**Eco Town SPD consultation response**

Cherwell District Councils Bicester Eco Town SPD has over 10 references to ‘Safety’ within its pages. However, despite vague references to CCTV (See below).

 ‘Good communications and better understanding of all above/below ground requirements within the street scene at the earliest stage by the design team should ensure the appropriate integration of all street scene features including trees, SUD’s, swales, rainwater harvesting, service routes (above &below) and CCTV’ (page 41 4.131).

 There are no obligations listed within the draft ‘Heads of Terms’ to obligate developers to install CCTV in ‘public open’ spaces, where there are situated retail facilities, or recreational facilities such as Public Houses, Hotels and Restaurants (see below).

**Action: To list CCTV in the Heads of terms**

Draft Heads of Terms from CLP

6.13 Cherwell District Council continues to prepare evidence base for developer contributions. Applicants should:

• agree the requirements of any section 106 and conditions with the local planning authority and County Council.

• The requirements of the planning obligations include the provision and/or contributions for the following:

• Community facilities (Libraries – Bicester Library and Library Link in the proposed large community Hall,

• Changing places toilet; Education -adult learning; social care - day care/ resource centre for older persons;

• Health facilities - GPs surgery,

• Neighbourhood police

• Fire station

• Early intervention centres

• Community Halls – including management and maintenance

• Community Development workers and fund

• Skill and training

• Visitor facilities/ environmental education centre

• Places of worship

• Primary schools, Secondary school, Special Education Needs, Extended school, Early years

• Sports Pitches and associated buffers

• Sports centre

• Amenity space (parks, gardens, natural/ semi natural green space, allotments, LAPs, LEAPS and NEAPs

• Burial ground

• Biodiversity offset contribution

• Museum Resource Centre contribution

• Public art through cultural enrichment

• Waste collection

• Local Management Organisation

• Affordable Housing

An unhelpful reference to neighbourhood policing, makes no direct reference to other community safety responses such as CCTV.

This is contradictory to the aspirations of the Cherwell local Plan and the NPPF. Selected sections from the CLP and NPPF supporting this request is listed below.

Cherwell local Plan supporting evidence

* B.266 We will ensure that the new developments, area renewal and town centre expansions are safe places to live, work and visit through design standards by using tools such as 'secured by design'**, also through requiring CCTV where appropriate**.
* A.8 By 2031, Cherwell District will be an area where all residents enjoy a good quality of life. It will be more prosperous than it is today. Those who live and work here will be happier, healthier **and feel safer**.
* SO 4 To maintain and enhance the vitality, viability, distinctiveness **and safety of Cherwell's urban centres**.
* A.22 The community priorities of the Sustainable Community Strategy include creating safe, strong and vibrant communities, reducing inequality and addressing deprivation and adapting to an ageing population. **It aims for thriving communities where everyone, regardless of their personal circumstances, feels safe in their homes and welcome in their neighbourhoods**, where older people are able to live independently and where younger people have skills, opportunities and high aspirations.
* Policy BSC 8: Securing Health and Well-Being B.146 Planning decisions can have an effect on travel to work, schools, noise and air quality, access to services, climate change and social networks which can all contribute to health and well-being. The local environment has a fundamental impact on the health and well-being of local people. By providing facilities such as local open space this allows for activities such as walking and cycling, promoting healthy lifestyles. **The Council will work with the local community to provide safe and accessible environments and to identify the need for and provide local facilities.**

**National Planning Policy Framework (**Supporting sections)

* 58. Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:

● will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;

* establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to
* create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;

● optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;

**●** respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;

* **create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and**

● are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.

8. Promoting healthy communities

69. The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. To support this, local planning authorities should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:

● opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;

**● safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and**

● safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.