of vacant premises on a temporary basis within the Primary Shopping Area for new retail or other main town centre uses will be supported.
7. Proposals for development in the town centre that enhance the attractiveness of the public realm and which improve the quality of the pedestrian environment will be supported.

The visitor economy

- 4.76 Thame is an attractive destination for visitors. It is a gateway to the Chilterns National Landscape and benefits from an award winning High Street, historic market and attractive countryside.
- 4.77 The Phoenix Trail, which starts in Thame, forms part of the national cycle network. Thame is one of the most frequently used filming locations in the TV series *Midsomer Murders*, with guided tours regularly taking place and supplementing wider town trails which offer an insight into the town's rich and eventful history. Thame Market, the Showground and other local events, including the Thame Art Crawl, Music in the Park and Taste of Thame, all attract visitors to Thame. The Showground, in particular, has an important educational and cultural function which should be protected. Waterperry Gardens is also within reach of Thame.
- 4.78 Applications for uses and interventions that seek to strengthen the role of Thame as a centre for visitors and the tourism industry are welcome. This includes promoting leisure and cultural uses within the town, strengthening the retail offer, and enhancing the quality of the public realm and visitor experience.
- 4.79 Applications for visitor accommodation will also be supported, with [evidence](#) to the South Oxfordshire Local Plan noting the need for additional hotel space in Thame (see paragraph 5.36 of the Local Plan). Outside of the built-up area, proposals for tourist related development will be assessed in line with Policy EMP11 (Part 2) of the SODC Local Plan.

Policy GDV1: Visitor economy

1. Sustainable development that improves the quality and diversity of existing tourist facilities, attractions, accommodation and infrastructure, including green infrastructure, will be viewed favourably.
2. Proposals for new build tourism and leisure-related development should demonstrate that:
 - a) the siting, scale and design has strong regard to the local character, historic and natural assets of the surrounding area; and
 - b) the design and materials are in keeping with the local style and reinforce local distinctiveness and a strong sense of place.
3. The loss of tourist and visitor facilities to other uses will not be permitted, as per Policy EMP13 of the SODC Local Plan, unless:
 - a) it can be demonstrated that the tourist facility is no longer viable, having being actively marketed for a period of twelve months; or
 - b) the proposed alternative use would provide equal or greater benefits for the local economy and community.

- **Context**
- **Character**
- **Design principles for employment sites**
- **Town centre design principles**
- **Self and custom-build housing**
- **Sustainable design and construction**
- **Street types and hierarchy**
- **Residential parking provision**
- **Design review**

A tall, ornate stone cross monument stands in a cemetery. The cross is white and features a circular design at its top. It is set on a multi-tiered stone base. In the background, there are dense green trees and a stone wall. The foreground shows a paved area and a low stone wall.

5.

Character and Place Quality

5. Character & Place Quality

Context

- 5.1 Policies DES1 – DES10 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan establish the requirements for high quality and sustainable design in new development. These set out the principles for good design and the requirement for major development proposals to include masterplans at the application stage. The policies also seek to ensure that proposals respond to the character and qualities of existing places, and embed sustainable approaches to design and construction.
- 5.2 Good design is essential in producing attractive, high quality, sustainable places which people want to live, work and relax in. Good design is not just about the way that buildings look, it also considers factors such as the mix of uses and activities that help create lively and interesting places that foster a sense of community through well designed, functional and attractive public spaces; and enhancing the quality of environment.
- 5.3 Furthermore, achieving good design requires consideration of the local character and distinctiveness of a place. The vision of this Plan (Thame must maintain its character as a real market town) means that this consideration is of particular importance. It is important that new development, particularly of new housing, responds to the distinctive positive character features and qualities of the town.
- 5.4 The achievement of well-designed places is a core principle of the NPPF. It states, at paragraph 131, that *'good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities'*. It goes on to note the importance of local communities in developing design policies so that *'they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics'* (paragraph 132). Neighbourhood Plans are crucial in identifying the special qualities of an area and explaining how they should be reflected in development.
- 5.5 The [National Design Guide](#) presents ten characteristics which help to create high quality, safe and successful places where people enjoy living, working and visiting. The ten characteristics are as follows:

- 1) Context – enhances the surroundings.
- 2) Identity – attractive and distinctive.
- 3) Built form – a coherent pattern of development.
- 4) Movement – accessible and easy to move around.
- 5) Nature – enhanced and optimised.
- 6) Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive.
- 7) Uses – mixed and integrated.
- 8) Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable.
- 9) Resources – efficient and resilient.
- 10) Lifespan – made to last.

5.6 The South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) [Joint Design Guide](#) is a comprehensive document and provides in-depth guidance for several design and placemaking issues. The SODC Design Guide provides further evidence of the importance of development in responding to the character or the local area. It states that:

“new development must create a positive character... the scale of new development should be appropriate and sensitive to its context.... The form and massing of development can make a significant contribution to the character of the neighbourhood”.

5.7 In terms of general principles, it states that development schemes should:

“complement/ respond positively to the character and local vernacular (architectural style) identified as part of the character assessment of the area”.

5.8 The centre of Thame is designated as a Conservation Area. The [Thame Conservation Area Appraisal](#) was prepared in 2006. It is important that development within the boundary of the conservation area reflects and responds to the findings and recommendations within the appraisal, as well as other relevant material. The Conservation Area retains much of the original twelfth century planned form in Thame, with a broad main street that widens out into a long marketplace and is lined with burgage plots. Moreton, to the south of the main built-up area of Thame, also benefits from Conservation Area status. Understanding the characteristics of Thame is important in designing new development. New development within or next to either of the Conservation Areas or listed buildings must make sure it preserves and enhances the character of the area.

Character

- 5.9 Policy DES2 ('Enhancing Local Character') of the Local Plan states, at Clause 2, that:
'Where a Character Assessment has been prepared as part of a made Neighbourhood Development Plan, a proposal must demonstrate that the positive features identified in the Assessment have been incorporated into the design of the development'.
- 5.10 A Character Area Assessment has been prepared as part of TNP2 (see Appendix 1). This identifies distinctive areas of character within Thame and draws out the defining features, positive character features, opportunities and risk to character of each of them. The character areas identified are summarised below (and mapped on Figure 23):
- 1) **Historic Core** (i.e.: The Town Centre and conservation area): This character area makes the most significant contribution to the character of Thame as a whole. It covers the Town Centre and retains much of the original twelfth century planned form, with a broad main street that widens out into a long marketplace and is lined with burgage plots. Thame has over 200 listed buildings, and most of them are within the Conservation Area.
 - 2) **Lea Park**: This is a large residential area to the north of the historic core. It was developed rapidly, mainly in the 1970s, and is characterised by a cul-de-sac layout with pockets of green space. Dwellings are two storeys, and mainly semi-detached or terraced.
 - 3) **Southern Thame**: This is a residential area comprising homes that have been built over the last seventy years. The southern boundary of the area is formed by the Phoenix Trail: a footpath and cycle route that follows the alignment of the former railway.
 - 4) **Chiltern Vale**: A residential area, on land rising up to the west side of the Cuttle Brook valley, which separates it from the rest of the town. It was developed between the 1960s and the 1990s.
 - 5) **Moreton Village**: A small, historic hamlet to the south of Thame, much of which is designated as a Conservation Area and where there are eleven listed buildings. Moreton retains its separate identity as a place distinct from the main built-up area of Thame.
 - 6) **East Thame**: A largely residential area located to the east of the town centre. The area is bordered by East Street and Chinnor Road, with a network of streets forming a thoroughfare between them. Plots here are larger than most in Thame, with several properties featuring extensive back gardens. Notably, the area also features a secondary school, tennis club, and community hospital.

- 7) **Post 2013 residential development** (i.e.: those areas allocated for development in and built-out since the first Thame Neighbourhood Plan was made in 2013): There are two 'post 2013' development areas in Thame. One site extends southwards from the existing town, bordering employment areas and Southern Thame. The other extends North West, bordering the historic core and Chiltern Vale. They share common characteristics in terms of use, building style, layout and relationship with green space.
- 8) **Employment Areas:** Generally industrial areas containing a variety of units of different sizes and types including some office and light industrial use. Principally characterised by large 'shed' like buildings with few windows.



Figure 22: Buildings in the 'Historic Core'

- 5.11 The Character Area Assessment is an important point of reference for design standards in the Neighbourhood Plan area and is embedded in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan Design Code (see Appendix 1). It is expected that all new developments will reflect the qualities of each area identified in the Assessment and that applicants will demonstrate how they have taken account of them and wider guidance established in the Design Code.
- 5.12 Within the framework of the Design Code, innovative design which delivers high quality new development, but which also promotes and reinforces local distinctiveness, is welcome. This includes the use of contemporary design approaches where they respond positively to context.

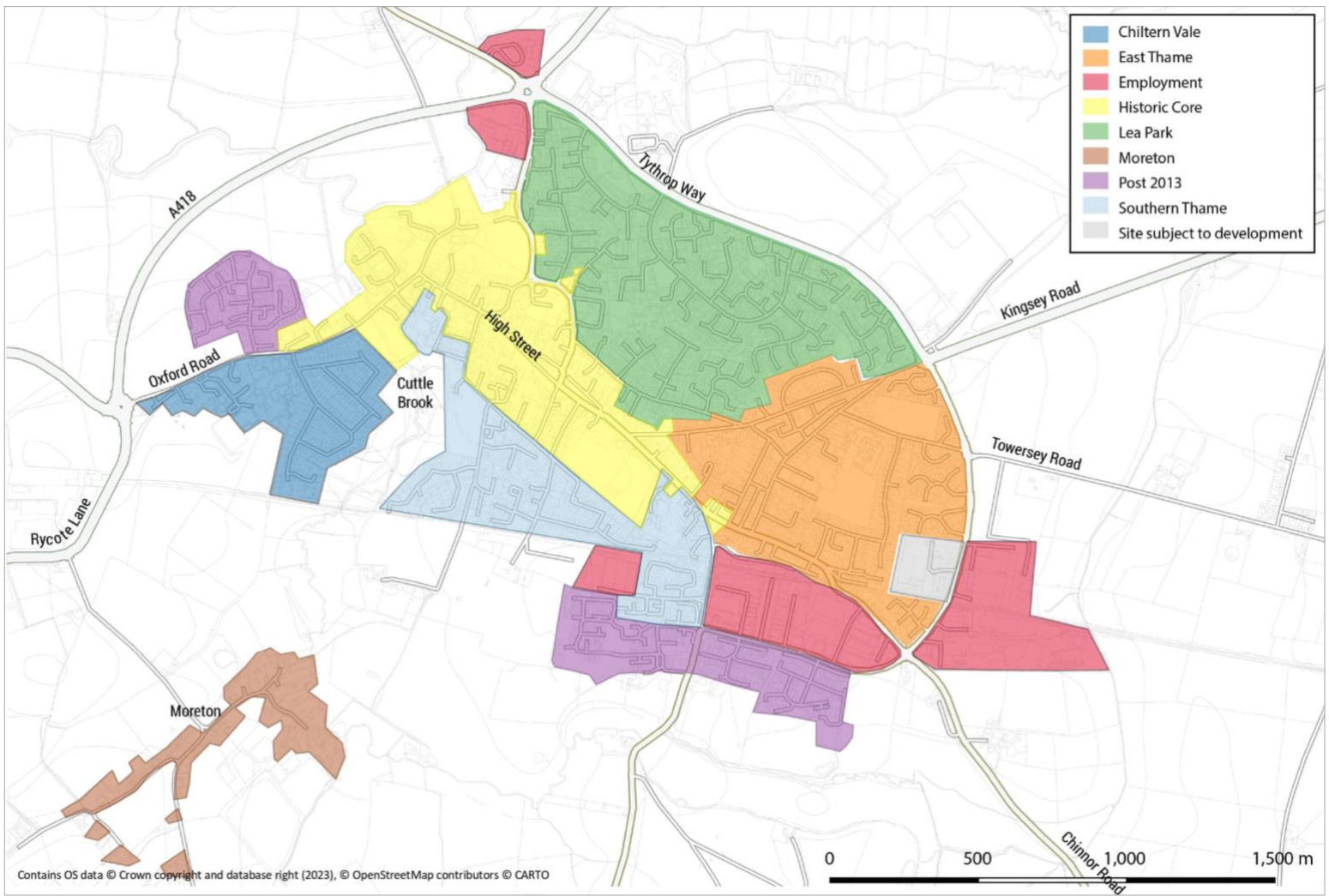


Figure 23: Character areas in Thame

Policy CPQ1: Design in Response to Local Character

1. Development proposals should respond positively to the setting and character of the area within which it is located. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals should meet the following criteria:
 - a) Design-led approach: All development should take a design-led approach underpinned by good design principles and reflecting a thorough site appraisal.
 - b) Context: Development should create a positive relationship between the site and the existing built-up area, including use of materials and architectural details.
 - c) Plot width: Plots should be of sufficient width so as not to cause unacceptable levels of overlooking and to allow for the separation between dwellings to a scale that reflects the positive character of the immediate vicinity and setting of the Plan area.
 - d) Building Line: Where the set-back from the road or pavement of existing buildings is a feature of the area, new development should respect that building line.
 - e) Visual separation: New buildings must have similar spacing between buildings to that commonly found on the street frontage.
 - f) Building height: New buildings should reflect the height of existing buildings in the immediate vicinity.
 - g) Daylight and sunlight: New buildings should not adversely affect neighbouring properties by unacceptably reducing the amount of daylight available.
 - h) Boundary treatment: Boundary treatments along the frontage of the scheme should reflect the immediate area.
 - i) Access: Infill development proposals should have direct access to the highway unless it can be shown that their access arrangements can be satisfactorily accommodated within the application site and any land which connects the site to the highway.
 - j) Waste and bin storage: If placed on the property boundary, waste and bin storage should be integrated with the overall design of the boundary design (see further guidance in Appendix 2).
 - k) Density: The density of new development should respond positively to its immediate context as expressed through plot ratios, the scale and massing of development, whilst making an efficient use of the land concerned.
 - l) Cycle parking: Where provided, this should be in line with Policy GAAT1 of TNP2

Policy CPQ1 continued overleaf

2. Applicants should demonstrate how proposals for development have been informed by and respond to the qualities identified in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan Design Code and Character Area Study (Appendix 1) and which reflect good practice principles. Support will be given to those proposals which help contribute towards opportunities for enhancing the character of each area as identified in the Character Area Assessment.
3. Development proposals that establish bespoke design solutions and residential typologies that demonstrate an imaginative sense of place whilst respecting the local context will be supported.



Figure 24: The historic quality of buildings in Thame, their scale, massing and architectural features characterise the Town Centre

Design Principles for employment sites

5.13 Proposals for new employment development should reflect good practice design principles with regard to access, frontages, general arrangement of uses and relationship with surrounding uses. They should create places that are conducive to work, providing a range of employment types suitable for different businesses, whilst reflecting the objectives for Thame. For employment development this means:

- Provision of employment floorspace for larger businesses as well as smaller, flexible space for start-up and growing businesses. Flexibility should also be provided within buildings where possible to allow for the changing needs and requirements of businesses over time, allowing organisations to stay within Thame.
- Development that is well-related to Thame, the existing built-area and employment locations, supporting and strengthening those, whilst retaining the character of Thame and it's separate identity from surrounding villages.
- Respect for the amenity of adjacent uses, particularly in terms of noise, odour, lighting and other disturbances.
- Provision of multi-functional green infrastructure that supports biodiversity and sustainable drainage, and which, as appropriate, provides screen planting to minimise impacts on surrounding uses and relationship with the surrounding landscape.
- Well laid out, coherent and attractive streets and spaces that support healthy working lifestyles and interaction.
- Places that are well connected, minimising the impact of vehicles, including heavy good vehicles, and encouraging opportunities for active travel, particularly for employees.
- Parking, servicing and loading areas are concealed and screened from main public areas through the arrangements of buildings, their relationship with the street, and use of landscaping.
- The front of buildings and their main entrances strongly relate to the street and areas of public realm.

Policy CPQ2: Design Principles for Employment Development

1. Development proposals for B2-B8 led employment development should meet the requirements of appropriate policies in the Development Plan in respect of location and impact on landscape, the setting of Thame and the natural environment. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals should respond positively to the following principles:
 - a) Their size, materials and design respects the immediate surroundings which they are to be located whilst enhancing the location to make it attractive for new businesses. Building heights should reflect the height of existing buildings in the immediate vicinity.
 - b) They are well-integrated with and complement existing businesses.
 - c) They do not have significant impact on the local environment and the amenities of adjacent residential properties or other land uses.
 - d) Buildings should have an active front to the edge of the development plot.
 - e) The most active uses should be located on the ground floor, fronting the street.
 - f) Service yards and loading spaces should be located to the rear of buildings. Such areas should be shared, making more efficient use of space, particularly on smaller sites.
 - g) Multiple points of access should be provided to service yards to support operational needs and provide flexibility for future change.
 - h) Vehicular routes to and through employment areas should be designed to minimise HGV movements, connecting with the strategic road network in as efficient away as possible.
 - i) Where appropriate, they enable active travel through delivery of new walking and wheeling route.
 - j) Public spaces and meeting places for employees should be well-integrated into the development, including useable and attractive green spaces that are accessible by foot and well-overlooked.

Policy CPQ2 continued overleaf

2. Proposed sites should not, individually or cumulatively, result in coalescence of or unacceptable impact on the visual separation of (i) Thame and Towersey, or (ii) Thame and Moreton.
3. Landscaping should provide a buffer to industrial uses which would impact on the surrounding landscape or adjacent development.
4. Where appropriate, development proposals should be accompanied by a programme of archaeological evaluation to be agreed with Oxfordshire County Council and to be undertaken in advance of the associated planning application being determined.



Figure 25: New employment development the east of Thame set behind a landscaped green corridor

Town Centre design principles

- 5.14 Thame Town centre has been shaped by the historic evolution of the town. It features a broad main street which widens out into long marketplace, and is also where the Town Hall sits as a proud landmark for the town. The dominant character of the main High Street is its broad, open aspect with the facades of buildings forming a largely unbroken front on both sides of the street.
- 5.15 Key features of the Town Centre are identified in the Neighbourhood Plan Character Study (See Appendix 1) and the [Thame Conservation Area Character Appraisal](#). Alongside this, the [Thame Conservation Area Management Plan](#) provides guidance for new development in the Conservation Area and advice on how existing character should be preserved. It is expected that proposals for development, including changes to the public realm, demonstrate how they have responded to this guidance.
- 5.16 Growth and development of the town centre should help strengthen the role of the Thame town centre as the civic and commercial hub for Thame and surrounding rural communities who will use the town as their main leisure and retail centre. Good design must be reflected in the layout and distribution of buildings and uses, the spaces between them, the scale and architecture of buildings. Efforts to revitalise the centre should make it an attractive place to visit and spend time in.
- 5.17 Proposals for change and development in the centre should reflect the growth and evolution of Thame, supporting the main spine of activity along the High Street. Proposals should also allow for buildings to be changed and adapted over time, responding to changing circumstances, retail, working and living habits. Where development or interventions are suggested, such as the creation of a new town square, this will need developing in partnership with landowners.
- 5.18 Development should respond to good urban design principles, responding both to the character and setting of the town centre, but also allowing for change and flexibility over time.

Policy CPQ3: Town Centre Design Principles

1. Proposals for new development in Thame Town Centre (as defined in Figure 21) should complement the special character of the centre, reflected in the height and massing of buildings, as well as the materials used, building styles and roof heights, as set out in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan Design Code and Character Area Study, Thame Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.
2. As appropriate to the scale, nature and location, development proposals should meet the following criteria:
 - a) Create clear and consistent building lines with active frontages at ground floor level, following established building lines where they exist.
 - b) Provide the principal points of access to buildings on the main street or public space onto which it fronts.
 - c) Uses on upper floors should include windows and, where appropriate, balconies, that look out across the street and create variety and interest in building form.
 - d) Provide for clear, direct and well-overlooked pedestrian routes through or around the development site, connecting with the existing route network.
 - e) Clearly define areas of public and private realm through well-defined building lines and enclosure of private space. Blank walls and exposed back land areas, including car parking and servicing areas, should be screened from view, preferably through the wrapping of these with active development edges, or with other solutions such as provision of green walls that improve the quality of the townscape.
 - f) Avoid the creation of 'superblocks', allowing for the subdivision of land into different parcels which can come forward for change and development over time.
 - g) Corner buildings should be well-articulated and blank gable ends avoided.
 - h) Respect the prevailing building height. Where building heights vary this change should be subtle and step up or down by no more than half to one storey between buildings.
 - i) Incorporate generous floor to ceiling heights, particularly at ground floor level, to allow for flexibility and change of use over time.
 - j) Support improvements to the quality of the public realm and, where appropriate, provision of new green infrastructure, in the town centre.
3. Where relevant, development proposals should be designed and arranged to respect the ability for the market and other outdoor events to operate in the town centre.

Self- and Custom-Build Housing

- 5.19 Policy H12 (Self-Build and Custom-Build Housing) of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan supports proposals for delivery of self and custom-build housing, requiring 3% of development plots on strategic allocations to be made available for such housing. There are no strategic allocations in Thame. However, diversification of the housing offer in Thame is supported, providing new routes to home ownership. In Thame, proposals for major developments are encouraged to include plots for self and custom-build housing.
- 5.20 Where self- or custom-build plots are to be made available a set of plot passports should be produced. These will provide a summary of the design parameters for any given plot and help private housebuilders understand what they are allowed to build on the plot. They capture key information from the planning permission or the site, design constraints and procedural requirements. The passports clearly show permissible building lines within which the new dwelling can be built as well as height restrictions and other details such as parking requirements. Aspects such as materials, roof styles and fenestration are usually left for the plot owner to decide.
- 5.21 Where plots are made available for self and custom-build housing they must be 'oven-ready' to facilitate development, with connections to utilities provided direct to the plot.

Policy CPQ4: Self- and Custom-Build Housing

1. Proposals for major development that include provision of plots for self and custom-build housing, and which meet the following criteria, will be supported:
 - a) Plot passports shall be prepared by the applicant for approval by South Oxfordshire District Council. These will establish the form of development and building parameters for each plot, including building heights, footprint, frontages, density and parking requirements.
 - b) The location of plots for self- and custom-build on major development schemes will be identified through the masterplan for the overall scheme with the parameters for the plots informed by the overall masterplan and design guidance established in Policy CPQ1 of TNP2.
 - c) All plots for self- and custom-build housing shall be provided with connections to utilities (electricity, water and waste water) and communication infrastructure at the boundary of the plot.
 - d) All plots must have access to the public highway.

Sustainable Design and Construction

- 5.22 Most carbon dioxide emissions come from heating, cooling and powering buildings. Reducing carbon dioxide emissions and other air pollutants will contribute to efforts aimed at tackling the effects of human-made climate change. This is recognised by the declaration of the Climate Emergency by South Oxfordshire District Council in February 2019 and the declaration of an ecological emergency in February 2021. At the same time, the Government is planning to introduce a [‘Future Homes Standard’](#), requiring new build homes to be future-proofed with low carbon heating and energy efficiencies. It is anticipated that the Future Homes Standards will be implemented in 2025 (within the period covered by this Neighbourhood Plan).
- 5.23 The South Oxfordshire Local Plan strongly supports the promotion of sustainable design and construction. At paragraph 8.27, it acknowledges that “the design and construction of new developments and refurbishments to existing buildings can have a significant role in helping to reduce carbon emissions, which can be supported by improving the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings.”
- 5.24 Furthermore, it provides a series of policies that build upon this statement by delivering a set of criteria for new developments to follow. They are summarised as:
- Policy DES8: Promoting Sustainable Design – All new development should be built to minimise carbon and energy impacts and be designed to improve resilience to the anticipated effects of climate change.
 - Policy DES9: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy – Encouragement for renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes.
 - Policy DES10: Carbon Reduction – Residential development proposals are expected to achieve at least a 40% reduction (rising to 50% in 2026, and 100% in 2030) in carbon emissions compared with a 2013 Building Regulations compliant base case. Meanwhile, non-residential proposals are required to meet the BREAMM excellent standard, and larger sites are required to achieve 40% reduction (rising to 50% in 2026) in the carbon emissions compared with a 2013 Building Regulations compliant base case. The policy also requires new build proposals to submit an Energy Statement, detailing how the policy will be complied with and monitored.

- 5.25 Future growth and development in Thame represents an opportunity to secure reduced emissions, potentially through the construction of highly energy efficient homes, the provision of decentralised energy networks and the retrofitting of existing homes to reduce their energy use and fuel bills. Buildings should be designed to maximise solar gain and incorporate technologies that maximise the use of energy from renewable sources.
- 5.26 All development in Thame will be expected to make use of the best available sustainable design and technology. Proposals for development are expected to minimise the use of resources, mitigate against and be resilient to the impact of climate change.
- 5.27 Current sustainability standards for new construction will be used for assessing the sustainability of new, non-residential buildings. This includes those established by [BREEAM](#). For new homes, the [Home Quality Mark](#) developed by BREEAM is intended to provide an indication of the quality and environmental performance of those homes. Housebuilders are encouraged to use this assessment method.
- 5.28 The Town Council will particularly support proposals for new buildings that are 'Future Homes Standard' ready and or which achieve zero or near zero net energy consumption in line with the Passivhaus Standard (see Glossary). The [Net Zero Toolkit](#) is a good practice guide that presents a set of key design features that should be reflected in new developments and include but are not limited to:
- Using simple and compact building forms, avoiding or limiting features such as stepped roofs, terraces, overhangs and balconies, all of which increase the surface area of the building and decrease the energy efficiency of the building.
 - Orientating buildings to optimise solar gain and prevent overshadowing. Elevations facing $\pm 30^\circ$ south will benefit from solar gains all year round. Vertical and horizontal shading, such as brise-soleil, should be used to help control solar shading and gains at different times of the year.
 - Minimising heat loss from north facing facades through the use of smaller windows, offset by larger windows on south facing facades to allow for solar heat gain. This should be reflected in the internal layout of the building and location of habitable rooms.
 - Designing airtight buildings and ventilation systems that maintain good air quality whilst reducing heat loss. Mechanical Ventilation and Heat Recovery units should be installed in new buildings. Dual aspect buildings are favoured, allowing for cross-ventilation.
 - Install and use heat pumps as a low carbon way of heating the property. Solar Photovoltaic panels can also be utilised. Roof tiles and panels should be designed such that they are sensitive to the setting.

- 5.29 The Net Zero Toolkit also makes clear that the embodied carbon of existing buildings also requires awareness and good design, with the refurbishment and retrofit of existing buildings preferred over demolition and redevelopment. The Publicly Available Specification ([PAS 2035/2030](#)) is the UK's first retrofit standard. This favours a 'fabric first' approach to reduce heat demand, ensure homes are well ventilated and issues in respect of damp and humidity are avoided. To support the transition to low carbon, low energy buildings, the refurbishment of existing buildings should involve replacing gas or electric boilers with heat pumps. Where the retrofit or refurbishment involves historic buildings, guidance published by [Historic England](#) must be referred to.
- 5.30 In addition to energy efficiency consideration must also be given to water consumption.
- 5.31 The Neighbourhood Plan area is within a region that has been designated by the Environment Agency as being '[seriously water stressed](#)' and where measures to improve the water efficiency of new development is encouraged. This includes the use of water efficient fixtures and fittings, rainwater/storm water harvesting and reuse, and greywater recycling. Such measures reduce the pressure on water recycling centres, by reducing the volume of water that needs treating at these, and thus reducing energy and carbon emissions. In particular, a 'Fittings Approach,' as set out in Part G of the Building Regulations, provides clear flow-rate and volume performance metrics for each water using device / fitting in new dwellings, and increases the confidence that water efficient devices will be installed in the new dwelling
- 5.32 The Defra [Integrated Plan for Water](#) supports the need to improve water efficiency and the Government's [Environment Improvement Plan](#) sets ten actions in the Roadmap to Water Efficiency in new developments including consideration of a new standard for new homes in England of 100 litres per person per day (l/p/d) where there is a clear local need, such as in areas of serious water stress. This exceeds current Building Regulations for residential homes of 110 l/p/d. For non-residential development with a gross floor area of 1,000sqm or greater, BREEAM 'excellent' standards for water consumption should be met

Policy CPQ5: Sustainable Design and Construction

1. The design and standard of any new development should aim to meet a high level of sustainable design and construction and be optimised for water and energy efficiency, targeting zero carbon emissions and, as far as possible, being 'Future Homes Standard' ready. New developments will be supported where they make optimal use of land through good design and:
 - a) Subject to topography, layout and good urban design principles, buildings are orientated to maximise solar gain where appropriate to site topography and creating a consistent building frontage to the street.
 - b) Solar access along the south façade of the building is maximised, with appropriate shading elements and cross-ventilation employed in new and existing buildings.
 - c) The use of appropriate renewable energy technologies including ground source and air source heat pumps, photovoltaics, solar panels, and other technologies. Such technology should be designed to reflect the character and materials present within the immediate area.
 - d) The use of low embodied carbon materials assessed through a Life Cycle Assessment.
 - e) Taking a 'Fittings Approach' to improve water efficiency in buildings, including achieving a water efficiency standard of 100 l/p/d or. Wherever practicable, non-residential development should meet BREEAM excellent standards for water consumption.
2. Innovative approaches to the construction of low carbon homes, including construction to Passivhaus standards, will be supported where the development otherwise complies with Development Plan policies.
3. Development proposals which incorporate renewable energy sources will be supported.

Policy CPQ5 continued overleaf

4. Where appropriate, proposals for refurbishments and or the retrofitting of existing buildings to optimise the energy efficiency of the building, reduce heat loss and install energy saving measures and renewable energy sources will be supported. Associated alterations to existing buildings should be carefully designed to ensure that potential adverse impacts are adequately mitigated.
5. Wherever practicable, development proposals for large employment and industrial buildings should maximise the renewable energy potential of their site by utilising their roof space for solar panels. Where it is commercially-viable to do so and would meet good design principles, employment buildings should be orientated to optimise passive solar gain, and be designed such that they can accommodate photovoltaic panels or materials on roofs, either at the point of construction or at a future date. In addition, alterations to existing commercial buildings should also be designed to secure energy reduction.

Street types and hierarchy

- 5.33 Across Thame new streets should be designed, or existing streets redesigned, to enable safe travel by all, making walking and wheeling more attractive propositions.
- 5.34 Proposals for development within Thame should, where appropriate, be accompanied by information establishing the street hierarchy in the area and supplemented by a set of illustrative cross-sections through different street typologies. These should reflect best practice guidance established in Manual for Streets and the forthcoming update of that, and as adapted for use in Oxfordshire through publication of the [OCC Street Design Guide](#) and the [South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Joint Design Guide](#).
- 5.35 Proposals for large developments which result in the growth and expansion beyond the current extent of the built-up area should be designed with bus access in mind, with a central street running through these, connecting residents with new local centres, social and community facilities, and employment opportunities. Such streets should be designed to accommodate buses but at the same time balancing the movement function of the street with its place-making role.
- 5.36 Design features should be incorporated that discourage speeding and give space to pedestrians and cyclists, supporting active and healthy lifestyles. In particular, residential streets within new growth areas should, first and foremost, be places for people. Streets that take the form of 'Home Zones' (See Glossary) and 'Play Streets' (See Glossary) are actively encouraged. Such streets are intended to create greener, safer streets for residents while also creating connections with the surrounding natural environment. The concept derives from The Netherlands, where such streets are known as 'Woonerfs'. These streets typically include shared spaces, greening, traffic calming and low speed limits. A central goal of the concept is to remove the traditional segregation of vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians in public spaces and encourage natural human interaction.
- 5.37 The network of streets in new major developments should also integrate 'filtered mobility'. Such an approach allows direct access between streets and spaces for pedestrians and cyclists, but limits access for those travelling by car, directing vehicles onto the main road network, limiting through traffic and, by making these journeys longer, encourages travel by foot or by bike for shorter journeys.
- 5.38 Equally, and across Thame as a whole, safer routes to school are encouraged, minimising the impact of the school run. The introduction of the 'Sustainable Travel Recognition and Accreditation for Schools (STARS)' scheme (see Glossary) is supported. This seeks to change the way that children travel to school, promoting a shift towards walking and cycling.

- 5.39 A Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan for Thame is being prepared by OCC. This will include suggested routes for new and or improved walking and wheeling routes and which may result in changes to the nature of streets and space provided for different forms of movement. As proposals for development come forward they should have regard to the status of the LCWIP and reflect that in the approach to street design.

Policy CPQ6: Street Hierarchy

1. Proposals for major development in Thame must be based around a permeable street network, creating a strong sense of place that is safe for people who are walking and wheeling.
2. A hierarchy of streets shall be integrated within development areas and details of these should accompanying planning application material.
3. Street design shall have regard to guidance illustrated in the OCC Street Design Guide and South Oxfordshire Joint Design Guide. In particular developments should:
 - a) Connect to existing streets and paths and create direct, safe and attractive links for all users whilst avoiding 'cul-de-sac' street layouts, other than where culs-de-sac are well connected to each other and surrounding streets by direct walking and wheeling routes and where the use of filtered permeability restricts through movement by motorised vehicles.
 - b) Have streets where buildings rather than the highway are visually dominant, and the impact of parked cars is minimal.
 - c) Include trees and soft landscaping that create a distinction in street types / areas.
 - d) SuDS and raingardens should be incorporated into the street wherever possible.
 - e) Consider shared surfaces / home zones on lower order streets and / or local centres, next to public spaces, or other appropriate locations.
4. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals should help to facilitate infrastructure improvements identified in the forthcoming Thame Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.

Residential parking provision

- 5.40 The SODC Local Plan, at paragraph 6.25, recognises the potential negative impact parking can have on the character of residential areas and any development where parking is provided to take account of the relevant urban design principles set out in Policies DES1 – DES10 of the Local Plan. These seek to ensure a sufficient level of parking is provided and that it is well-integrated with the development. These also seek to ensure that the quality of outdoor space, including garden space, is not compromised by areas of parking.
- 5.41 The Local Plan also requires parking in residential areas to be provided in line with standards established by Oxfordshire County Council, as set out in [Parking Standards for New Developments](#) (2011). This highlights the importance of good design, stating that ‘parking design is an important factor when preparing a master plan for a development proposal as it ensures an appropriate number of spaces are provided without detracting from the character of a place to live or work in’. This is particularly important for Thame given the risks to character as identified in the Character Area Assessment which include the impact of parking on the quality of the street scene, particularly where front gardens have been converted into areas of hard standing.
- 5.42 The quality and provision of car parking can be a major determinant on the quality of place, particularly in residential areas. If it is not provided in the right place, it is unlikely to be used properly. The location and provision of parking should respond to good urban design and placemaking principles (such as those outlined in the SODC / Vale of White Horse [Joint Design Guide](#)), with on-plot and on-street parking provided in close proximity to the home.
- 5.43 It is recommended that parking be provided on plot, either in garages, car ports, or on the plot to the side of the property. This is in order to minimise the presence of cars on the street. If driveway parking at the front of the building is the only option, it should be combined with high quality soft landscaping to minimize impact on the streetscape.
- 5.44 Rear courtyards should be avoided where possible. Equally, alternatives to garage courts should be explored, as these are not often used for parking and occupy valuable space that might be used more effectively for other uses, including living space.

Policy CPQ7: Parking in residential areas

1. New development shall be designed such that it reduces informal parking that undermines the quality of the street environment. Parking should be unobtrusive and in locations that benefit from natural surveillance. Proposals for rear or separate parking courts will only be supported where other parking solutions are impracticable.
2. Innovative and flexible parking arrangements are encouraged. Key principles for integrating parking include:
 - a) Where on-plot parking is to be provided, this should be a well-integrated and bespoke design, and of a sufficient size to accommodate a parked car. Where more than two spaces are provided these should be separated by areas of soft landscaping, including raised edges that protect them from over hanging vehicles.
 - b) Where garages are provided on-plot these should reflect the architectural style of the house and be well-integrated into the overall design of the property.
 - c) Where it can be shown that on-plot parking is not achievable, formal parking spaces, including unallocated visitor parking, can be planned into the street where forming a comprehensive public realm strategy, including tree planting and use of materials to define parking spaces and soften the visual impact of parked cars. Such spaces should be perpendicular to the street. No more than four on-street parking spaces should be provided in a row, with trees or other forms of soft landscaping at the end of each row. Raised edges must be provided around these to protect them from over hanging vehicles.
 - d) Rear garage and parking courts should only be provided where they benefit from natural surveillance, are directly accessed from the front of properties, and are designed as attractive, functional spaces, incorporating tree planting. Narrow vehicular accessways should be avoided.
 - e) Undercroft and decked parking may be appropriate but should in all instances be wrapped with active development frontages, particularly at ground floor level. Opportunities should be taken to utilise the roof area of any parking as functional green space and or placement of solar panels which could provide a power source for EV charging points.
3. Proposals for homeowner extensions or the conversion of buildings should be designed to safeguard existing off-road parking spaces, or to provide the number of off-road parking space for any new use created.

- 5.45 Under Permitted Development Rights, homeowners are allowed to pave over a certain amount of their front garden (up to five sqm), without needing to apply for planning permission. Under these rights, planning permission is not needed if a new or replacement driveway (of any size) uses permeable (or porous) surfacing, or if the rainwater is directed to a lawn or border to drain naturally. If, however, the surface to be covered is more than five square metres, planning permission will be needed for the laying out of traditional, impermeable driveways that do not provide for the water to run to a permeable area.
- 5.46 The OCC Parking Standards notes that conversion of gardens into areas of parking may be appropriate in some places, where houses have been sub-divided into flats and additional parking is required. However, it notes that the cumulative impact of multiple hard-surfaced parking areas can change the character of an area and also significantly increase surface water run-off, which can, in turn, increase local flood risk. It also notes that the provision of new front garden parking will need to be weighed against the loss of existing on-street capacity as a result of new or extended drop-kerb access.
- 5.47 In residential areas, the conversion of gardens into areas of hardstanding for car parking has an impact on the suburban verdancy of the area and biodiversity value, as well consequences for surface water flooding. One of the main features of Thame's character is its connection to nature and green spaces. The lack of greenery associated with hard surfacing of parking areas in front gardens promotes the need to reintroduce greenery into the street.
- 5.48 Within the Neighbourhood Plan, homeowners are encouraged to 'depave' areas of hard surfacing within their front gardens. This is an initiative that originated in Portland, Oregon. The concept is to work with the local community to return paved surfaces to permeable surfaces. The initiative was set up as a response to the growing problems created by the increasing area of land covered by paved surfaces, resulting in stormwater pollution, the degradation of water quality and riparian habitats, as well as the disconnection with the natural environment (see the [Depave website](#) for more information). In the UK, 'depave' has been trialled in [Lambeth](#), with funding and support from the local authority.

Policy CPQ8: Paving of front gardens

1. Where it is proposed to pave over front gardens, and where planning permission is required, all new areas of hard standing must help reinforce the positive character features of Thame as set out in the Character Area Assessment and should:
 - a) Incorporate natural permeable or porous materials that reflect the character of the area.
 - b) Seek to maximise the retained area of lawn and vegetation.
 - c) Incorporate Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SuDS).
 - d) Not direct run-off straight into the drainage system (both to avoid adding to flood risk and to ensure pollutants do not enter the main river system).
 - e) Include new planting of non-invasive tree and shrub species.
2. Where necessary to gain vehicular access to allow off-street parking, and where planning permission is required for the installation of dropped kerbs and cross-overs, these will only be supported where:
 - a) they do not result in the loss of existing on-street parking capacity;
 - b) appropriate on-site drainage is provided, using permeable surfaces; and
 - c) surface run-off rates do not increase those currently experienced.

Project CPQ(a): Reinstating front gardens

1. Encouragement is given to homeowners to 'depave' areas of hardstanding and impermeable surfaces in front gardens, preferably reinstating natural materials, or replacing impermeable surfaces with porous material.
2. Guidance published by The Royal Horticultural Society (e.g.: [Front Garden Guide](#)) should be referred to when considering how best to redesign front gardens, particularly those incorporating parking provision.
3. The Town Council is keen to work with the County Council to explore whether an approach to 'depaving' might be included in future updates of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and whether opportunities might exist to help fund and deliver such change in order to positively influence the resilience and character of the area.

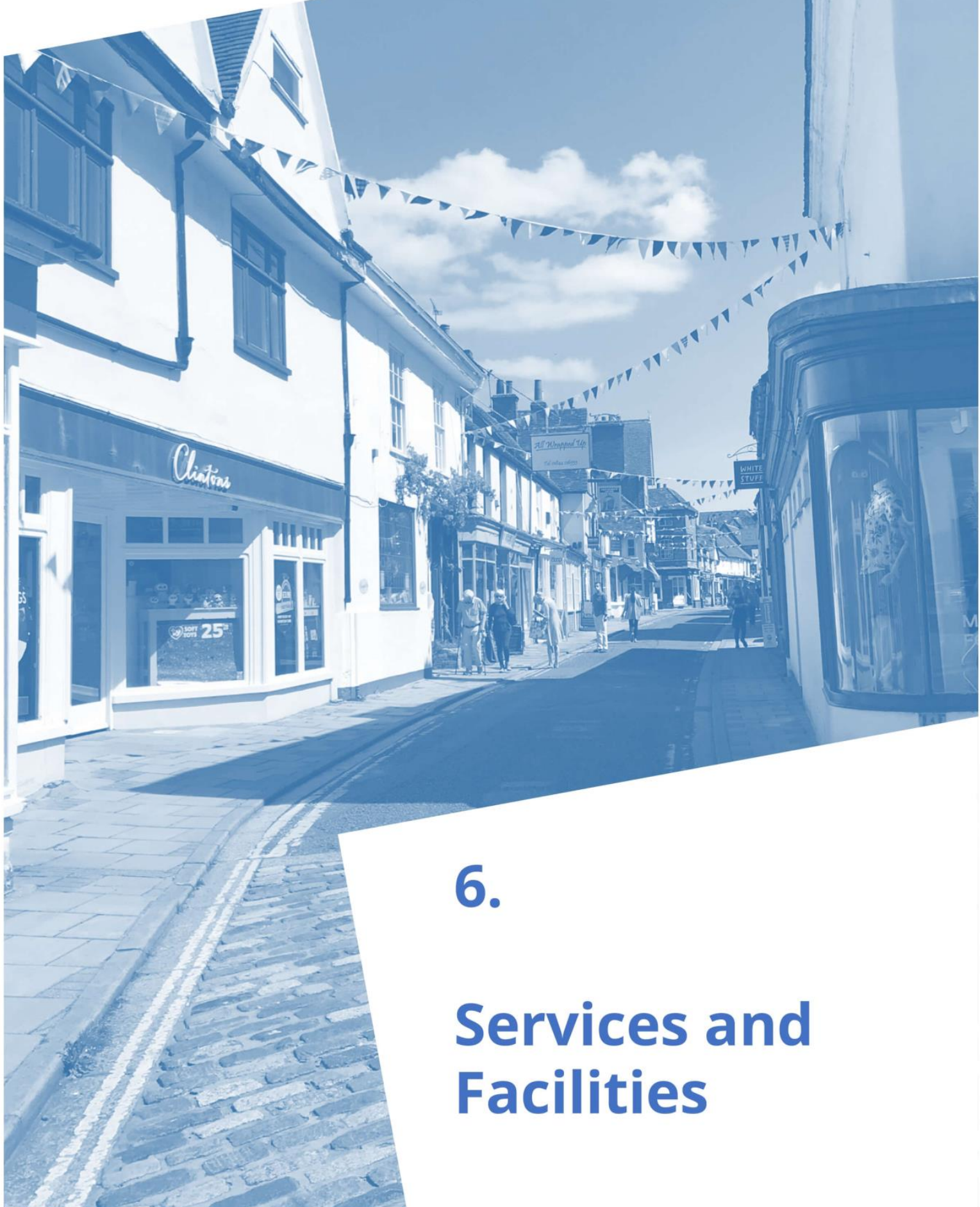
Design Review

- 5.49 Paragraph 138 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should have access to and make use of tools and processes to assess and improve the design quality of development, including making use of design review arrangements.
- 5.50 Design review is a way of assessing the design quality of new developments by an independent panel of experts to support high standards of design. Guidance on the Design Review process can be found via the [Design South East website](#). The requirement for design review shall be determined by South Oxfordshire District Council.
- 5.51 In Thame, it is envisaged that major applications for development, as well as smaller schemes in sensitive or important locations, such as within conservation areas or adjacent to rivers, should be subject to design review. This might include residential, commercial and mixed-use development proposals, infrastructure, community facilities, public realm and open space proposals.
- 5.52 Design review should take place at the pre-application stage to inform the design process and again following submission of the application, helping to inform officer recommendations. The final proposals submitted should show how comments made during the design review have influenced the proposed development.

Project CPQ(b): Design Review

1. Emerging schemes for major development should be assessed through design review. Design review of smaller schemes is also encouraged, including those in sensitive or important locations.
2. It is envisaged that schemes will be referred to Design South East until such a time that, and if, South Oxfordshire District Council runs and operates a Design Review Panel.
3. Encouragement is given to early engagement with the Design Review panel, allowing scope for input into emerging designs. The final schemes submitted to the District Council should include a report on the design review process and show how the scheme has responded to this.
4. Design Review of live applications is also encouraged.

- Context
- Community facilities
- Existing open space
- New green space



6.

Services and Facilities

6. Services and Facilities

Context

- 6.1 The SODC Local Plan is clear in its commitment to support local communities in protecting, enhancing and delivering community facilities in their area. Through Policies CF1 - CF5, the Local Plan establishes a set of policies which seek to deliver community and recreational facilities, by establishing a set of criteria for the protection of existing assets, as well as for the provision of new.
- 6.2 Furthermore the Local Plan, at paragraph 10.9, highlights how the District Council will support the community in identifying the needs for new local facilities through a Neighbourhood Development Plan.
- 6.3 One of the core principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy and safe communities. It states, at paragraph 97, that planning policies and decision should 'plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments' and 'guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs'.

Community Facilities

- 6.4 The presence and provision of social and community infrastructure is critical to sustaining and meeting the day-to-day needs of residents local to Thame, providing access to essential services and facilities, and helping to maintain a high quality of life. Such facilities, which include schools, healthcare, churches, sports and community centres, also have an important role to play in strengthening social networks, sense of community and identity. Thame currently thrives socially because of its range of community facilities and services, which should be preserved.
- 6.5 The SODC Local Plan, through CF1, recognises the important of safeguarding existing community facilities, while Policy CF2 supports the provision of new community facilities and services. Where appropriate, the portion of the Community Infrastructure Levy payable to the Town Council may be used to support the ongoing maintenance and improvement of community facilities in Thame.
- 6.6 An assessment of existing community facilities was carried out by The Community Topic Group to inform TNP1. This found that most of Thame's existing community

facilities are of small to medium capacity, and that there is no adequate large venue for groups of more than 200 people other than St Mary's Church.

- 6.7 This Plan (TNP2) recognises that there remains a need for a larger community facility within Thame, and therefore supports the provision of any sites which can act as such a space.
- 6.8 With over 100 community groups within Thame, there is and will continue to be strong demand for facilities to accommodate them. Where facilities are to be provided, or improvements made, they should be accessible to all, with an emphasis placed on good walking and cycling links to these, as well as provision of secure, and dry, cycle parking provision. All facilities should be designed to reflect the character and qualities of the site and local setting.
- 6.9 Consultation responses highlighted the importance of and need for healthcare and school places in Thame.
- 6.10 The [SODC Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#) does not identify a specific healthcare requirement for Thame and the funding and delivery of healthcare services and facilities is complex: NHS Commissioners (NHS England and Clinical Commissioning Groups) place contracts with NHS providers to treat patients. The providers of NHS Services include the NHS Trust, General Practitioners, NHS dental practices, NHS community trusts, private and third sector contractors. Funding comes primarily through general taxation and National Insurance Contributions. Where development might result in an increased population and additional burdens on healthcare services, funding through s106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy can be sought to contribute towards any necessary improvements. Any proposals for primary healthcare provision (or contributions to such facilities) should relate positively to the operational and financial viability of the facility concerned. The operational details should be agreed with NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire Integrated Care Board or other such appropriate body.
- 6.11 As an alternative to traditional model of delivery, opportunities may instead exist to use or repurpose existing buildings as health hubs, potentially on a temporary basis, providing a range of services such as clinics, outdoor activities for well-being purposes, training programmes, social inclusion and support groups. Additionally, scope may exist to provide mobile health facilities, providing residents access to healthcare who might not otherwise be able to reach such services without reliance on the private car, providing equity of access to healthcare facilities. In such instances, collaboration between healthcare providers and community organisations will help design and delivery such schemes. The fourth part of Policy SF01 comments about the importance of the early delivery of social and community facilities associated with new development. The District Council will wish to be

satisfied about the phasing and delivery of these uses. The policy acknowledges that whilst this outcome may not always be practicable or viable, the early delivery of new community uses will help to build a sense of community and integration with existing surrounding communities.

- 6.12 In terms of school places, Oxfordshire County Council, through the latest version of its [Pupil Place Plan](#), confirms that there is potential to be pressure on both primary and secondary school places in Thame. However, in terms of primary school places, GP data used by OCC indicates that since 2019 births have fallen in the town, which has reduced the pressure on primary schools.
- 6.13 In terms of secondary school places, the report suggests that it is not expected that Lord Williams's would expand further than already planned. It is intended that the planned expansion of Lord Williams's will ensure sufficient school choice for families within the catchment area, but there is likely to be a reduction in choice for families outside the catchment area.
- 6.14 Therefore, based on predicted trends, OCC do not feel it necessary to provide an additional school, or further expansion to the existing schools, within Thame. The Town Council expects consistent monitoring of the pressure, and predicted pressure, on school places in Thame throughout the Neighbourhood Plan period.
- 6.15 Developer contributions towards education facilities are calculated on a site specific basis. Where a site is due to make an education contribution through S106, a calculation of expected pupil numbers will be made by OCC so that S106 contributions towards nursery, primary, secondary (including sixth form) and special educational needs can be sought.
- 6.16 In assessing and determining any needs the net increase in homes at a development site (and consequent change in population) is considered. The assessment will address the whole proposal (including both market and affordable housing) and will calculate the expected pupil place demands generated by the housing. The assessment, based upon a population assessment carried out when a planning application/proposal is submitted, is undertaken using the County Council's PopCal forecasting tool.
- 6.17 Where it can be demonstrated that the number of pupils generated by a development is greater than the expected surplus capacity in the local schools the County Council will require planning obligations to ensure the provision of sufficient capacity to meet future needs. This will normally be in the form of a financial contribution, but it may also require the transfer of land or the direct delivery of infrastructure.

Policy SF01: Community Facilities and Services

1. Proposals for new or improved community facilities, including primary healthcare, nursery provision, a community hall or centre will be supported and should:
 - a) include provision of flexible space, where appropriate, that can be used for a variety of community uses;
 - b) be provided in locations within the built-up area of Thame, that capitalise on opportunities to promote walking, cycling and use of public transport;
 - c) be easily accessible to all; and
 - d) respond to local character, design policies and guidance set out in the Neighbourhood Plan.
2. Proposals for provision of community facilities as part of mixed-use development will be supported where uses are complementary and where noise and odour conflicts between uses are avoided. Proposals which would provide a large community space which can act as an alternative to St. Mary's Church will be supported.
3. Proposals for the temporary use of vacant buildings (as a 'meanwhile use' – see glossary) that enable provision of healthcare and wider community use will be supported. Uses should be located where they benefit from good public transport provision.
4. Wherever practicable and commercially-viable, any social and community facilities that are to be provided as part of any major development proposal should be delivered during the early phases of development.
5. Proposals that involve the loss of any space or buildings used for community purposes will only be supported where it would lead to the significant improvements of an existing facility or the replacement of an existing facility with one equally convenient to the local community it serves and with equivalent or improved facilities, or it has been determined that the community facility is no longer needed or, in the case of commercial services, it is not economically viable.

Existing Open Space

- 6.18 The SODC Local Plan, through Policy CF4, seeks to protect open spaces to ensure they continue to contribute towards improving the health and wellbeing of visitors and residents. The policy recognises the importance of retaining open spaces in urban areas, as once land is lost to development it cannot be brought back or relocated to a similarly convenient location. Urban open spaces are rare, valuable, and need to be protected. This is aligned with the NPPF which also highlights the importance of having access to open space for sport and recreation.
- 6.19 The Green Living Plan suggests that Thame has a shortage of parks, woods and orchards, and as a result residents are restricted in the variety of green spaces available. Therefore, the protection of Thame's existing open spaces is crucial.
- 6.20 The first Thame Neighbourhood Plan identified a number of sites to be protected. These locations remain important and are carried forward into the new Neighbourhood Plan. In addition to these the wider network of green spaces in Thame, including amenity green space, is recognised as being important (Figure 26). These include areas for leisure, play and recreation, as well as allotments, which provide important opportunities for local food growing, as well as delivering a wide range of mental and physical benefits, including those outlined by the [National Allotment Society](#).
- 6.21 The first Thame Neighbourhood Plan allocated land at Oxford Road for development, including the Thame Meadows housing site which has since been completed, a reserve site for housing and site for education. The rest of the land was to be retained as open space. As set out in Policy GDH1d, TNP2 now allocates land for development in a different location to that indicated in the first Neighbourhood Plan, but swaps this with land previously set aside as open space. The quantum of open space on site remains the same but is provided in a different location. This open space includes publicly accessible and natural open space.
- 6.22 The overall loss of open space will resisted in line with the SODC Local Plan and NPPF (para 103). Any of the areas of open or publicly accessible space (as shown in Figure 26) that are subject to development must be replaced with areas of equal size. These must be of similar or higher quality to the existing space. The third part of Policy SF02 comments about opportunities for biodiversity net gain within the identified open spaces. Any proposals for off-site delivery will be subject to maintenance and management regimes which would need agreeing with the owner, as well as consideration of any impacts on the wider use and enjoyment of that space.

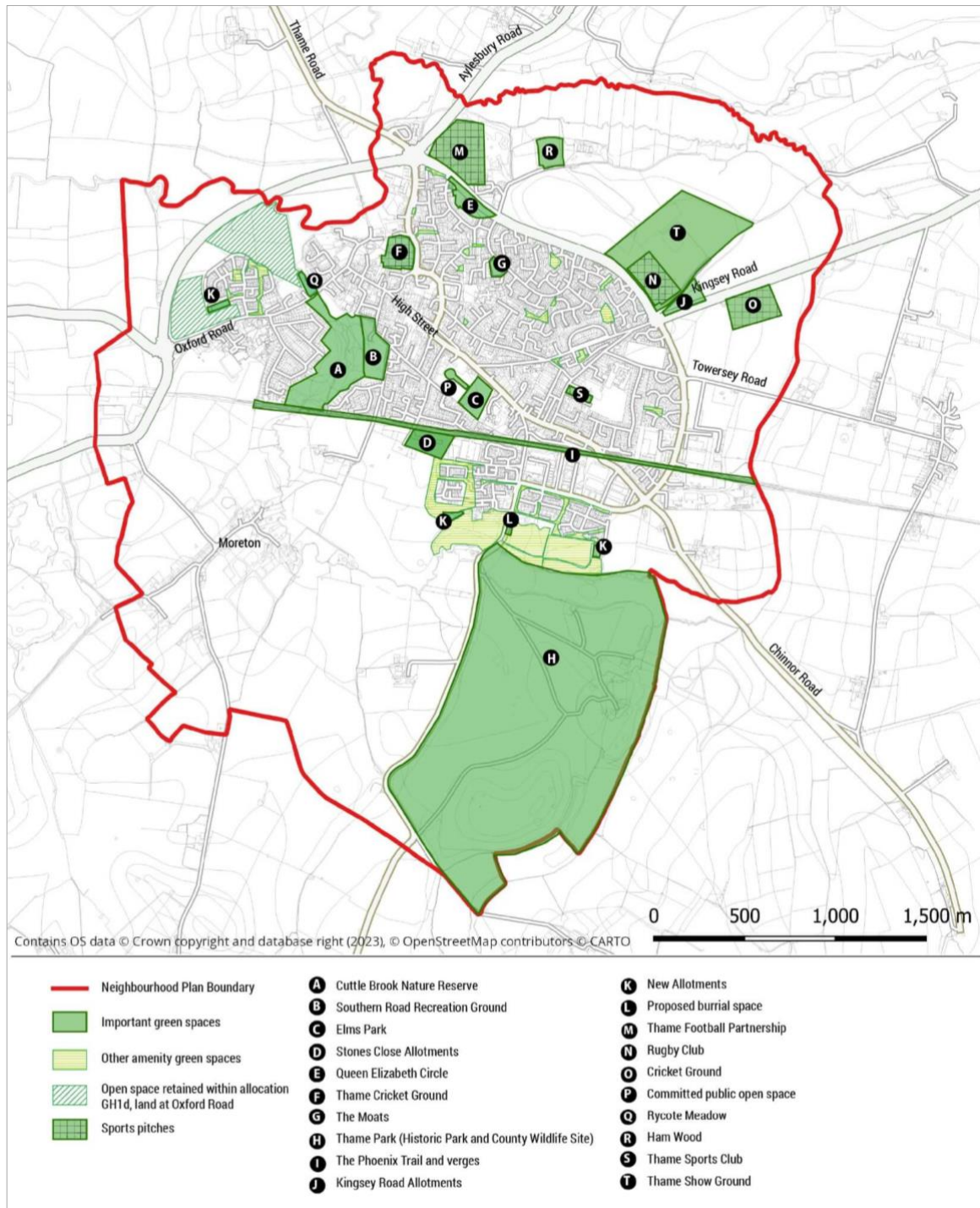


Figure 26: Plan of important open spaces in Thame to be protected and retained

Policy SF02: Existing Open Spaces

1. Land defined as 'important green spaces', 'other amenity green spaces', or 'sports pitches' on Figure 26 should be protected and retained in line with NPPF's guidance on open spaces.
2. Proposals that result in the loss of open space as defined in Clause 1 must be replaced with open space of equal size, similar or higher quality, and where it is accessible to and in reasonable journey times to the community.
3. Opportunities for biodiversity net gain within the identified open spaces will be supported, including through proposals for offsite delivery in circumstances where it is not practicable to deliver net gain on the site concerned.

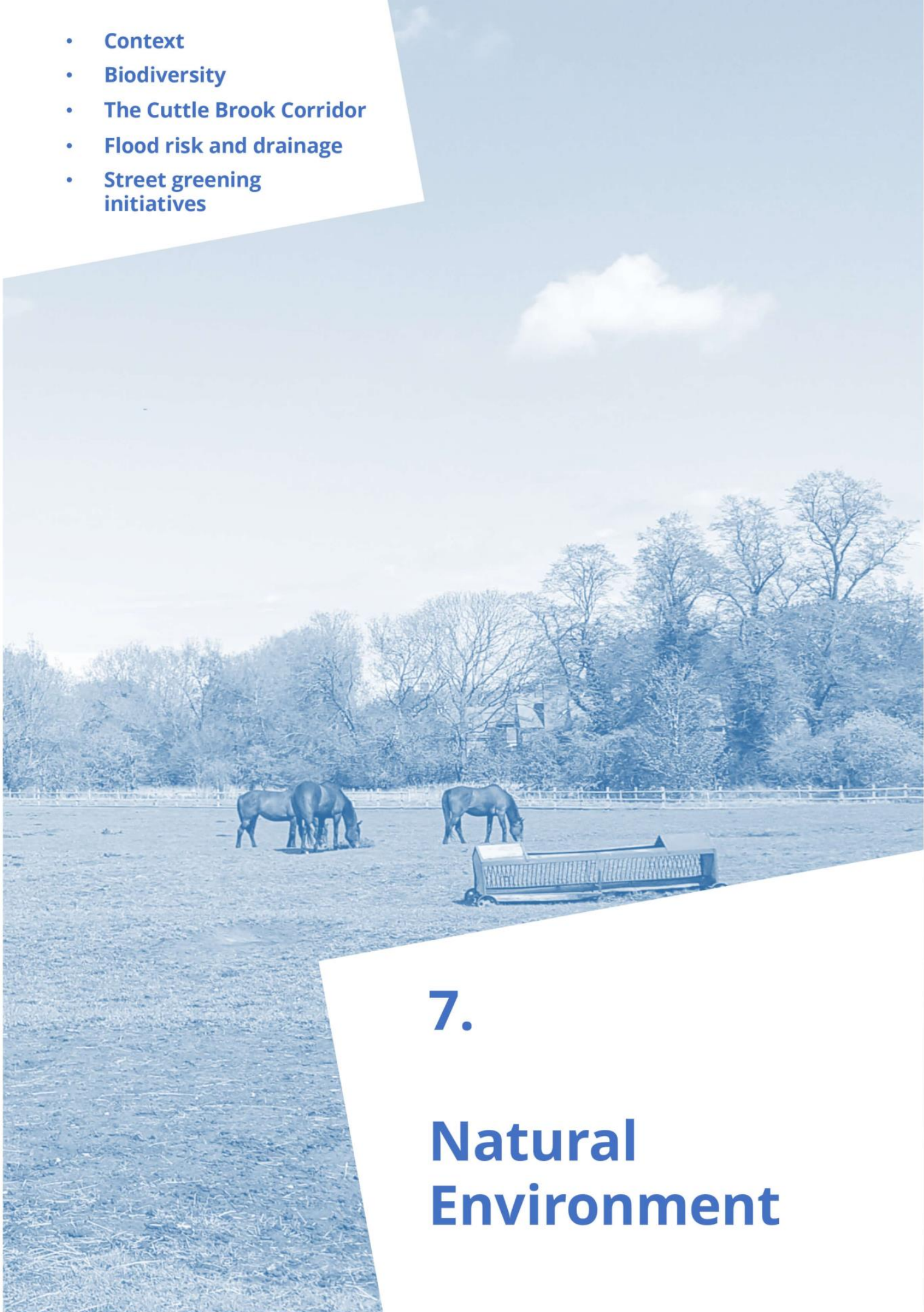
New Green Space

- 6.23 Where new development is proposed it shall provide green space in line with standards established by South Oxfordshire District Council (as set out in the [Developer Contributions SPD](#)). The provision of such space is important in helping to create an environment that supports community cohesion, health and wellbeing. Indeed, the Covid-19 pandemic emphasised the importance of having a network of local and accessible green spaces for leisure and recreation.
- 6.24 Where new green spaces are to be provided as part of development they should be safe, accessible and usable for all, and provide a range of open space types and play facilities that cater for all ages.
- 6.25 The South Oxfordshire / Vale of White Horse [Joint Design Guide](#) outlines a series of good practice principles that should be followed. Green spaces should be connected by a network of green infrastructure, including public rights of way, tree-lined and landscaped streets. This network of spaces should incorporate measures that help manage surface water run-off and include wildflowers enabling insect pollinators to extend their range.
- 6.26 Where play spaces are to be provided, these should be inclusive and designed to cater for play for all ages, and linked to other leisure and communal activities, including provision of outdoor gym equipment and allotment gardens. In particular, the design of the space and facilities provided within it should make space for girls, with engagement exercises undertaking to help design the space so it can be enjoyed safely by all. Resources published by [Make Space for Girls](#) should be used and help act as a conversation starter for engagement and co-design activities.
- 6.27 As far as possible, such spaces should be overlooked by new development, providing natural surveillance of that space.

Policy SF03: New green spaces

1. Development of a scale that triggers provision of new green space should be provided in line with standards established by South Oxfordshire District Council. The design of this space should reflect good design principles. Development should:
 - a) Avoid creation of left over space that lacks purpose.
 - b) Integrate open space within the development rather than pushing this to the periphery.
 - c) Locate new green space within walking distance of as many residents as possible.
 - d) Link green spaces (new and existing) through a network of green routes wherever possible, including public rights of way and tree-lined or landscaped streets.
 - e) Provide a range of open space types, including areas of play, exercise areas for dogs, opportunities for growing food, and quieter areas for relaxation, which cater for all ages, genders and abilities.
 - f) Ensure that play areas and public spaces are well-overlooked, providing natural surveillance of the space. Hidden spots must be avoided.
 - g) Enable play spaces to be accessible for all children and incorporate elements relating to nature and landscape as well as play equipment.
2. A connected network of multifunctional green spaces that incorporates measures that minimise surface water run-off and which help extend the range of insect pollinators is supported.

- **Context**
- **Biodiversity**
- **The Cuttle Brook Corridor**
- **Flood risk and drainage**
- **Street greening initiatives**



7.

Natural Environment

7. Natural Environment

Context

- 7.1 A large part of Thame's identity is its relationship with the natural environment. Having the countryside 'on your doorstep' and access to peaceful spaces such as the Cuttle Brook Nature Reserve and wider Corridor are what make Thame's character so distinct.
- 7.2 The SODC, through policies ENV1 – ENV5 in its Local Plan, seeks to conserve and enhance the intrinsic character and beauty of the area, ensuring that wherever development is proposed, it protects and where possible enhances South Oxfordshire's landscapes, biodiversity and watercourses.
- 7.3 SODC has also declared a Climate Emergency, in April 2019, and an Ecological Emergency, in April 2021. As a result of these declaration, the District Council set the targets of:
- Be carbon neutral within their own operations by 2025
 - Be a carbon neutral District by 2030
- 7.4 To outline how South Oxfordshire District Council is to meet its target of becoming a carbon neutral council by 2025, a Climate Action Plan has been developed which focuses on the council's own emissions to ensure their operations and service provision are carbon neutral by the target date, before focusing on the District target to be carbon neutral by 2030.
- 7.5 The NPPF, through Chapter 15, recognises the importance of conserving and protecting the natural environment. This importance is also reflected through the passing of the Environment Act (2021) which, coupled with the declaration of the Climate and Ecological Emergency by OCC, has raised awareness of the value and importance of biodiversity and natural habitats. The Thame Green Living Plan has also helped raise awareness of the value of the natural environment at a local context. Published in July 2020, the Green Living Plan sets out major themes, the reasons to act, and the practical choices available for Thame relating to environmental issues. It also sets out a series of recommended actions. These recommended actions span across five focus areas:
- Spaces, Routes & Biodiversity
 - Water & Flood Protection
 - Emissions & Clean Air
 - Energy & Electric Vehicles
 - Waste & Recycling

Biodiversity

- 7.6 Within the SODC Local Plan, Policies ENV2 – ENV4 support proposals which conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity within the district. Specifically, Policy ENV3 stipulates that all development should provide a net gain in biodiversity where possible, and that as a minimum, there should be no net loss of biodiversity. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to build on this, requiring a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain on all proposals, and seeking to ensure that this is delivered on site unless it is demonstrated that this is not feasible. In this case, provision should be provided as close to the original site as possible.
- 7.7 Applicants are required (under Policy NEB1 of the Neighbourhood Plan) to submit a biodiversity net gain plan as part of development proposals of all sizes. Net gain should be demonstrated through use of the [Natural England Biodiversity Metric](#) (current version 4.0 or any updates to this published at the time an application is made). The greening of development sites can take a variety of forms and include the use of landscaping, green roofs, walls and sustainable urban drainage systems.
- 7.8 In 2018, the Government published '[A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment](#)' recognising the importance of improving the environment, tackling climate change and how connecting with it can improve health and wellbeing.
- 7.9 The Environment Act (2021) and declaration of a Climate Emergency have raised the importance of biodiversity and natural habitats. The Wildlife Trusts envisage creation of a [Nature Recovery Network](#), with greenery integrated into all development and resulting in a net gain for wildlife. It is proposed that nature is brought back into the places where people live their lives, also having a positive impact on health and wellbeing.
- 7.10 Any development should be planned in such a way that avoids habitat loss and fragmentation, and opportunities should be sought to improve ecological connectivity, including through the creation, restoration and enhancement of linking habitats and 'stepping stones' through the landscape. Any development must minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide measurable net gains for nature. This involves safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity already present, providing new areas of habitat appropriate to the ecology of the area and integrating biodiversity within new development.
- 7.11 Lighting within and around development is expected to respect the ecological functionality of movement corridors. Certain species of invertebrate and mammal are highly sensitive to inappropriate lighting. In these circumstances surveys are expected to determine where these movement corridors are and measures put forward that demonstrate how these will be protected and enhanced.

- 7.12 Furthermore, the [Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre](#) (TVERC) hold over 4 million records of flora and fauna in Berkshire and Oxfordshire plus information about Local Wildlife and Geological Sites, NERC Act S41 [Habitats of Principal Importance](#) (previously called UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats) and Ecological Networks (Conservation Target Areas and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas). This data can be used to help make informed decision on the design and location of sustainable development.
- 7.13 TVERC hold a range of valuable information that can be useful when preparing planning applications, including protected species records, habitat mapping and location of designated sites etc. Applicants should ensure that their proposals are informed by appropriate levels of environmental information, and are encouraged to consult with TVERC. Applicants are also encouraged to consult with the Town Council as to proposed sites for any biodiversity netgain measures, including off-site measures. In addition, and when required, it is also strongly recommended that offsite measures should be provided within one year of construction work commencing.
- 7.14 Furthermore, new (and existing) development might help create connected green corridors through:
- Provision of generous front and back gardens, with permeable surfaces and including the planting of locally native trees and shrubs.
 - Alignment of back gardens where possible to provide for continuous wildlife corridors, with bird boxes or bricks in walls installed to enhance biodiversity and wildlife.
 - Protection and enhancement of existing green spaces, including provision of new spaces in development, and which should be carefully located in order to maximise their potential as a habitat for wildlife.
 - Retention of and planting of new trees and hedgerows, supporting the resilience of green network.
 - Extension of green infrastructure through provision of green walls and roofs.
 - Protection and safeguarding of natural open spaces from necessary or potentially damaging human interaction.

Policy NEB1: Biodiversity

1. Development proposals will be assessed in terms of the mitigation hierarchy in the Local Plan and must secure a minimum net biodiversity gain of 10% on-site, as demonstrated through use of the most up-to-date version of the Natural England biodiversity metric (or any successor document to this) and submission of a biodiversity net gain plan submitted as part of planning application material. This will be informed by current site conditions and with any proposed habitat creation being appropriate to the site and immediately surrounding area. This policy applies large and small sites, except householder developments. Proposals for small sites should make use of the Small Sites Toolkit published by Natural England as part of the biodiversity metric. The management plan should show how biodiversity net gains shall be managed for a period of at least 30 years.
2. Wherever practicable, biodiversity net gain should be delivered on the site concerned. Where this demonstrably cannot be achieved, the net gain should then be sought within the Thame Neighbourhood Area boundary (as identified in Figure 1) or, as a last resort, as close as possible to Thame.
3. Wherever practicable, development proposals should safeguard existing trees and hedgerows in their layouts and, where appropriate, incorporate them within green areas, open spaces and alongside walking and cycling routes.
4. New green infrastructure should provide functional permeability for wildlife through and around development. The width of wildlife corridors should be proportionate to the requirements of target species. These should allow for movement of nocturnal wildlife, with the impact of lighting and glare minimised, having regard to [Guidance Note 08/18](#) published by the Institute of Lighting Professionals.
5. Any landscaping should consist of species appropriate for the site's growing conditions wherever practicable.
6. Wherever practicable, swift and bat boxes should be integrated into new buildings and extensions to homes and other buildings.

The Cuttle Brook Corridor

- 7.15 Central to Thame's character is its connection to the surrounding countryside and green spaces. Of particular importance is the Cuttle Brook corridor and, within this, the Cuttle Brook Nature Reserve (Figure 28).
- 7.16 The Cuttle Brook Nature Reserve is a unique piece of 'semi-wild' countryside in close proximity to the Town Centre. The area offers open river-meadow views and a network of paths through thirty acres of mixed meadows, woodland, sedge and reed beds, hedges, trees, riverbanks and scrub-land. The Nature Reserve and wider corridor is highly valued for biodiversity and recreation, and forms an important green lung for the town, providing a north-south link to countryside either side of the built-up area. Where development may result in impacts on the Nature Reserve, for example, through increased recreational use, hydrological or air quality changes, these will need to be mitigated by the applicant.



Figure 27: The Cuttle Brook Corridor in Thame at the point it meets the Phoenix Trail

- 7.17 The Thame Green Living Plan notes that many of the new routes planned and constructed in new residential estates do not coherently link with the main walking routes into town. The importance of Cuttle Brook corridor is therefore even more significant, providing the only true green route into the countryside from the centre of Thame.
- 7.18 New development should facilitate Thame's connection to the countryside by providing further opportunities for movement, whilst balancing this with the need to maintain and enhance the Nature Reserve and wider corridor. Movement should be fluid and natural for those wishing to reach the countryside, even from the Town Centre. This could also encompass improvements to the wider movement network for walking and cycling across Thame as a whole.

Policy NEC1: The Cuttle Brook Corridor

1. Any development proposals within the Cuttle Brook corridor, including the Nature Reserve (as defined on Figure 28), must ensure that the north-south green corridor through Thame is retained. As appropriate to their scale, nature and location, development proposals should:
 - a) Retain and enhance the Cuttle Brook Nature Reserve.
 - b) Retain and enhance the natural environment and landscape character of the corridor, including water bodies and water quality.
 - c) Conserve and enhance biodiversity, including potential for connecting habitats.
 - d) Contribute towards biodiversity net gain.
 - e) Support appropriate access for leisure and recreation that promotes movement by foot or bicycle, subject to mitigating impacts on the Nature Reserve caused by increased recreational use.
2. Where development is proposed adjacent to the Cuttle Brook corridor it should, as appropriate to the site, incorporate green links that connect with the corridor.

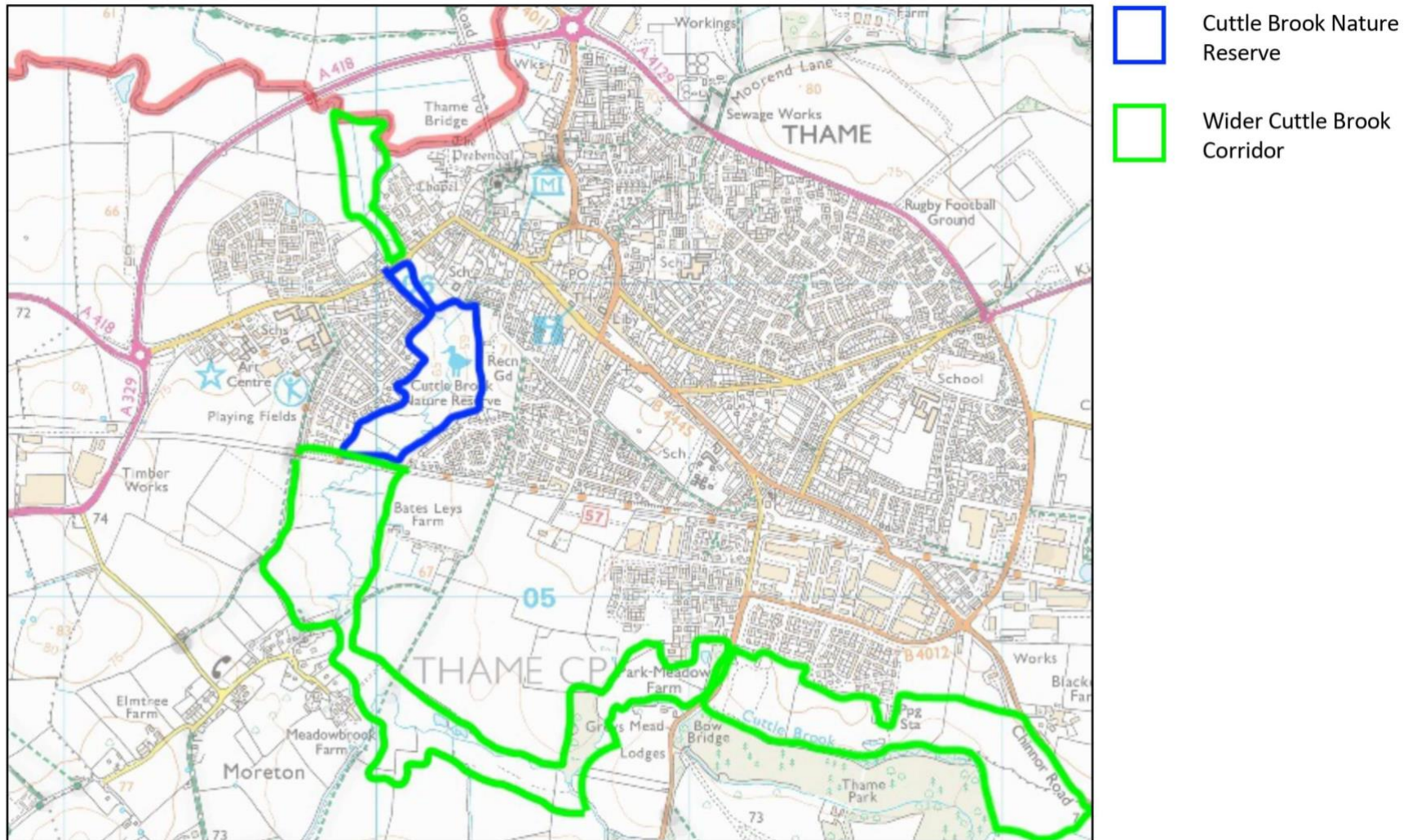


Figure 28: The Cuttle Brook corridor

Flood Risk and Drainage

- 7.19 Flood risk in Thame is concentrated along the River Thame and Cuttle Brook. The Environment Agency classifies these as '[main rivers](#)' and recommends that where development is proposed next to a river it should include a green buffer strip (8 metres for fluvial rivers, 16 metres for tidal rivers) alongside the watercourse. This green buffer can take the form of a sustainable drainage system, which will help reduce the risk of flooding as well as provide recreational and wildlife benefits.
- 7.20 The SODC Local Plan, through Policy EP4 (Flood Risk), requires all development proposals to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and ensure that run-off rates are similar to those on a natural greenfield site. The policy also suggests that SuDS should seek to enhance water quality and biodiversity in line with the [Water Framework Directive](#).
- 7.21 To help minimise and mitigate the risk of flooding from development a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy ([LFRMS](#)) and [Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage on Major Development in Oxfordshire](#) have been published by Oxfordshire County Council. These, in combination with the [Flood Toolkit](#), provide extensive guidance relating to the use of SuDS in developments.
- 7.22 SuDS are an approach to managing surface water runoff which seeks to mimic natural drainage systems and retain water on or near the site as opposed to traditional drainage approaches which involve piping water off site as quickly as possible. SuDS offer significant advantages over conventional piped drainage systems in reducing flood risk by attenuating the rate and quantity of surface water run-off from a site, promoting groundwater recharge and biodiversity benefits, as well as improving water quality and amenity value. As a way of potentially delivering biodiversity net-gain, support is given to the use of SuDS, both as part of new development but also as part of a wider response to climate change and resilience across Thame. This may include the use of SuDS as 'raingardens' within the public realm as part of wider highways projects. These are generally low maintenance, wildlife-friendly spaces that manage rainwater runoff from hard surfaces. They are also often referred to as bioretention facilities.
- 7.23 SuDS are also important in terms of managing the volume of water that enters the foul and combined sewerage network, and thus helping to ensure that there is sufficient capacity in the sewerage network to cater for population growth and the effects of climate change. It is the responsibility of a developer to make proper provision for surface water drainage to ground, water courses or surface water sewer. Surface water drainage must not be allowed to drain to the foul sewer as this is a major contributor to sewer flooding.



Figure 29: Example of rain gardens integrated into an existing street

- 7.24 The Guidance published by Oxfordshire County Council requires all major developments to use SuDS to manage surface water run-off. Although the use of SuDS is not a requirement for small sites, the Flooding Toolkit acknowledges that SuDS can be valuable for small developments as they incorporate cost-effective techniques and can be retro-fitted into existing developments. Furthermore, applications for such schemes will be required to demonstrate how they are contributing to bio-diversity net gain in any event, utilising the [Small Sites Toolkit](#) developed by Natural England and Defra. The provision of SuDS, including the planting of wildflowers for example, might be a way of helping to achieve this, whilst also managing localised flood risk.
- 7.25 SuDS solutions appropriate to the site and context should be designed and consulted upon with the County Council as the lead local flood authority (LLFA). This is to ensure that new development does not contribute to increased flood risk from surface water and that surface water arising from the development is managed in a sustainable way, prioritising the use of SuDS.
- 7.26 Oxfordshire County Council, in its role as the LLFA, is a 'statutory consultee' and local planning authorities are expected to consult them on surface water management for all major developments. The LLFA will ensure all schemes comply with the NPPF and supporting guidance, as well as seeking to secure SuDS schemes which demonstrate best practice and maximise water quality, amenity, biodiversity and other benefits for the local area. If a traditional (below-ground piped) drainage system is proposed over a sustainable drainage system, the onus is on the applicant to provide evidence to demonstrate to the LLFA that SuDS would be inappropriate for the development.

Policy NEF1: Flood risk and sustainable drainage

1. Where development is proposed in an area at risk of flooding having first satisfied the sequential and exception tests as required by Policy EP4 of the Local Plan, mitigation measures giving priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) must be included.
2. Where SuDS are proposed as part of any development:
 - a) The design of SuDS should reflect best practice guidance established in the Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage on Major Development in Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire Flood Toolkit.
 - b) Where practicable, SuDs should be designed to be multi-functional and deliver benefits for wildlife, amenity and landscape.
 - c) Swales and attenuation ponds should be designed so that water features and plants are visible from the surrounding area and avoid unattractive and over-engineered boundary treatments. Attenuation ponds on slopes should be avoided if they need deep embankments or bunding.
 - d) Buffer strips of at least 8m to be provided alongside watercourses in line with guidance from the Environment Agency should be designed to maximise natural flood management and include areas of planting to minimise erosion.
 - e) Where it is proposed to provide SuDS within the public realm these should be designed as an integral part of the green infrastructure and street network, responding positively to the character of the area. Where hard landscaping is needed the use of porous materials should be maximised to enable infiltration.
3. Schemes that incorporate rainwater harvesting to capture, store and reuse grey water will be supported. Where proposed, the design of the tank should complement the building, avoiding unsightly pipework, and, wherever possible, be combined with landscaping or planters with integral water capture systems.
4. Where relevant to the site, development should retain, enhance or re-establish watercourses and other surface waterbodies, including ditches, as positive features contributing to the character, sense of place and biodiversity value of development.

Street Greening Initiatives

- 7.27 The existing network of streets within Thame include, in places, mown grass verges. These provide scope to integrate street tree planting and other landscaping, including raingardens and planting of wildflowers. This would transform the nature of the urban environment, providing a link between the built area and surrounding green space, whilst also enhancing biodiversity and flood management. Replanting mown verges with wildflowers would also bring cost benefits, reducing the need for regular maintenance. Extending the tree canopy cover, through new tree planting, would also provide areas of natural shade.
- 7.28 The Town centre has been identified as an area lacking in green infrastructure and while other areas in Thame, mainly residential, feature amenity spaces such as grass verges which can be used to deliver street greening initiatives, the town centre is deficient in these. This makes it more difficult to integrate greening measures in the town centre, particularly along the high street.
- 7.29 The Town Council therefore welcomes opportunities to make more effective use of the public realm and existing highway space in the Town Centre in an attempt to create new amenity space suitable to accommodate street greening schemes.



Figure 30: Example image of new greenery integrated into an existing street

- Street tree planting and greening programme along verges or areas of unused space, at large junctions for example. Less parking in the town centre could create new amenity space.
- Introduction of wildflowers that enhance biodiversity.
- Introduction of 'raingardens' that manage surface runoff from heavy rainfall and reduce risk of flooding.

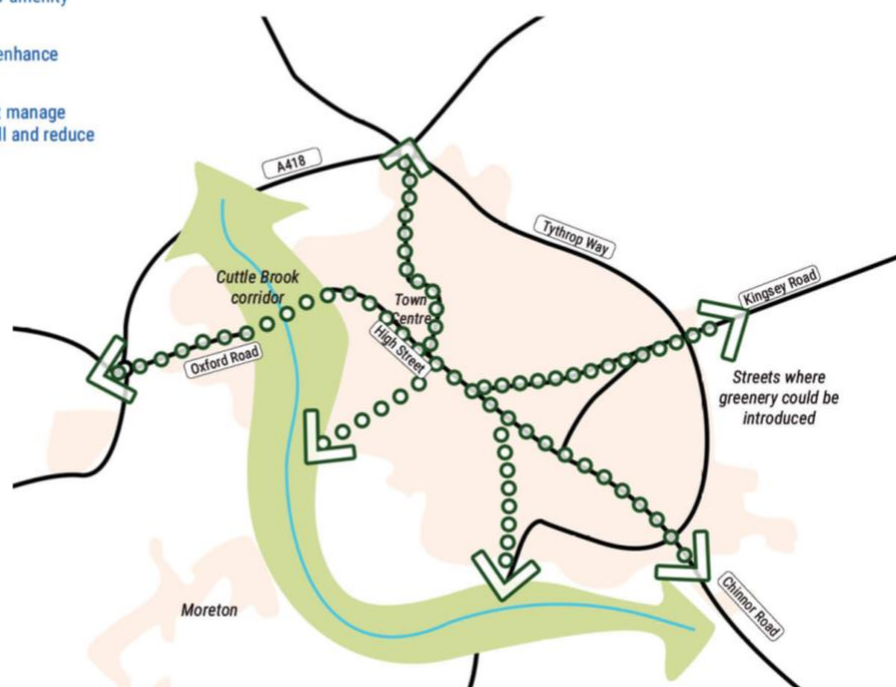


Figure 31: Conceptual map showing a connected network of green streets and spaces

Project NESG(a): Street Greening

1. The Town Council is keen to promote delivery of greener streets throughout Thame and hopes to work with partner organisations, including the District and County Council, to explore how underused green spaces and roadside verges might be better used to increase biodiversity value, provide new wildlife habitats and space for local food production.
2. Reuse of such space for raingardens and wildflower meadows is encouraged, and would also help manage surface water run-off. These may act as a network of 'B-Lines' allowing bees, butterflies and other insect pollinators to extend their range. The associated management and maintenance regimes would be agreed with the relevant authorities.
3. Many streets and spaces in Thame would benefit from new greenery. Lea Park benefits from existing areas of amenity green space although these areas could be diversified to introduce a range of green space types, including natural and semi-natural areas.
4. The Town Council is also in favour of exploring opportunities to create new amenity space in the town centre suitable for street greening, including an increase in the extent of the tree canopy cover.

- **Context**
- **Active and healthy travel**
- **The Phoenix Trail**
- **Alleyways**
- **Public Transport**
- **Mobility hubs and EVs**
- **Wayfinding**
- **Town centre parking**



8.

Getting Around

8. Getting Around

Context

- 8.1 This section of the Neighbourhood Plan presents policies and projects in relation to access and movement. It reflects the aspiration for Thame to be a compact place, where people of all ages and abilities are within easy reach of everyday services, preferably by foot or by bike, supporting an active and healthy society, as well as supporting a mode shift away from car travel and thus contributing to the climate change agenda.
- 8.2 The South Oxfordshire Local Plan, at Policy TRANS2 ('Promoting Sustainable Transport and Accessibility') supports sustainable modes of travel, making it easier for people to walk and cycle, promoting sites in close proximity to public transport and improving the use of bus and rail services. Of relevance to TNP2, the Local Plan states, at paragraph 6.19, that:
- 'In Neighbourhood Development Plan areas, it will be important to ensure that sustainable transport movements are incorporated into Neighbourhood Development Plans. These improvements will also need to be complemented by relevant and reasonable upgrades to surrounding highway networks to mitigate impacts of development, which should include taking into account air quality considerations where relevant.'*
- 8.3 Policy TRANS5 ('Consideration of Development Proposals') establishes a range of criteria which proposals for new development should meet, including safe and convenient routes and provision of public transport infrastructure.
- 8.4 Policies and initiatives in respect of active travel are also set in the context of strategies published by Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) and who is developing ambitious plans to support a transition to active travel. The aim is to help improve health and wellbeing, reduce traffic congestion and help address the climate crisis. The OCC [Local Transport and Connectivity Plan](#) was adopted in 2022 and includes a set of actions to support active travel.

Active and Healthy Travel

- 8.5 The South Oxfordshire Local Plan acknowledges that due to the rural nature of the district there is a high dependency on the car. The Local Plan therefore promotes making sustainable transport, walking and cycling an attractive and viable choice for people. This is reflected in national guidance, with the Government's [Cycling and Walking Investment strategy](#), for example, pointing to the importance of and need for new infrastructure investment to support active travel, including walking and 'wheeling' (see Glossary).
- 8.6 Although travel by car will continue to be important, efforts are required to encourage a shift towards greener and healthier travel choices. Within the neighbourhood plan area, efforts should be made so that walking and cycling become attractive propositions for short, day-to-day trips. This is good for the environment, for health and social well-being and for the economy (See, for example, the [Health Economic Assessment Tool](#) (HEAT) developed by the World Health Organisation (Europe) which is designed to help conduct economic assessments of the health benefits of walking or cycling by estimating the value of reduced mortality that results from specified amounts of walking or cycling.).
- 8.7 OCC is at the early stages of preparing a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for Thame. Ahead of this, the Town Council has, through its Travel Plan Working Group, sought to identify opportunities that should be taken forward in a Thame-specific LCWIP. The Town Council is keen to work with OCC so that these suggestions, including improvements to the walking and wheeling network identified in TNP2, are embedded in the LCWIP.
- 8.8 High quality walking and cycling routes should be integrated within new developments. But the quality and attractiveness of the network is only as good as the missing links or gaps in the routes. The Town Council thus proposes that CIL payments received from development are directed to an improved area wide walking and cycle network for the benefit of existing and new residents, including projects that will help achieve targets in the forthcoming Thame LCWIP. Key routes for improvement are those that make short, everyday journeys easy and enjoyable. This includes improving links to parks, the town centre, schools, healthcare and other community facilities. Good practice principles outlined in [Building for a Healthy Life](#) show how new developments should incorporate walking and cycling networks. Applicants will be expected to refer to these principles.
- 8.9 It is important that pedestrian and cycle routes are designed to be accessible to all, including those with mobility issues. As such, the provision of any new or improved cycle and pedestrian routes must incorporate guidance included within ['Inclusive Mobility: A Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrian and Transport](#)

[Infrastructure](#)'. This report provides best practice advice on a range of relevant design considerations, including but not limited to advice on footways and pedestrian crossings, how to create safe shared routes, appropriate gradients and how to make cycling infrastructure safe for disabled pedestrians.

- 8.10 There are also opportunities to support a move to walking and cycling over longer distances, with Thame acting as a hub for the surrounding neighbourhoods and communities that would benefit from improved links between them, and maximising the attractiveness of the area's green infrastructure.



Figure 32: The Phoenix Trail is an important walking and wheeling route though more could be done to improve the quality and attractiveness of the route for users

- 8.11 Two new walking routes in and around Thame have been developed (see Appendix 3): the shorter route is the 4-mile Thame Inner Circuit and the longer route covers a 20-mile Thame Outer Circuit, connecting villages around Thame with shorter segments linking back into the town.
- 8.12 The Outer Circuit takes in the villages of Long Crendon, Shabbington, Tetsworth, Sydenham, Emmington, Towersey, Kingsey and Haddenham, as well as passing through the Rycote Estate and the Oxfordshire Golf Course. The terrain is generally flat and the walk is mainly on public rights of way with a few linking sections on fairly quiet roads.

8.13 The Inner Circuit provides a much shorter, less rural alternative, which provides a good overview of the key areas of Thame outside the town centre. The route connects St. Mary's, Lea Park, the Phoenix Trail and the Cuttle Brook area (see Figure 16 which also shows potential routes and connections linking to the surrounding countryside and outer walking route).

- A leisure and recreation walking route around Thame connecting green spaces and community facilities.
- Connected to routes that extend out into the countryside and link with the villages around Thame.
- Could be expanded to include safe walking and cycling routes to Haddenham & Thame Parkway station.



Figure 33: Conceptual map showing the potential Thame Inner Circuit and connections to wider destinations

- 8.14 The Thame Green Living Plan group aspires to plan a new mid-Thame circuit, but this will mean agreeing new footpath routes and creating new links to form a route of approximately 10 miles around and just outside the town's current built up areas.
- 8.15 This route would provide a mid-length riverside/countryside circuit around Thame's immediate environs, using new estate riverside walks and natural features of the surrounding open land.
- 8.16 There are also other shorter walking routes around Thame and which provide connections to the surrounding countryside, including the Thame Public Art Wayfinding project.

Project GAAT(a): Walking and wheeling routes

1. The following locations for new or improved walking and cycling routes have been identified which the Town Council is keen to explore further in partnership with the relevant delivery organisations, including the District and County Council, and which could be developed further through a Thame-specific LCWIP identifying opportunities for funding and delivery:
 - Connections between Haddenham and Thame.
 - Improved access between Thame and Thame Park.
 - Safer routes between Thame and surrounding villages.
 - Formalising the route of the Phoenix Trail between Maple Road and Rycote Lane.
 - More direct connections between the Sycamore Rise development and the Phoenix Trail.
 - Inner and mid-Thame circular walking routes.
 - Introduction of a one-way system within part of the High Street, between its junctions with North Street and Bell Lane.

Project/Aspirations GAAT(b): Art Trail

1. Thame Town Council has a Public Art Strategy that is currently working with relevant partners and the community to develop ideas for new and public art along key walking routes across the town. These are being designed in such a way that the heritage and history of the town is brought to life, at the same time as improved wayfinding being implemented, to encourage more use of walking routes. The Town Council is keen to work with partners to further deliver the ideas.

Policy GAAT1 – Active Travel

1. As appropriate to their scale and location, proposals for major residential and commercial development should respond positively to the following active travel criteria:
 - a) Provide new walking and wheeling routes that are direct, safe and convenient to use and designed for use by people of all ages and abilities.
 - b) Demonstrate how such proposals will integrate satisfactorily into existing adjacent walking and wheeling networks, without reducing the capacity or safety of active travel opportunities those routes.
 - c) Provide development layouts with active frontages which allow for the natural surveillance of routes through overlooking.
 - d) Reflect best practice principles for active travel design with the design of new cycle routes incorporating the guidance set out in DfT Cycle Infrastructure Design [LTN 1/20](#), or successor guidance, as well as DfT guidance in respect of [inclusive mobility](#). The principles established in [Building for a Healthy Life](#), shall also be utilised by applicants to inform the design of safe, attractive and effective active travel infrastructure and, where possible, improve conditions for all.
2. Cycle parking must be provided and designed in line with DfT LTN 1/20 and the [OCC Cycling Design Standards](#)
 - a) Proposals for residential development shall provide secure cycle storage assigned to the dwelling and located within or immediately adjacent to the property, fully covered and at ground-level. Proposals for flats should include communal areas for cycle storage.
 - b) Proposals for commercial, leisure and community uses should support and enable active travel through inclusion of safe, secure, dry and convenient cycle parking and changing facilities where appropriate.
3. New streets provided within areas of growth and development must conform with the transport user hierarchy as set out in the [OCC Local Transport and Connectivity Plan](#), avoid conflicts between different users.

The Phoenix Trail

- 8.17 Although Thame is relatively compact, and facilities and services are within a reasonable cycle distance of the home, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the town is limited. Thame's most significant asset is the Phoenix Trail. The Phoenix Trail is owned and maintained by Sustrans. It is a flat surfaced path ideal for cyclists and pedestrians, with seating every 500 metres. In total it stretches 12km between Thame and Princes Risborough.
- 8.18 However, more could be done to improve The Phoenix Trail. In some places it is poorly maintained, as a result the width of the path is inconsistent which can present dangers for its users, especially since it is shared between pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders. The trail also comprises a series of 30 artworks inspired by the old railway environment and the local landscape of the Chilterns. Unfortunately, much of this artwork has fallen into a state of disrepair.
- 8.19 Furthermore, the Phoenix Trail is poorly connected with the centre of Thame. Although there are several access points to the trail within Thame, these are not signposted and do not have any designated routes connecting them with the town centre. For those not familiar with the area this can be confusing. The Thame Green Living Plan groups advocates for a priority cycle and pedestrian route to be created stretching from the Phoenix Trail in the south, through to Tythrop Way on the northern edge of town. The GLP also proposes further links and extensions to the Phoenix Trail, and the original Thame neighbourhood plan suggests that one of the key issues from the original consultation is the need for more footpaths and cycleways which extend and link into the Phoenix Trail. Potential additions include extending the trail to Rycote Lane, Wheatley, and eventually connecting to the Oxford Cycle Route.
- 8.20 The trail is significant in that it makes up an important section of the Thame Inner Circuit, as well as providing a linking route in the Thame Outer Circuit route. Both of these routes are well established routes published by the Thame Green Living Plan team with the support of the Thame and Wheatley ramblers. Although the Trail is widely used it can produce issues of safety for its users. Regardless of whether these issues are actual or just perceived, the lack of lighting and natural surveillance from adjacent properties can discourage residents from using the path.

- Create new and improved links to the Phoenix Trail, integrated with safer walking and cycling routes for all across Thame.
- Where development opportunities arise, create new active frontages onto the Phoenix Trail, enhancing safety and security through natural surveillance.
- Improve attractiveness of the Phoenix Trail through general maintenance, unobtrusive lighting and new public art.

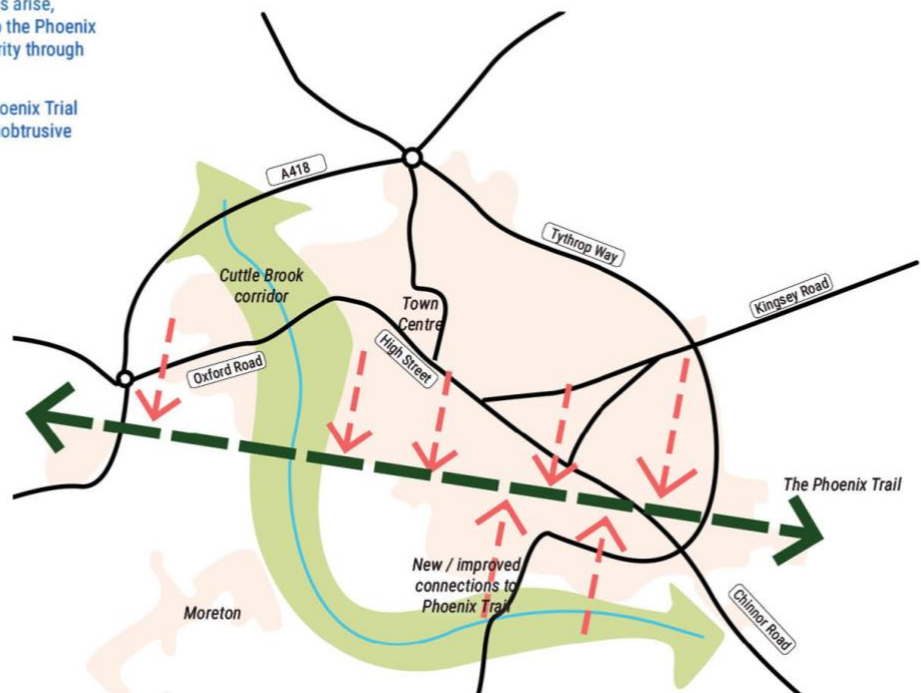


Figure 34: Conceptual map showing improved connections to the Phoenix Trail

Policy GAP1: The Phoenix Trail

1. Where development is proposed adjacent to the Phoenix Trail opportunities should be taken that support improvements to access and use of the Trail. Proposals that incorporate the following will be supported:
 - a) Incorporation of new links to and from the Phoenix Trail for pedestrians and cyclists, integrating with an enhanced walking and cycle network across Thame.
 - b) Creation of new active fronts within development along the route of the Phoenix Trail which enhances safety and security through natural surveillance
 - c) Provision of unobtrusive lighting along urban sections of the Phoenix Trail in line best practice guidance outlined in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan Design Code: Code SC10 (see Appendix 1) and which minimise impacts on biodiversity.
 - d) Enhancing the environmental quality of the habitat, biodiversity and trees along the Phoenix Trail.

Alleyways

- 8.21 Through consultation on TNP1, Lea Park was identified by local residents as being poorly connected, with indirect and sometimes unattractive pedestrian and cycle routes, and car access only from the ring road.
- 8.22 The design of Lea Park is notable for its inclusion of a network of footpaths and alleyways. These can provide convenient routes by foot (or bike) but have a number of issues associated to them. These include:
- Concerns about personal safety, perceived or otherwise, particularly because in many places they are indirect and do not benefit from entrances or windows overlooking them. They are, in many cases, a route 'around the back' of residential properties.
 - A lack of lighting, which compromises their use.
 - Poor maintenance in some places, including overgrown vegetation and the presence of litter and graffiti, reducing the attractiveness of these as routes people will use on a regular basis.
 - Poor legibility, paths can be quite hidden and poorly signposted, for those not familiar with the area it is confusing.
- 8.23 These factors, accompanied by the indirect road network, can make the use of car a more attractive option than walking or cycling. Most of Lea Park is within a fifteen minute walk of the town centre, but if people are uncertain about the existing routes into town, they will use their car instead.
- 8.24 The Town Council is keen to encourage active travel and recognises the benefits of a well-connected network of walking routes. However, interventions are required to make the existing routes more conducive to use. These might include:
- Opening up routes wherever possible, removing unnecessary walls and fencing between public spaces, creating a sense of space.
 - Encouraging the provision of new frontages onto the routes, either through new development or adaptation and extension of existing development over time.
 - Identifying potential for provision of more direct routes.
 - Re-using redundant or under-utilised space within and along routes for other uses, such as installation of community gardens, increasing community ownership and maintenance of space, whilst also contributing to the greening of the town.
 - Installation of lighting to increase the perception of safety and the use of routes.

- 8.25 Where areas of new development are proposed and these are to integrate pedestrian routes, these should, as outlined above, be direct, well overlooked, landscaped and lit. Wherever there are stretches of footpaths without a direct frontage onto them, these stretches should be short. Reference should be made to the principles established in [Secured by Design](#) where relevant.



Figure 35: An example of a new development in Cambridge which was able to successfully incorporate alleyways, making them safe and attractive for use at all times of day, encouraging people to walk and promoting active and healthy lifestyles (image source: Google StreetView).

Policy GAA1: Alleyways

1. Development proposals adjacent to an existing alleyway should facilitate passive surveillance by:
 - a) providing new entrances and windows that face onto the footpath;
 - b) demonstrating how the route might be made more direct, with a clear visual link from each end; and
 - c) providing, if relevant, low level lighting designed to respect the amenity of occupants of any neighbouring residential properties.
2. Alleyways should support active travel and be of a sufficient width to allow space for walking and wheeling without conflict between users.

Project GAA(a): Alleyway transformation projects

1. The Town Council is keen to work with partners to deliver transformational projects that improve the quality and attractiveness of the alleyway network such that they become a more attractive proposition for people to use on a regular basis. Projects include:
 - a) Opening up enclosed spaces wherever possible through removal of walls and fences between public and semi-public spaces.
 - b) Encouraging community use and ownership of the alleyways and spaces through a programme of community gardening initiatives.
 - c) Establishing a regular programme of maintenance.



Figure 36: Town-wide public art project in Thame

Public Transport

- 8.26 Alongside the growth of the town there has been a great increase in traffic and parking in and around the town centre over recent years. The high street and many side streets are now lined with parked cars throughout the day.
- 8.27 The growth of parking and congestion in the town centre heavily threatens to detract from the quality and character of the town centre.
- 8.28 Whilst it is accepted that people will continue to travel by car, the Neighbourhood Plan aims to create the conditions that encourage safe, attractive and efficient travel by alternative modes, and which provide people with the choice and opportunity to travel by foot, bike or public transport.
- 8.29 This Plan recognises that car parking provision is necessary in allowing Thame to continue its role as a thriving market town. However, the volume of traffic and amount of space taken up by parking is excessive and could be avoided. In its current format, town centre parking is extremely inefficient, resulting in a traffic dominated space which undermines the pedestrian environment, welcome and visitor experience as well as undermining any aspiration of making Thame an environmentally conscious town.
- 8.30 Public transport, walking and cycling should become attractive propositions for people to use. The quality of infrastructure, as well as routes and services, should be enhanced. This means, for example, wider and better pedestrian crossing facilities, improved street furniture and less street clutter, dedicated cycle lanes, comfortable and informative bus shelters. Indeed, providing for good walking and cycling conditions, and improved public transport services, helps reduce congestion (see, for example, [research by Civitas](#) for the EU) and carbon emissions from vehicles, bringing environmental benefits. In terms of good quality bus provision a frequent service, in the context of Thame, is one that operates every twenty to thirty minutes (or more frequently) throughout the day and which is also supported by provision of live travel information and bus waiting facilities.
- 8.31 The Town Council supports the exploration of opportunities which rationalise car parking space and bring forward development opportunities that make more efficient use of the land and help bring vitality and life to the town centre. Therefore, support would be given to the development of a new Park and Ride site within Thame, which, subject to further assessment, would form part of a package of sustainable transport measures that aim to reduce the impact of car-based travel and associated congestion in the town centre.

Policy GAPT1: Public Transport

1. Proposals that involve improvements to public transport services, such as bus services, and/or supporting infrastructure will be supported.
2. Major new development will be supported provided it is located within walking distance (400 metres) of a frequent bus service, with the 400 metre distancing referring to the actual walking distance as opposed to as the crow flies. Alternatively, proposals for major development outside of the 400 metre walking distance of a bus stop will be supported where they are able to incorporate new bus routes and services for residents.
3. Where it is proposed that new development incorporates bus routes, the placemaking function of the street must be optimised, allowing for public transport connectivity but without vehicles dominating the street environment.

Project GAPT(a): Park and Ride

1. The Town Council will work closely with the District and County Councils to deliver a high quality park and ride system for visitors of Thame. Extensive research would need to be undertaken in order to determine the most suitable location for a Park and Ride site, and its design would need to be sensitive to its surrounding, for example by incorporating landscape buffers.
2. This will form part of the town-wide package of sustainable travel measures designed to increase accessibility for all and to relieve traffic and parking pressures on Thame town centre. In addition, all bus stops across Thame should also be upgraded, to provide shelter and digital information. The Town Council will also support funding initiatives that support Community Transport services.

Mobility hubs and EVs (Electric Vehicles)

- 8.32 SODC Local Plan Policy TRANS5 supports the use of electric and/or low emission vehicles through the provision of appropriate supporting infrastructure.
- 8.33 Technological solutions associated with mobility are evolving at a rapid pace. With the District Council declaring a climate emergency in April 2019, it is important that new development embraces new ideas that provide wider choice and opportunity for people to access a range of greener transport options.
- 8.34 All new homes should be supplied with super-fast charging points, reflecting guidance from the Institute of Air Quality management and as consulted upon by the Government in proposed changes to Building Regulations.
- 8.35 The House of Commons cross-party [Science and Technology Select Committee](#) reported that, if the UK is to meet climate change targets, then transport solutions are required. It reports that 'in the long-term, widespread personal vehicle ownership does not appear to be compatible with significant decarbonisation'. Improvements in public transport, walking and cycling are supported.
- 8.36 It is recognised that people in Thame will continue to own cars, and that they will continue to be used for some journeys. The provision of new technology and mobility solutions is though intended to provide wider choice and opportunity for all, reducing reliance on private car ownership and use, contributing to an improved environment.
- 8.37 In Thame, support will be given to projects and proposals that embed new technologies, providing a wider range of choice and opportunity for all. Such technology should be designed such that it does not cause obstruction within the public realm (e.g.: e-vehicle charging points and cables placed on the footway which impede pedestrian movement).
- 8.38 The concept of Mobility Hubs is supported in Thame. These are highly visible, safe and accessible spaces where public, shared and active travel modes are co-located alongside improvements to the public realm and, where relevant, enhanced community facilities. The redesign and reallocation of space from the private car is intended to enhance the experience of travellers as well as benefiting local residents and businesses. The concept of the Hub has been applied to the streetscape in many European and North American cities and is now being replicated in the UK. They can act as a focal point for car and bicycle sharing and hire (as well as other personal micro mobility forms of transport), bicycle repairs, travel information and bus stops.

8.39 Oxfordshire Council County (OCC) has published a [‘Mobility Hub Strategy’](#) which seeks to encourage travel by sustainable modes, reducing private car usage. OCC defines transport hubs as:

“A mobility hub is an area in which a variety of transport modes and community assets are co-located for seamless interchange. These facilities provided added benefit to communities and combined they make up an easy-to-use transport network”.

8.40 The hubs may take the form of a kit of parts, being scaled according to location and community needs. In Thame, they have the potential, and are encouraged by the Town Council, to be combined with and function as a community hub/kiosk including, as appropriate, parcel collection points or similar. They would represent a socially inclusive space which brings cohesion to the community.

- Hubs providing a range of transport solutions including car share, EV charging points, bike and scooter hire, providing alternatives to the car for short journeys. Could incorporate Park and Ride at appropriate locations.
- Located around Thame at key destinations, such as the town centre, employment areas and community facilities.
- Potentially combined with bus stops and ‘community kiosks’, providing a point for collection of goods and sharing of equipment used for home maintenance.

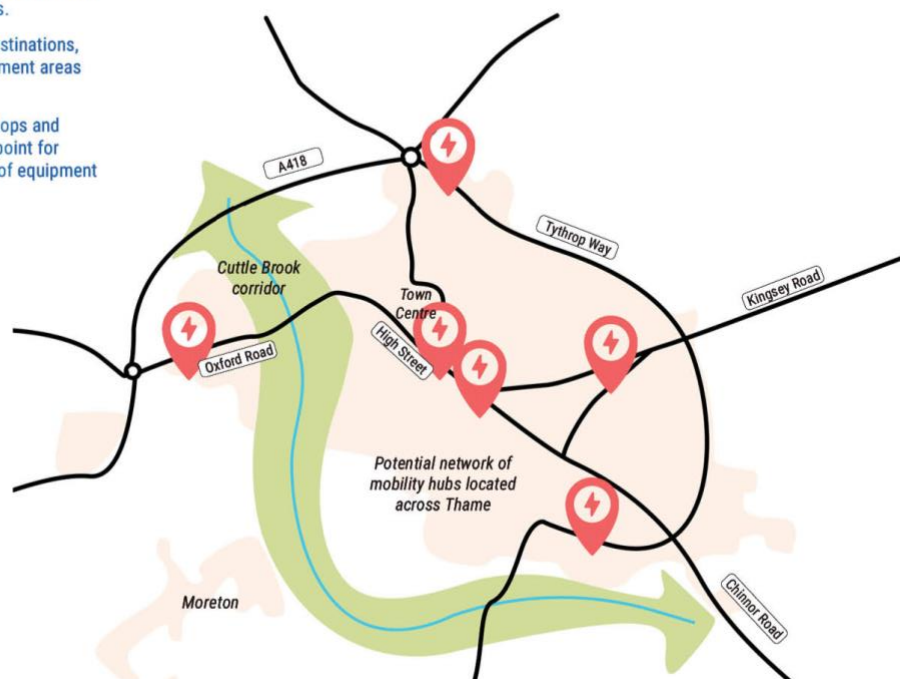


Figure 37: Conceptual map displaying potential broad locations for Mobility Hubs across Thame

- 8.41 CoMoUK is one of the leading organisations pushing for the UK's transition towards integrated mobility solutions designed for the public good and are supporting the implementation of mobility hubs in the UK. They have produced a [Mobility Hub Guidance](#) document which provides an outline of the potential component for mobility hubs in different contexts, case studies from across Europe and advice on implementation. It is recommended that if any Mobility Hubs were to come forward, they must follow this best practice guidance.
- 8.42 CoMoUK suggest there are three key characteristics of a successful mobility hub:
- Co-location of public and shared mobility modes.
 - The redesign of space to reduce private car space and improve the surrounding public realm.
 - A pillar or sign which identifies the space as mobility hub which is part of a wider network and ideally provides digital travel information.
- 8.43 This plan actively supports improvements to micro and personal mobility and any other solutions which contribute towards changing transport patterns and technologies, these include introducing shared vehicles hire, hire bikes and scooters, and electric vehicle charging points. Where mobility is provided as service, these should be located within a convenient walk of the home and main destination (such as the town centre, railway station and places of work), encouraging their use, and creating an integrated transport system. However, in order for the shift towards micro and personal mobility to be successful the delivery of new mobility solutions should go hand in hand with the provision of new infrastructure such as bike lanes.

Policy GAM1: Mobility Hubs and EVs (Electric Vehicles)

1. Development proposals which incorporate and help to deliver a network of mobility hubs across Thame will be supported.
2. As appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the development proposal concerned, mobility hubs should incorporate the following elements:
 - a) Docking points for bikes (including space for cargo bikes) and e-scooter hire.
 - b) Secure cycle parking facilities for residents, employees and visitors.
 - c) EV charging points for cars, personal and micro-mobility transport solutions.
 - d) Car share and hire clubs.
 - e) Bus stops.
 - f) Community kiosks, including parcel delivery and collection points.
 - g) Integration of greenery and planting.
3. Where proposed, such infrastructure should be located sensitively to ensure that there are no harmful impacts upon pedestrian circulation or the immediate appearance of the street scene and wider townscape, by way of visual clutter, hindrance or hazard.
4. Wherever possible, public EV charging infrastructure, such as cabling, should be provided in such a way that it can be expanded in the future to provide additional charging points and be upgraded to incorporate faster charging technology.
5. Mobility Hubs should be located around Thame at key destinations such as the Town Centre, employment areas and community facilities, and should wherever possible be combined with transport nodes such as bus stops.

Wayfinding

- 8.44 To support initiatives to increase walking and cycling across Thame, both by residents and visitors, delivery of a town-wide wayfinding strategy is supported, helping people navigate through the town and the wider area.
- 8.45 Phase 1 of a wayfinding strategy has recently been delivered by the Town Council as part of the wider Public Art project, under the banner of 'Art Leading Wayfinding'. The first phase helps direct people, through the use of signage, to key public locations and facilities across Thame. The signs show minutes to destination based on average walking speeds.

The first phase concentrated on walking routes. Further phases of the strategy will be developed to incorporate wayfinding for cycling based upon routes within the forthcoming Thame LCWIP. Any additional signage should complement Phase 1 and be sensitively designed in order to reflect the character of the area and reduce visual intrusion and obstruction. These should be of a consistent design to help legibility, but avoid use of excessive illumination.

Project GAPW(a): Wayfinding

1. When places are legible and well signposted they are easier to navigate, function better and more pleasant to spend time in.
2. Phase 1 of a wayfinding strategy has been delivered in Thame as part of the wider Public Art project.
3. Opportunities to expand upon this will be developed at a later date to incorporate signage for cycle routes and will be implemented following publication of the Thame LCWIP.

Town Centre parking

- 8.46 Provision of car parking in the town centre is important to the vitality of business and the ability of the town to serve the need of residents, including those in outlying villages who are reliant on the retail offer and wider services in Thame.
- 8.47 However, consultation undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan indicated that whilst the town centre is a vibrant place that supports a range of services and activities for residents and visitors alike, the quality and enjoyment of the centre is somewhat undermined by the presence of extensive areas of parking along the historic High Street.



Figure 38: Parking is important to the functioning of the town centre but the quality of the street environment could be improved to better respond to the qualities of the centre and attractiveness of the pedestrian environment

- 8.48 Opportunities that are taken to improve the quality of the street environment and public realm, and thus the visitor experience of the town centre, are welcome, but must be balanced with recognition of parking requirements, particularly on market days when parking capacity on the High Street is reduced.
- 8.49 The overall quantum of parking provision in the Town Centre should be retained. Where proposals for development result in the loss of parking this must be justified by an up-to-date assessment of capacity and utilisation, and which demonstrates

that there is surplus capacity. Such proposals will need to go hand in hand with town wide strategies that support active and sustainable travel measures, such that these become safe, easy and attractive to use. This means more direct walking and cycling routes to the centre, as well as initiatives that support micro-mobility solutions and park and ride.

- 8.50 Where proposals do result in the loss of any parking, and thus can be robustly justified, then any space lost should be offset with measures that improve the quality of the public realm, including the introduction of new areas of multi-functional landscaping and green space in the town centre, making this a more attractive place for people to spend time in.

Policy GATCP1: Town centre parking

1. The overall quantum of parking in the town centre should be retained.
2. Development proposals that retain existing provision but involve the reconfiguration of spaces that allows for the introduction of multi-functional green space and public realm improvements will be supported.
3. Proposals that result in the loss of parking provision in the town centre will only be supported where:
 - a) evidence of car park utilisation is provided and which shows there is surplus alternative provision elsewhere in the town centre and which includes records of utilisation and parking capacity on market days; and
 - b) any space lost is compensated for through public realm improvements that improve the experience of the town centre and access to it by other transport modes, and which includes new multifunctional green infrastructure and walking and cycling provision, and as well as catering for the transport needs of those who use a mobility aid, including public transport services.

- **Community Infrastructure Levy**
- **Projects**
- **Reviewing TNP2**



9.

Projects and Next Steps

9. Projects and Next Steps

Projects

9.1 Projects identified through work on the Neighbourhood Plan are embedded in the main body of the Plan, forming a key part of the narrative and expression of the community's manifesto for the area. For comprehensiveness, and ease of reference, they are collated and summarised here:

<i>Project Reference and Title</i>	<i>Project Summary</i>
Project CPQ(a): Reinstating front gardens	Replacing impermeable surfaces in front gardens, preferably with natural materials.
Project CPQ(b): Design Review	Supporting independent review of major development proposals.
Project NESG(a): Street Greening	Introduction of street tree planting, wildflowers meadows and raingardens.
Project GAAT(a): Walking and cycling routes	Provision of a safe and connected network of walking and cycling routes across Thame.
Project GAAT(b): Art Trail	Provision of public art along key walking routes across Thame.
Project GAA(a): Alleyway transformation projects	Improving the quality of and supporting safe use of alleyways.
Project GAPT(a): Park and Ride	Explore potential for provision of a Park & Ride facilities in Thame coupled with improvements to bus waiting facilities.
Project GAPW(a): Wayfinding	Expansion of a wayfinding strategy to support signage for cycle routes identified in the forthcoming Thame LCWIP.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 9.4 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge levied on development which is payable to the local authority and is intended to be spent on infrastructure projects across the South Oxfordshire District Council administrative area that help address the demands placed on it resulting from growth. This might include, for example, spending on new transport infrastructure, health and educational facilities, open spaces and sports facilities.
- 9.5 A portion of CIL is payable to Thame Town Council for spending on local projects in the Neighbourhood Plan area. Projects will be kept under review and may include but are not limited to those outlined in the previous section. When the Neighbourhood Plan is made the Town Council will receive 25% of all CIL monies paid to South Oxfordshire District Council in respect of qualifying development within the Neighbourhood Plan area. In regard to what this money can be spent on, the [CIL Regulations](#) (para 59C) state:
- “A local council must use CIL receipts passed to it... to support the development of the local council's area, or any part of that area, by funding:*
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or*
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.”*
- 9.6 The [South Oxfordshire District Council CIL Charging Schedule](#) was adopted in January 2023. All applications for development that are above the necessary thresholds will be subject to this charging schedule, or any subsequent updates to it. Payment is linked to an instalments policy, related to the scale and commencement of development. From December 2020, CIL Charging Authorities have to publish Annual Infrastructure Funding Statements which will set out the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which the District Council intends to wholly or partly fund by CIL.
- 9.7 The payment of CIL should also be read alongside the [South Oxfordshire Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document](#), providing guidance on how CIL works alongside Section 106 and Section 278 agreements.

Reviewing TNP2

- 9.8 Notwithstanding the defined period of the Neighbourhood Plan to 2041, it is recognised that, with further changes to and review of the Local Plan and national guidance likely, the Neighbourhood Plan will need to be reviewed periodically. This will enable the Neighbourhood Plan to remain 'current' and in conformity with the Local Plan and National Planning Policy Framework. Following the making of the first Neighbourhood Plan the Town Council established a 'Neighbourhood Plan Continuity Committee'. In order to review development proposals and project delivery against the policies and aspirations established within TNP2 a steering group will be formed that will report directly to the Town Council.
- 9.9 The Town Council notes that the Joint Local Plan will be submitted for its own examination later this year. That Plan covers the period up to 2041 and addresses the strategic delivery of housing across South Oxfordshire District and the Vale of White Horse District. Whilst TNP2 was prepared within this evolving context, the Town Council will assess the need for a further review of the Neighbourhood Plan within six months of the adoption of the Joint Local Plan.
- 9.10 The Town Council also recognises that the implementation of several policies in the Plan will be a key element of the way in which the town delivers its strategic requirements as identified in the adopted Plan. In this context it will specifically monitor two matters. The first is the uptake of employment land on the proposed allocation at Rycote Lane (Policy GDE1). The second the outcome of the current planning applications on land at Oxford Road (off Roman Way) and their potential impact on the delivery of the housing numbers anticipated in Policy GHD1d. Where it is necessary to do so, the Town Council will liaise with the District Council and take appropriate action if these developments do not proceed as anticipated in the policies concerned.

- **Supporting material**
- **Waste and Bin storage**
- **Circular walking routes**
- **Glossary of terms**
- **Acknowledgements**



Appendix

Appendix 1: Supporting Material

Note on the material:

The Character Area Study, Design Code and Masterplanning Report are all presented as free-standing reports and cross-referenced in appropriate policies within TNP2. Applicants for development are required to refer to these reports and, as relevant to the proposal, demonstrate how they have responded to the guidance contained within them.

All reports are available via the [Town Council website](#).

- Basic Conditions Statement, incorporating Area Statement (March 2024) and, as free-standing appendices to this:
 - SEA, Screening Questionnaire (April 2021)
 - SEA / HRA, Screening Opinion (SODC, May 2021)
 - SEA, Scoping Report (AECOM, August 2021)
 - SEA, Environmental Report for Regulation 14 stage (AECOM, June 2023)
 - SEA, Final Environment Report (April 2024)
- Character Area Study (September 2021)
- Consultation Statement (February 2024), presented across the following volumes:
 - Volume 1: Overview
 - Volume 2a: Report of Consultation on the Vision, Objectives and Development Sites
 - Volume 2b: Report of Consultation on the Character Area Study
 - Volume 3a: Report of Consultation on Development Sites and Wider Policy Ideas
 - Volume 3b: Summary of Consultation on Development Sites and Wider Policy Ideas
 - Volume 4: Report of Regulation 14 Consultation
- Equalities Impact Assessment (March 2024)

- Employment Allocations Evidence (November 2022)
- Housing Needs Survey Report, Thame and Surrounding Communities (Community First, January 2022)
- Housing Needs Assessment (AECOM, March 2022)
- Housing Needs Assessment: Supporting Topic Paper (June 2022)
- Housing Needs Assessment: Addendum (February 2024)
- Made Thame Neighbourhood Plan (TNP1) (May 2013)
- Neighbourhood Plan Design Code (AECOM, March 2023) *
- Neighbourhood Plan Masterplanning Report (AECOM, March 2024)
- Site Assessment Report (July 2021) and Appendix (July 2021)
- Site Selection Report (July 2021)
- Statement of Significance of Modifications made to the First Neighbourhood Plan through the Review Process (March 2024)
- Supporting Topic Paper: Allocations (March 2024)
- Thame Green Living Plan (July 2020)

*Incorporating the 2021 Character Area Study

Appendix 2: Waste and Bin Storage

With modern requirements for waste separation and recycling, the number and size of household bins has increased. This poses a design challenge in relation to the aesthetics of the property and overall street scene if bins are left without a design solution. The Thame Neighbourhood Plan Design Code provides some guidance in respect of household bins (See Code SE06).

Evidence suggests that finding a suitable space for domestic waste and recycling storage is a common problem for many households. Whereas there may be limited opportunity for addressing this issue for existing houses, in the case of new build there is scope to design to accommodate bin storage and collection from the outset. Successful design brings benefits both in terms of reducing visual impacts but also of improving convenience for the people living in new homes.

Some guidelines for future development are:

- When dealing with waste storage and servicing arrangements site conditions should be taken into account. In some examples waste management should be from the front of buildings, and in some others from the rear.
- It is recommended that bins are located away from areas used as amenity spaces. Development should be placed within easy access from the street and wherever possible open on the pavement side to ease retrieval
- Development that provide enclosures for bin storage should be combined with cycle storage and provide green roofs.
- A range of hard and soft landscaping treatments such as hedges, trees, flower beds, low walls, and high quality paving materials could be used to minimise the visual impact of bins and recycling containers.
- Bins should be placed as close to the dwelling's boundary to the public highway, such as against wall, fence, hedge but not in a way as to obstruct the shared surface pedestrian and vehicle movements.
- The materials palette should be referred in order to select suitable materials for enclosures.

In terms of commercial development:

- Bin storage areas should be secure to prevent use by residents if in a mixed use development or members of the public.

- Bin storage areas should be screened and placed so that they do not cause obstruction to those using the footway. Doors to storage areas should not open over the footway.
- Bin storage areas should be located to minimise nuisance to occupiers and neighbours, considering impacts arising through noise, odour, obstruction and pests.
- Adequate space should be provided for the storage of different types of waste (e.g.: recyclable material, food waste, general or bulky waste).

Appendix 3: Circular Walking Routes

The maps presented below display the two circular walking routes identified by the Thame Green Living Plan group. The maps, along with further information about the routes, can be accessed via the [Thame Town Council Website](#).

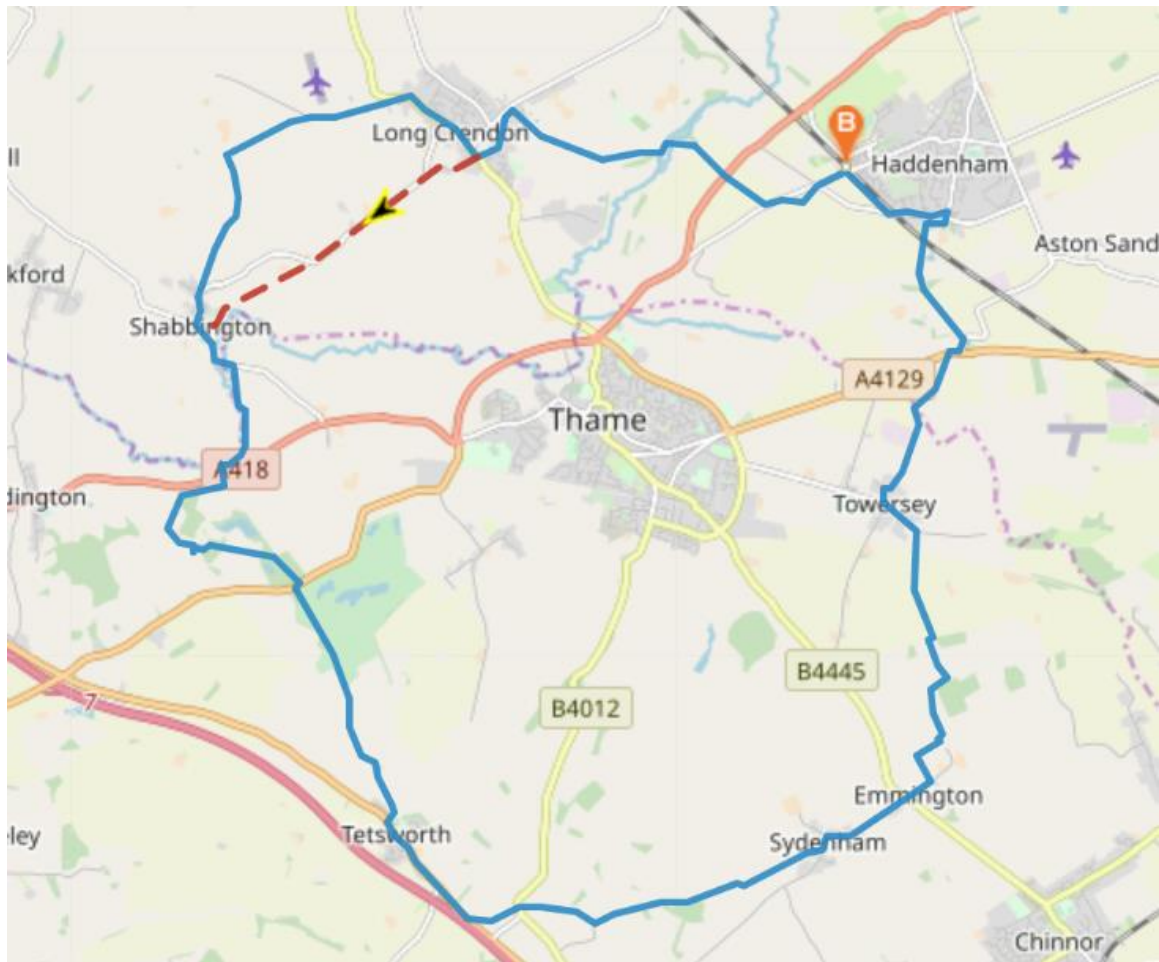


Figure 39: Thame Outer Circuit Route (Source: Thame Town Council)

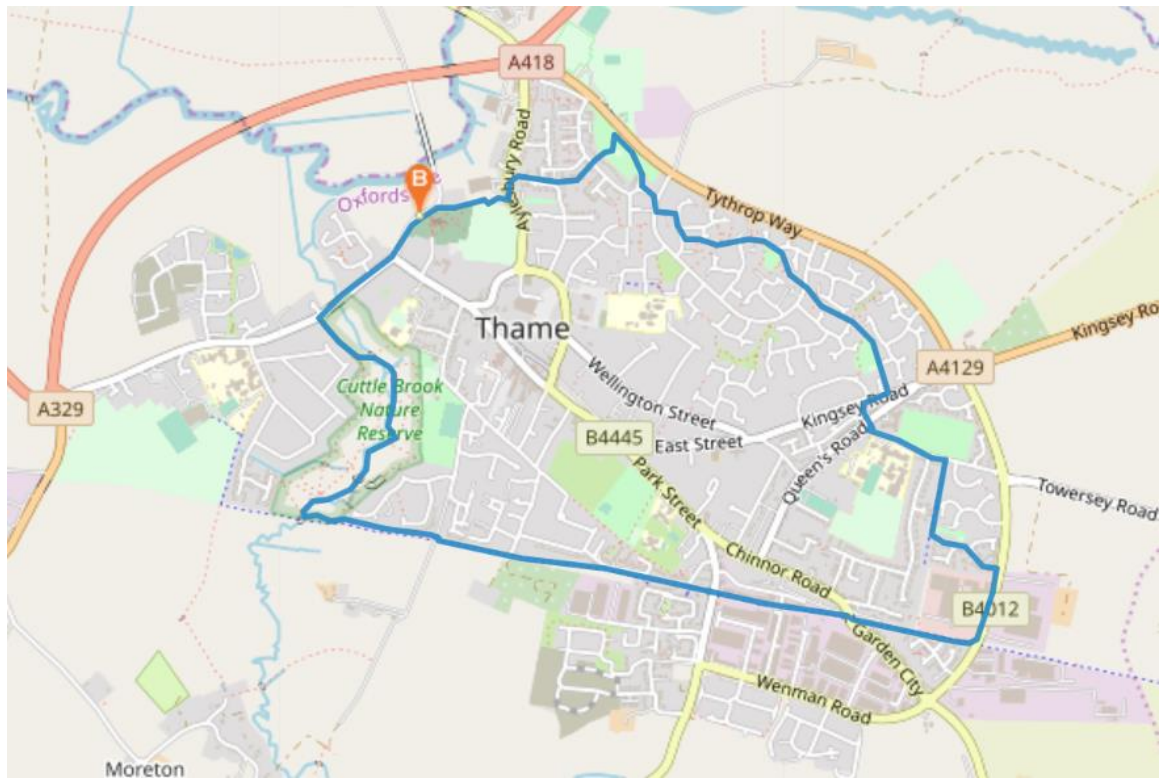


Figure 40: Thame Inner Circuit Route (Source: Thame Town Council)

Glossary of Terms

Active travel, walking and wheeling – Active Travel refers to journeys made by modes of transport that are fully or partially people-powered, irrespective of the purpose of the journey. It includes walking, people using wheelchairs, and cycling (including e-bikes) to name a few. 'Walking and wheeling' represents the action of moving as a pedestrian, whether or not someone is walking or wheeling unaided or using any kind of wheeled mobility aid, including wheelchairs, mobility scooters, walking frames, prams or buggies.

Adoption – The final confirmation of a development plan by a local planning authority.

Affordable housing – Housing for sale or rent, or for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers), and which may comprise one or more of the following: (a) affordable housing for rent; (b) starter homes; (c) discounted market sales housing; or (d) other affordable routes to home ownership (e.g.: shared ownership and rent to buy etc). A full definition is available in the NPPF (December 2023).

Brownfield Site – see Previously Developed Land (PDL).

Conservation Area - An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is preserved by local planning policies and guidance.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) - is the Government department with responsibility for planning, housing, urban regeneration and local government. Previously known as the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

Development Plan - Includes the adopted South Oxfordshire Local Plan and any future adopted Local Plan which may replace it, and Neighbourhood Development Plans which are used to determine planning applications.

Evidence base - The background information that any Development Plan Document is based on and is made up of studies on specific issues, such as housing need for example.

Greenfield site - Land where there has been no previous development, often in agricultural use

Green-space - Those parts of an area which are occupied by natural open space, parkland, woodland, sports fields, gardens, allotments and the like.

Heritage Asset – A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated assets (e.g.: listed buildings) and assets identified by the local planning authority, which may include a local list of assets.

Home Zone – Home Zones are residential streets in which the road space is shared between drivers of motor vehicles and other road users, with the wider needs of residents (including people who walk and cycle, and children) in mind. The aim is to change the way that streets are used and to improve quality of life, by making them places for people, not just for traffic. Vehicles must be accommodated within the Home Zone as an integral part of daily life, but they must share the space with cyclists and people on foot. Motorists should feel that they are a ‘guest’ in the street.

Housing Associations / Registered Social Landlords / Registered Providers – Not-for-profit organisations providing homes mainly to those in housing need

Independent Examination - An assessment of a proposed Neighbourhood Plan carried out by an independent person to consider whether a Neighbourhood Development Plan conforms with the relevant legal requirements.

Infill Development – Small scale development filling a gap within an otherwise built up frontage.

Infrastructure – Basic services necessary for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

Listed Building – Building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II or II*, with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building.

Local Plan – The Plan for future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority. This forms part of the Development Plan.

Local Planning Authority (LPA) - Local government body responsible for formulating planning policies and controlling development; a district council, metropolitan council, county council, a unitary authority or national park authority. For Thame this is South Oxfordshire District Council.

Made – Terminology used in neighbourhood planning to indicate a Plan has been adopted.

Meanwhile use – A temporary use of a site or building whilst proposals for alternative, permanent uses are being prepared. Examples of meanwhile uses include community meeting spaces, informal training spaces, pop-up shops and exhibition space.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – Sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The current version of the NPPF was published in December 2023.

Neighbourhood Development Plan – A development plan prepared by a Parish Council for a particular Neighbourhood Area, which includes land use topics. Once made this forms part of the Development Plan.

Outline Application – A general application for planning permission to establish that a development is acceptable in principle, subject to subsequent approval of detailed matters. Does not apply to changes of use.

Passivhaus development – Passivhaus is the world's leading fabric first approach to low energy buildings. The core focus of the Passivhaus standard is to dramatically reduce the requirements for space heating and cooling, whilst also creating excellent indoor air quality and comfort levels. See <http://www.passivhaus.org.uk> for more information.

Perimeter block – A parcel of land surrounded on all sides by streets and where each street has an active development frontage. In residential areas, the front of homes will face the street, with back gardens adjoining each other in the centre of the perimeter block. This helps define public and private spaces.

Permitted Development – Comprises certain categories of minor development as specified in the General Permitted Development Order, which can be carried out without having first to obtain specific planning permission.

Planning Permission - Formal approval granted by a council (e.g. South Oxfordshire District Council) in allowing a proposed development to proceed.

Play Street – A street closed to traffic, either permanently or during certain hours, so that it can be used as a safe area of play for children.

Pop-up / Meanwhile uses: A ‘pop-up’ shop or other similar activity is one that opens for a short period of time on a temporary basis, taking advantage of an empty retail space. Equally, a ‘meanwhile use’ refers to the short-term use of temporarily empty buildings, such as retail units, until they can be brought back into commercial use. Both provide an opportunity to maintain the vibrancy of an area.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) - Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and

land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Public Open Space - Open space to which the public has free access and which fulfils, or can fulfil, a recreational or non-recreational role (for example, amenity, ecological, educational, social or cultural uses).

Public Realm – Those parts of a city, town or village, whether publicly or privately owned, which are available for everyone to use. This includes streets, square and parks.

Public Right of Way (PRoW) – Paths on which the public has a legally protected right to pass and re-pass.

Registered Social Landlords (RSL) – See Housing Associations

School Street – Defined by the School Streets Initiative as a road outside a school with a temporary restriction on motorised traffic at school drop-off and pick-up times. The restriction applies to school traffic and through traffic.

Section 106 Agreement – Planning obligation under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990, secured by a local planning authority through negotiations with a developer to offset the public cost of permitting a development proposal.

Settlement Development Limits Boundary – Settlement or development boundaries (village envelopes) seek to set clear limits to towns and villages. They are designed to define the existing settlement and to identify areas of land where development may be acceptable in principle, subject to other policies and material planning considerations.

Soundness – The soundness of a statutory local planning document is determined by the planning inspector against three criteria: whether the plan is justified (founded on robust and credible evidence and be the most appropriate strategy), whether the plan is effective (deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored), and whether it is consistent with national and local planning policy.

Stakeholder – People who have an interest in an organisation or process including residents, business owners and national organisations and government departments.

Superblock – Referring to a large development, often in single use and ownership, occupying a large part of the urban fabric with limited routes through and permeability for people. There is limited flexibility for incremental change over time, with development opportunities requiring the entire block to come forward. Examples of a superblock may include a shopping centre.

Sustainable Development – An approach to development that aims to allow economic growth without damaging the environment or natural resources. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability Appraisal – An appraisal of the economic, environment and social effects of a Plan to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable Travel Recognition and Accreditation for Schools (STARS) – An accreditation scheme for schools and nurseries that seeks to facilitate a mode shift in the way that pupils, their parents, carers and staff, travel to school, championing walking and wheeling

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) – Sustainable drainage systems slow the rate of surface water run-off and improve infiltration, by mimicking natural drainage in both rural and urban areas. This reduces the risk of “flash-flooding” which occurs when rainwater rapidly flows into the public sewerage and drainage systems

Urban Design – The art of making places. It involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.

Use Classes Order – The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) regulations 2020 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as ‘Use Classes’. These regulations came into force on 1st September 2020 and effectively nullify the former use class definitions used within the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987.

It is generally the case that you will need planning permission to change from one use class to another, although there are exceptions where the legislation does allow some changes between uses. It should be noted that the recent regulation changes led to former Use Class A (shops, financial and professional services and food and drink establishments) becoming part of the new Use Class E.

B2 use class: Refers to general industry

B8 use class: Refers to storage and distribution

C1, 2, 2A, 3, 4 use class: Refers to hotels and residential institutions, secure residential institutions, dwellings and House in Multiple Occupations (HMOs)

E use class: Refers to shops, restaurants, financial and professional services, indoor sport, recreation or fitness (not involving motorised vehicles or firearms, health or medical services, creche, nursery or day centre principally to visiting members of the public, an office, research and development, or any industrial process that can

be carried out in any residential area without detriment to amenity. The breakdown of uses in Class E is:

E(a): Display or retail sale of goods, other than hot food.

E(b): Sale of food and drink for consumption (mostly) on premises.

E(c): Provision of (i) Financial services, (ii) Professional services (other than health or medical services), or (iii) other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality.

E(e): Provision of medical or health services (except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner).

E(f): Creche, day nursery or day centre (not including a residential use).

E(g): Uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity, including (i) offices to carry out any operational or administrative functions, (ii) research and development of products or processes, (iii) industrial processes.

F use class: Refers to uses previously defined in the revoked classes D1, 'outdoor sport', 'swimming pools' and 'skating rinks' from D2(e), as well as newly defined local community uses.

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- 21st Century Thame.
- Thame Green Living.
- Thame RSA, who led on the development of the Green Living Plan.
- Thame and Wheatley Ramblers.

Thame Town Council

Thame Neighbourhood Plan (TNP2), 2020-2041

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