



Supplement for

EXECUTIVE - WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 2026

Agenda No	Item
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| 20. | <u>Approval of Regulation 19 Draft Submission Local Plan for Public Consultation</u> (Pages 3 - 46) |
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Local Plan Annexes C (Sustainability Appraisal) and D (Addendum) are included in this pack.

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Sustainability Appraisal of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043

Regulation 19 SA Report

Volume 1 of 3: Non-Technical Summary

Client Review Version
July 2026



Sustainability Appraisal of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043

Volume 1 of 3: Non-Technical Summary of the Regulation 19 SA Report

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this report

- N1. West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) has appointed Lepus Consulting Ltd (Lepus) to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043. The appraisal also meets the legal requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). It considers the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Plan to help ensure that it supports sustainable development and identifies opportunities to avoid or reduce adverse effects.
- N2. Local Plans are prepared through a series of stages set out in planning legislation. Earlier stages involved considering different options for accommodating future development across the district. The Plan has now reached the Publication Stage (also known as the Regulation 19 stage), where the Council is seeking representations on the version of the Plan it intends to submit for independent examination.
- N3. The Regulation 19 Sustainability Appraisal Report explains how the Plan has been assessed and how sustainability considerations have informed its preparation. This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of that assessment, highlighting the likely sustainability effects of the policies and site allocations included in the Plan.
- N4. This document is Volume 1 of the Sustainability Appraisal and should be read alongside Volume 2 (Main Sustainability Appraisal Report) and Volume 3 (Appendices), which provide further detail on the assessment process and findings.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan

- N5. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043 has been prepared by WODC to establish a comprehensive planning framework for managing growth and development across the district to 2043. It replaces the adopted Local Plan 2031 and provides the spatial strategy, policies and site allocations needed to deliver sustainable development while responding to the district's environmental, social and economic challenges.
- N6. Addressing the climate and ecological emergency is a central consideration of the Local Plan. The Plan seeks to support the delivery of new homes, employment opportunities and infrastructure whilst ensuring that development contributes towards achieving net zero carbon emissions, supports nature recovery, enhances biodiversity, protects the district's valued landscapes and historic environment, and promotes healthy, inclusive and resilient communities. The Plan has been informed by an extensive evidence base, Sustainability Appraisal and consideration of reasonable alternatives through previous stages of consultation.
- N7. The Local Plan identifies a settlement hierarchy, spatial strategy and priority growth locations alongside strategic and development management policies that guide where and how development should take place. It seeks to balance meeting West Oxfordshire's identified development needs, including contributing towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, with protecting the district's distinctive rural character, nationally important landscapes and heritage assets. Once adopted, the Local Plan will form part of the

statutory development plan for West Oxfordshire and will provide the basis for determining planning applications across the district in accordance with national planning policy.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan

- N8. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043 sets out the Council's vision for how the district should grow and develop over the period to 2043. It replaces the adopted Local Plan 2031 and provides the planning framework that will guide decisions about where new development should take place and how it should be designed. The Plan includes planning policies and allocates land for new homes, employment, infrastructure and other forms of development.
- N9. The Plan aims to support sustainable growth while responding to some of the district's most important challenges, including climate change, nature recovery, housing needs and economic development. It seeks to reduce carbon emissions, protect and enhance biodiversity, conserve the district's landscapes and historic environment, and create healthy, inclusive and resilient communities. The Plan has been informed by a wide range of technical evidence, consultation with communities and stakeholders, and Sustainability Appraisal carried out throughout its preparation.
- N10. The Local Plan sets out a spatial strategy that identifies where future development should be focused, together with planning policies that will guide decisions on future planning applications. It aims to meet the district's housing, employment and infrastructure needs, including making a contribution towards Oxford City's unmet housing need, whilst protecting the qualities that make West Oxfordshire distinctive. Once adopted, the Local Plan will become part of the statutory development plan and will be used by the Council when determining planning applications across the district.

What is Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- N11. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process used to assess the likely effects of a Local Plan as it is being prepared. It considers the Plan's social, economic and environmental impacts so that potential benefits can be maximised and any adverse effects avoided or reduced wherever possible. The process helps ensure that sustainability is considered throughout plan preparation rather than only once the Plan has been completed.
- N12. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the environmental component of the appraisal process. It focuses on the likely effects of the Plan on the environment and is required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. In England, SA incorporates the requirements of SEA, enabling environmental, social and economic issues to be considered together. The appraisal also considers reasonable alternatives, helping to explain why the Council's preferred approach has been selected.
- N13. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires Sustainability Appraisal to be undertaken for Local Plans. Together, SA and SEA provide an important evidence base for plan-making and help demonstrate that the Plan has been prepared in a robust and transparent way.
- N14. Sustainable development is commonly defined as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Achieving

sustainable development requires a balanced approach that recognises the relationship between society, the economy and the environment (see **Figure N.1.1**).

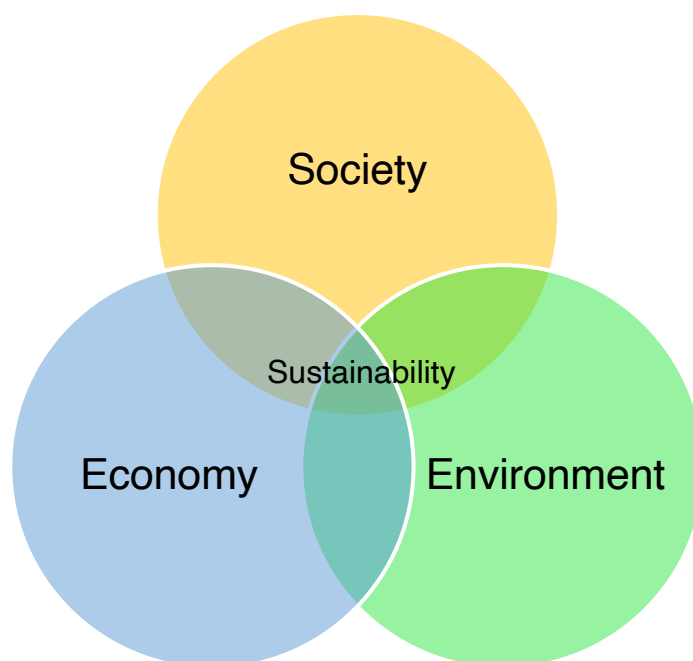


Figure N.1.1: Sustainable development

- N15. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan has reached the Publication (Regulation 19) stage of the plan-making process. At this stage, the Council is consulting on the version of the Plan that it intends to submit for independent examination. This is illustrated at Stage C in **Figure N.1.2**.

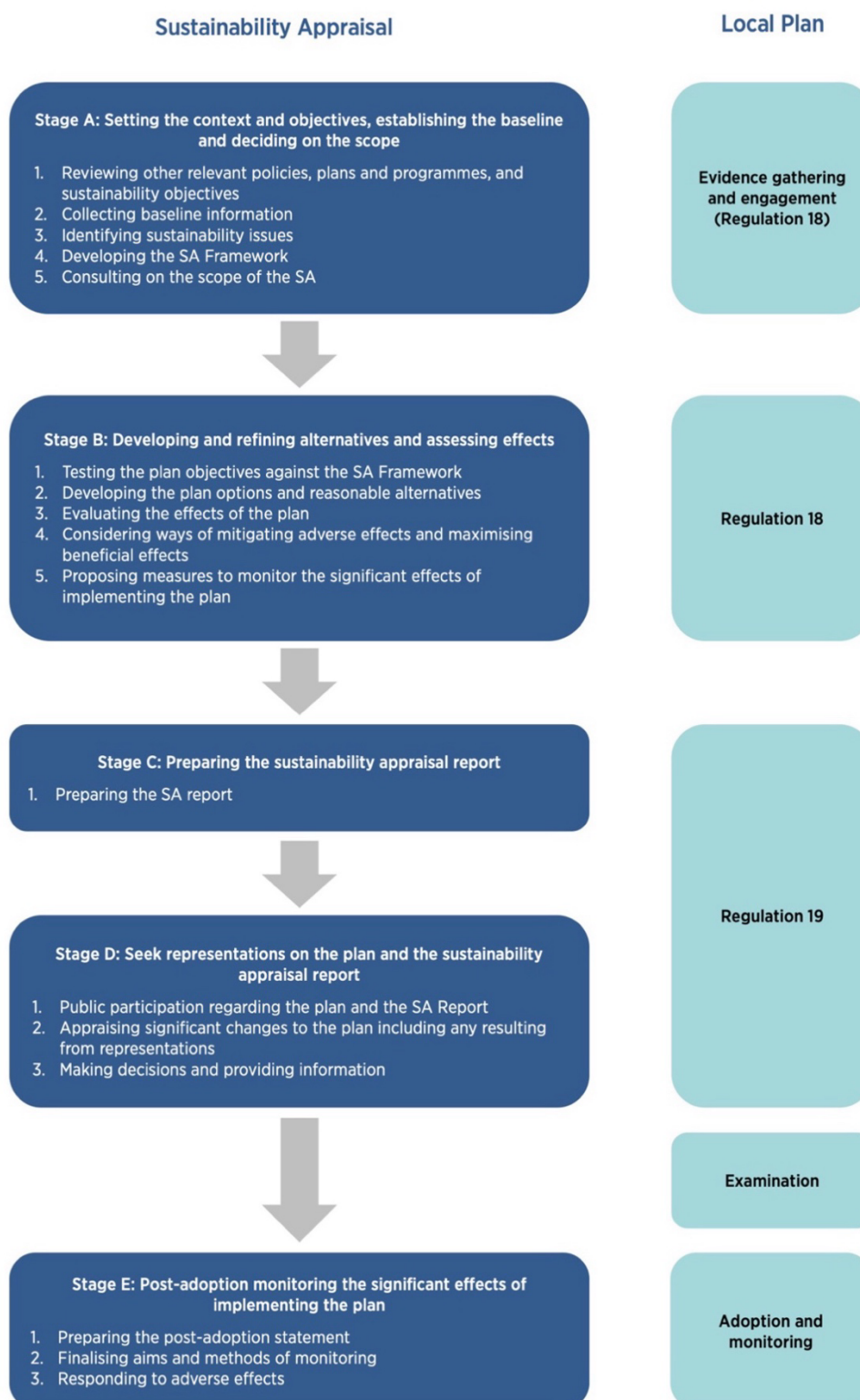


Figure N.1.2: Sustainability Appraisal and the Local Plan process

West Oxfordshire Local Plan Area

- N16. **Figure N.1.3** shows the administrative boundary of West Oxfordshire. It is a primarily rural district, with the three main towns of Witney, Carterton, and Chipping Norton, alongside numerous smaller settlements. The City of Oxford lies adjacent to the district to the east, with a small proportion of Oxford's Green Belt falling within the district.

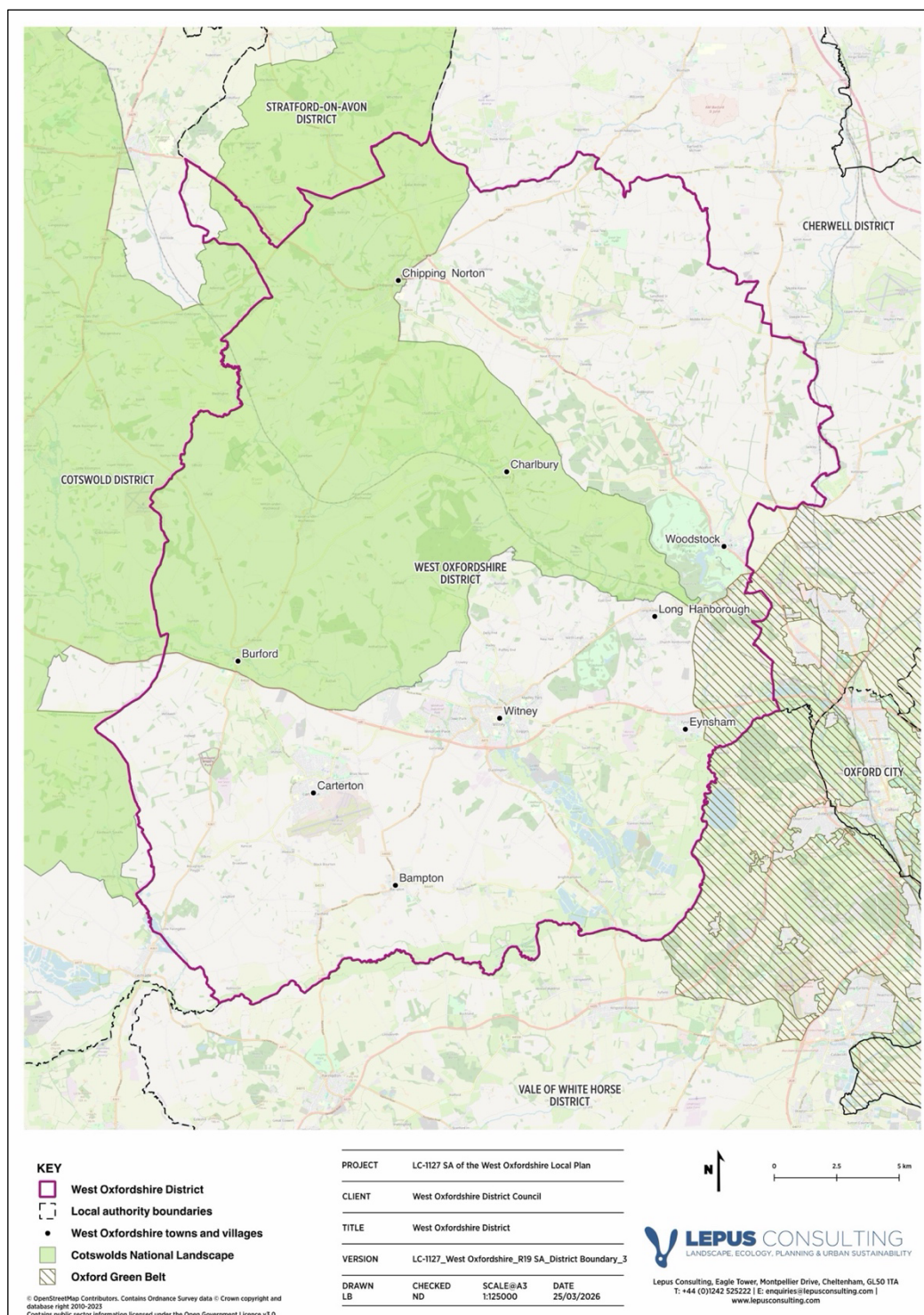


Figure N.1.3: West Oxfordshire Local Plan area

The SA process alongside the West Oxfordshire Local Plan

- N17. **Figure N.1.4** provides an overview of the stages that have been undertaken during the preparation of the Local Plan and accompanying SA outputs, summarising the purpose and content of each.
- N18. Each stage included consultation with the statutory bodies for SA/SEA (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) as well as public consultation with other stakeholders and interested parties. Comments received were considered during the preparation of the SA outputs (see **Appendix C**).

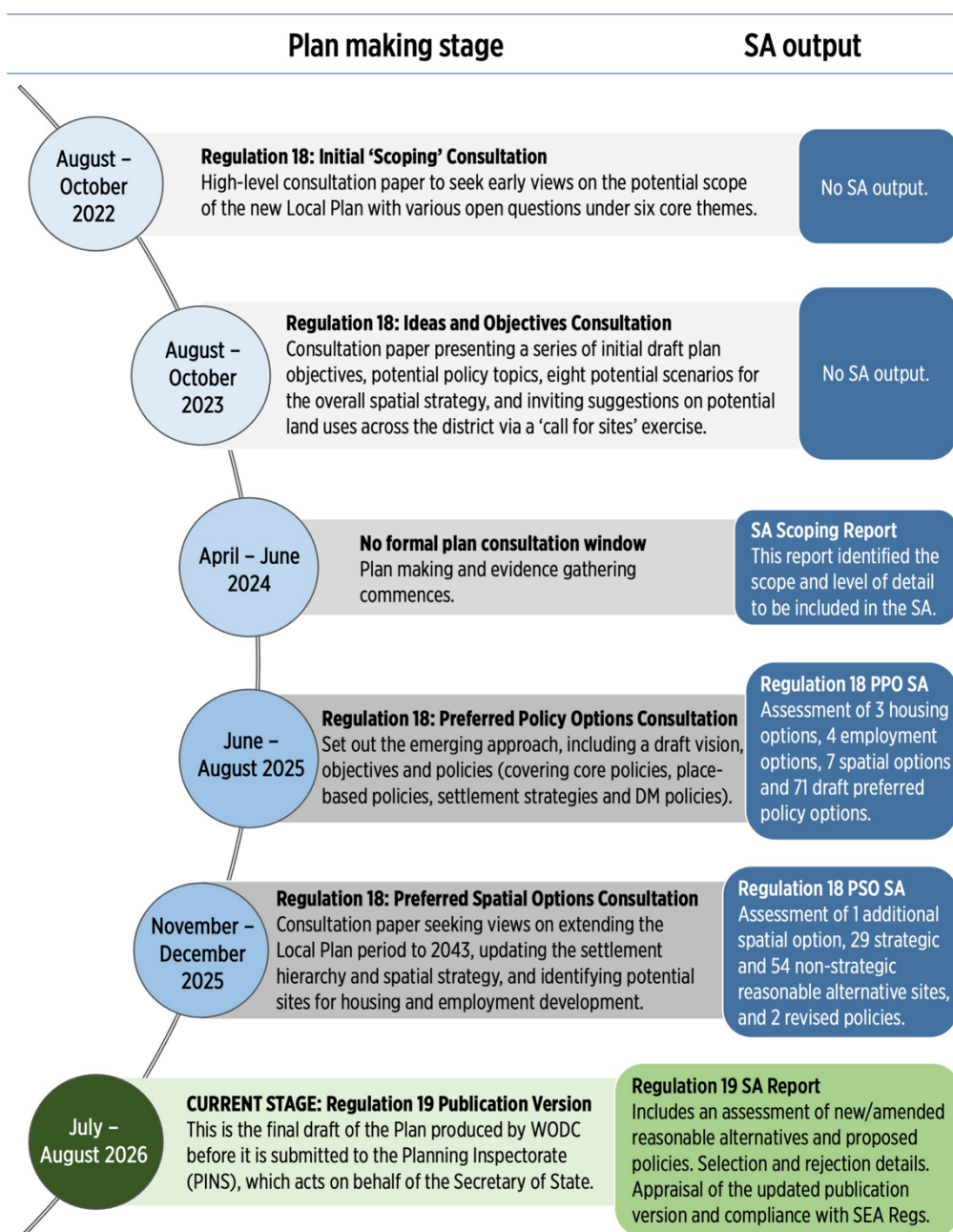


Figure N.1.4: The West Oxfordshire Local Plan and SA process so far

2 Purpose and content of the Regulation 19 SA Report

About the Regulation 19 SA Report

N19. The Regulation 19 SA Report presents the overall findings of the SA of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, which is composed principally of 68 policies, 8 strategic allocations and 9 non-strategic site allocations. The SA Report summarises the SA process to date and has been prepared to help inform the examination stage of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.

N20. The purpose of the SA of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan is to:

- Identify, describe and evaluate the likely sustainability effects of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan proposals and their reasonable alternatives;
- Inform the Council's decision making and preparation of the Local Plan; and
- Provide an opportunity for statutory consultees, interested parties and the public to offer views on any aspect of the SA.

Structure of the Regulation 19 SA Report

N21. The SA of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan is presented in three volumes:

N22. **Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary (NTS)** (this document) provides a summary of the Regulation 19 SA.

N23. **Volume 2: Main SA Report** contains the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1** presents an introduction to this report.
- **Chapter 2** sets out information about the Local Plan and the SA process to date.
- **Chapter 3** presents the evolution of the environment without the Local Plan.
- **Chapter 4** sets out the SA methodology.
- **Chapter 5** presents details of the reasonable alternatives considered throughout the SA process.
- **Chapter 6** presents details on the preferred approach as set out in the Local Plan.
- **Chapters 7 to 15** set out the likely significant effects on the environment, per SEA topic.
- **Chapter 16** summarises the cumulative effects identified.
- **Chapter 17** sets out a range of monitoring recommendations for the Local Plan.
- **Chapter 18** summarises ways in which the SA has influenced the Local Plan throughout the plan making process, including through recommendations made in the SA.
- **Chapter 19** outlines the conclusions, residual effects and next steps

N24. **Volume 3: Appendices.**

3 Baseline and key sustainability issues for the West Oxfordshire District

Overview

- N25. The Sustainability Appraisal has considered the environmental, social and economic context for the Local Plan. This included reviewing relevant plans, policies and legislation, together with information about the current state of the environment and the key sustainability issues affecting West Oxfordshire.
- N26. **Volume 2** (the main Regulation 19 SA Report) includes information relating to the baseline and key issues for West Oxfordshire, drawing on information gathered during the Scoping stage, relating to the following sustainability topics (which incorporate the topics identified in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations¹):
- Air;
 - Biodiversity, flora and fauna;
 - Climatic factors;
 - Cultural heritage;
 - Human health;
 - Landscape;
 - Population and material assets; and
 - Soil and water resources.
- N27. The Sustainability Appraisal has also considered how these topics might change if the Local Plan were not prepared. This 'no plan' scenario provides a baseline against which the likely effects of the Local Plan can be assessed. Without a new Local Plan, development would continue to be determined through the existing development plan, national planning policy and other relevant legislation. However, there would be greater uncertainty over where development would take place and whether future growth would be coordinated to deliver homes, jobs, infrastructure and environmental improvements.

Table N.3.1: Summary of key issues by topic

Topic	Main issues considered
Air quality	Reducing pollution and encouraging sustainable travel.
Biodiversity	Protecting important habitats and species while supporting nature recovery.
Climate change	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to flooding and extreme weather.
Historic environment	Conserving heritage assets and local character.

¹ Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations identifies the likely significant effects on the environment, including "issues such as (a) biodiversity, (b) population, (c) human health, (d) fauna, (e) flora, (f) soil, (g) water, (h) air, (i) climatic factors, (j) material assets, (k) cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, (l) landscape and (m) the interrelationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l)."

Topic	Main issues considered
Health	Supporting healthy communities with access to services, green space and recreation.
Landscape	Protecting the character of West Oxfordshire, including the Cotswolds National Landscape.
Population and housing	Meeting housing needs alongside infrastructure and employment.
Soil	Protecting the best agricultural land and reducing unnecessary land take.
Water	Managing water resources, wastewater and flood risk.

4 SA methodology

The SA Framework

- N28. Following consideration of key sustainability issues, as discussed in **NTS Chapter 3**, an SA Framework was established which includes SA Objectives, decision-making criteria and indicators. The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared, and can be used in monitoring the Plan.
- N29. Full details of the SA Framework used throughout the SA process including indicators is presented in **Appendix A**, with a summary of the 14 SA Objectives shown in **Table N.4.1**. It should be noted that the order of SA Objectives does not infer any prioritisation.

Table N.4.1: SA Objectives

	SA Objectives	Relevance to Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations
1	Climate change mitigation: Minimise West Oxfordshire District's contributions towards the causes of climate change	Climatic factors
2	Climate change adaptation: Adapt to the anticipated levels of climate change	Climatic factors and water
3	Biodiversity and geodiversity: Conserve, enhance and restore the district's biodiversity and geodiversity	Biodiversity, flora and fauna
4	Landscape: Conserve, enhance and manage the quality and character of landscapes and townscapes	Landscape
5	Cultural heritage: Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and support the effective management of the historic environment	Cultural heritage
6	Air quality: Protect and improve air quality, creating cleaner and healthier air	Air
7	Water: Maintain and improve water quality and ensure efficient use of water resources	Water
8	Natural resources and waste: Ensure efficient use of the district's soil and mineral resources and reduce waste	Soil and material assets
9	Housing and equality: Provide affordable, high quality and environmentally sound housing for all, whilst reducing crime and social deprivation	Population, human health and material assets
10	Health and wellbeing: Safeguard and improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	Population and human health

	SA Objectives	Relevance to Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations
11	Transport and accessibility: Improve accessibility, increase the proportion of travel by sustainable modes, and reduce the need to travel	Population and material assets
12	Education: Increase access to education and improve attainment to develop and maintain a skilled workforce	Population and material assets
13	Economy and employment: Ensure sufficient employment land and premises are available to develop and support innovative and sustainable economic growth	Population and material assets

Significant effects

N30. Each policy, site allocation and reasonable alternative has been assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The likely effect of each is then evaluated using the assessment framework set out in **Table N.4.2**. The reasons for each assessment are explained in the accompanying assessment text, with the full results presented in Volume 3 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

N31. The Sustainability Appraisal identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects of implementing the Local Plan. This includes positive and negative effects, short-, medium- and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, and any secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects where these are likely to occur.

Table N.4.2: Guide for likely significant effects

Significance	Definition (not necessarily exhaustive)
Major Negative --	The size, nature and location of a development proposal will be likely to: - Permanently degrade, diminish or destroy the integrity of a quality receptor, such as a feature of international, national or regional importance; - Cause a very high-quality receptor to be permanently diminished; - Be unable to be entirely mitigated; - Be discordant with the existing setting; and/or - Contribute to a cumulative significant effect.
Minor Negative -	The size, nature and location of development proposals will be likely to: - Not quite fit into the existing location or with existing receptor qualities; and/or - Affect undesignated yet recognised local receptors.
Negligible 0	Either no impacts are anticipated, or any impacts are anticipated to be negligible.
Uncertain +/-	It is uncertain whether impacts will be positive or adverse.
Minor Positive +	The size, nature and location of a development proposal will be likely to: - Improve undesignated yet recognised receptor qualities at the local scale; - Fit into, or with, the existing location and existing receptor qualities; and/or - Enable the restoration of valued characteristic features.

Significance	Definition (not necessarily exhaustive)
Major Positive ++	The size, nature and location of a development proposal will be likely to: - Enhance and redefine the location in a positive manner, making a contribution at a national or international scale; - Restore valued receptors which were degraded through previous uses; and/or - Improve one or more key elements/features/characteristics of a receptor with recognised quality such as a specific international, national or regional designation.

- N32. The methods, assumptions and limitations used in the Sustainability Appraisal are described in Chapter 4 of the Main Sustainability Appraisal Report (Volume 2), with further topic-specific information provided in Appendix E (Volume 3).

5 Reasonable alternatives

What are reasonable alternatives?

- N33. The SEA Regulations require the Sustainability Appraisal to identify, describe and evaluate the reasonable alternatives considered during the preparation of the Local Plan.
- N34. There is no statutory definition of a 'reasonable alternative'. In practice, reasonable alternatives are realistic options that are capable of meeting the objectives of the Local Plan. During plan preparation, the Council has considered a range of alternatives, including different spatial strategies, policies and site allocations.
- N35. Each reasonable alternative has been assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to identify its likely sustainability effects. The findings have informed the Council's preparation of the Local Plan alongside the wider evidence base, helping to explain why the preferred approach has been selected.
- N36. The Regulation 18 Sustainability Appraisal Report presents the reasonable alternatives considered during the preparation of the Local Plan. These include alternative spatial strategies for accommodating growth, strategic site options, non-strategic site allocations and, where appropriate, alternative policy approaches. The Sustainability Appraisal identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects of each reasonable alternative.
- N37. Following the latest round of Regulation 18 consultation on reasonable alternatives, sites have been selected and rejected for inclusion in the local plan; there are 8 strategic locations for growth and 9 non-strategic allocations. The SA evaluation of these sites can be found at Appendix F and G respectively in the main report.

6 Likely significant effects on the environment

Identified residual effects

- N38. The main report has identified overall effects for the plan. **Table N.6.1** identifies the likely residual positive sustainability effects of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.

Table N.6.1: Likely residual positive sustainability effects of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan

Summary of residual positive effects	
	Housing provision
1	The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term positive effect through the delivery of 18,318 new homes, providing sufficient housing land to meet identified needs and supporting the delivery of a range of housing types and tenures.
	Employment provision
2	The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term positive effect through the provision of sufficient employment land to support economic growth, job creation and investment within West Oxfordshire.
	Access to services and facilities
3	The Local Plan is expected to support improved access to local services and facilities through the delivery of new development, associated infrastructure investment and developer contributions.
	Health and wellbeing
4	The Local Plan is expected to have a positive effect on health and wellbeing through the provision of new green infrastructure, recreational opportunities and improvements to walking, cycling and sustainable transport networks.
	Green infrastructure provision
5	The Local Plan is expected to have a positive effect through the delivery of new and enhanced green infrastructure, supporting recreational access, biodiversity enhancement and climate resilience.
	Climate change adaptation
6	The Local Plan is expected to support improved resilience to climate change through policies relating to sustainable design, flood risk management, sustainable drainage and the protection and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure.
	Sustainable transport
7	The Local Plan is expected to support improvements in sustainable transport through the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure, helping to reduce reliance on private vehicles over the longer term.

- N39. **Table N.6.2** identifies the likely residual adverse sustainability effects of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.

Table N.6.2: Likely residual positive sustainability effects of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan

	Summary of residual adverse effects
1	Habitat fragmentation The Local Plan is expected to result in a significant long-term cumulative adverse effect on biodiversity due to the loss and fragmentation of habitats, increased recreational pressure and potential impacts on ecological networks. Mitigation and biodiversity net gain are unlikely to fully offset all cumulative impacts.
2	Landscape character and visual amenity The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term cumulative adverse effect on landscape through the introduction of development into rural areas, affecting landscape character, tranquillity and views, particularly within sensitive landscapes and areas close to the Cotswolds National Landscape.
3	Cultural heritage The Local Plan is expected to result in a moderate and potentially long-term cumulative adverse effect on cultural heritage. New development has the potential to alter the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets and contribute to incremental changes in historic landscape character.
4	Climate change mitigation The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term cumulative adverse effect on climatic factors through increased greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction, energy use and transport, alongside the loss of greenfield land and carbon storage functions.
5	Soil resources The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term permanent adverse effect through the loss of previously undeveloped land and potential best and most versatile agricultural land. Opportunities to mitigate soil loss are limited due to the irreversible nature of development.
6	Air quality The Local Plan is expected to result in a short to medium-term cumulative adverse effect on air quality due to increased traffic flows and associated emissions, particularly around areas of existing air quality constraints and the strategic road network.
7	Water resources and water quality The Local Plan is expected to result in a long-term cumulative adverse effect on water resources and water quality due to increased demand for water supply and wastewater treatment capacity. Delivery of infrastructure improvements and mitigation measures will be important in managing these effects.
8	Waste management The Local Plan is expected to result in increased pressure on waste management infrastructure due to additional waste generation associated with population growth, with potential capacity constraints resulting in a medium-term adverse effect.
9	Accessibility to services and facilities The Local Plan may result in localised adverse effects where development is located in areas with limited access to existing services and facilities, particularly in rural locations where sustainable transport options are constrained.

Cumulative effects

- N40. The Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is the process of identifying and evaluating the effects that arise when the total significant effects of the Local Plan and assessed alongside known existing underlying trends and other PPPs.
- N41. Cumulative effects are different from effects that occur alone. Alone, the Plan may not result in residual adverse effects for a particular topic, for example the effects of urban

sprawl on landscape character, but when considered cumulatively, may result in significant effects that require mitigation or monitoring.

N42. Cumulative effects of the plan are presented in chapter 16 of the main report.

7 Conclusions

Summary of findings

- N43. Overall, the West Oxfordshire Local Plan is expected to deliver a broad range of positive sustainability outcomes. The Plan provides a framework for meeting the district's identified housing, employment and infrastructure needs whilst supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation, promoting nature recovery, enhancing green infrastructure, protecting the historic and natural environment, encouraging sustainable transport, and improving health and wellbeing. Collectively, the Plan is expected to contribute towards the creation of sustainable, resilient and inclusive communities across West Oxfordshire.
- N44. The assessment has also identified a number of likely adverse effects associated with accommodating growth over the Plan period. These include the permanent loss of greenfield and agricultural land, potential effects on biodiversity, landscape character and the historic environment, increased pressure on water resources and wastewater infrastructure, and additional traffic and associated emissions in some locations. The Local Plan incorporates a range of mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset these effects where possible; however, some residual adverse effects are likely to remain.

Consultation and next steps

- N45. The Regulation 19 SA Report will be published alongside the Publication Version of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.
- N46. A minimum of a six-week period of consultation will be undertaken by WODC to offer statutory consultees, stakeholders, organisations and individuals an opportunity to submit representations regarding the Plan, as well as supporting evidence including this SA Report.
- N47. Following this round of consultation, all comments will be analysed by the Plan makers as part of the ongoing plan making process. Further stages of SA will be prepared if and when necessary.



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Regulation 19

Draft West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043

Addendum

13 July 2026

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this addendum document is to set out a number of proposed changes to the version of the Regulation 19 Draft West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2043 that was published on 30 June prior to consideration at the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the 8 July.
- 1.2 The proposed changes are a result of issues identified by Officers themselves in further proof-reading the plan since the papers were initially published as well as questions and comments submitted by Members of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee in advance of the meeting held on the 8 July and a number of the recommendations subsequently made by the committee.
- 1.3 The proposed changes are set out in tabular form overleaf. For ease of reference, the changes are set out in plan order and the table explains what change is proposed to which aspect of the draft Plan and why.
- 1.4 Subject to the approval of Members, the proposed changes will be included in the final draft Plan and published for consultation.

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
N/a	Insert Foreword	Explanation of the significance of the Local Plan from the Council Leader and Executive Member
Page 14	Insert Heading for Local Plan Vision	To ensure all key elements of the Local Plan are properly referenced.
Page 15	Objective 2, Bullet 4 Ensuring that timely investment is made in the infrastructure and local services needed to support development and that it is managed and maintained effectively over the long-term.	Emphasise importance of local services in supporting development.
Page 24	Update Figure 6.1 - Key Diagram with clearer symbology for settlements and also to show originally defined extent of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) corridor.	To ensure Key Diagram is clear and accessible and reflects the previously defined extent of the MRT corridor.
Page 25	Policy SP3 – Key Development Principles, viii. Development must have regard to safeguarded mineral and soil resources <u>and should take account of the economic and other benefits including of</u> best and most versatile agricultural land.	Policy wording revised to ensure consistency with National Policy
Page 28	Policy SP4 vi. Where harm to the National Landscape is identified and exceptionally but considered to be outweighed <u>by exceptional benefits</u> in the overall planning balance, demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to avoid and mitigate harm and, as a last resort, provide appropriate and proportionate compensatory measures for any residual harm.	Policy wording refined.
Page 29	6.30 Furthermore, transport evidence prepared in support of the Plan indicates that, even with the planned A40 improvements in place, forecast growth across West Oxfordshire is likely to result in increased travel demand, longer journey times and greater congestion on parts of the corridor over the plan period. Whilst continued investment in highways, public transport and active travel infrastructure will remain important, the evidence suggests that a more transformational long-term solution is likely to be required to provide the step-change in connectivity and capacity necessary to support sustainable growth.	Transformational solutions are required in the short, medium and long term

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 29	6.31 Previous work has focused on the potential for a Carterton–Witney–Oxford rail connection (CWORC) as one possible means of addressing these challenges. However, consultation feedback on earlier stages of the Plan highlighted the importance of maintaining flexibility and avoiding a premature commitment to a specific transport technology before sufficient evidence is available. In response, the Council proposes a broader Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) approach that recognises the potential for a range of solutions to be considered. <u>A Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system is a high-frequency, high-capacity public transport network, typically operating on dedicated corridors or priority lanes to offer reliable and efficient services</u> 6.32 At the time of preparing this Plan, Oxfordshire County Council is commissioning<u>has commissioned</u> further options appraisal work to assess the relative merits of different MRT technologies and identify the most appropriate solution for the corridor. Depending on the outcome of this work, the preferred option could comprise heavy rail, light rail, tram-train, guided transit, bus rapid transit or other emerging technologies capable of providing high-capacity, high-frequency and attractive alternatives to private car travel.	To include the definition of Mass Rapid Transit within the supporting text and to update the position on the options appraisal work
Page 31	Amend Figure 6.3 – Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Corridor to show full extent of corridor as previously defined.	To show full extent of MRT corridor as previously defined.
Page 36	7.19 West Oxfordshire is a predominantly rural district with a network of market towns and villages that continue to experience significant housing pressures, including affordability challenges. Whilst a<u>An</u> accommodating growth at the scale required will be <u>extremely</u> challenging and will require significant investment in infrastructure and services <u>as well as careful consideration of the potential impact on the district's natural and historic environment.</u> Nevertheless the Council considers that it is appropriate and achievable for the Local Plan <u>seeks</u> to meet West Oxfordshire's identified housing need in full.	To more clearly recognise the significant challenge presented by the Government's Standard Method for assessing local housing need.
Page 44	7.55 Diversification of income streams for farm businesses and estates has become increasingly important. Agricultural premises can <u>also</u> host a variety of additional employment-supporting functions beyond those solely related to farming activities, including light industrial activities in workshops, (self) storage, and cafes and food preparation.	Refined text for additional clarity.
Page 45	Policy CP3	Corrected cross reference to relevant DM policies.

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	I. Supporting a modern and flexible economy Development in the following key sectors will be supported subject to compliance with Policies DM27 – DM312;	
Page 48	Para 7.72 The Council considers that, wherever practicable, infrastructure and community assets that serve a wider public function should be adopted and managed by an appropriate public body <u>such as a Town or Parish Council</u>, statutory undertaker, community organisation or other suitable body that provides clear accountability and long-term stewardship in the public interest. This approach will help to ensure consistent standards of maintenance, equitable access, and greater certainty for future occupiers.	To provide details of appropriate public bodies.
Page 61	Update Section title Policy CP8 – Sustainable <u>and Integrated</u> Transport	Update header text to be consistent with policy title.
Page 62	Para 7.119 Much of the proposed growth within the Plan is located within already constrained transport corridors. The A40 <u>and A4095</u> experiences significant congestion at peak times, affecting journey times, economic productivity and quality of life. The A40 will remain an important corridor for travel to work movements both within and beyond the district. Measures have been identified to improve public transport connectivity through the corridor including enhanced bus services, park and ride provision and the Science Transit proposals which provide opportunities for improved public transport priority and connectivity with Oxford.	Paragraph updated to acknowledge congestion issues on A4095 as well as A40
Page 63	Policy CP8 Where relevant and practical, development should: e. Provide safe, direct and attractive active travel connections within sites and to surrounding areas.	Policy wording amended to ensure that development safeguards public transport

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	f. Safeguard and m Maximise access to high-quality public transport, including through layout and density. g. Support a modal shift towards low-carbon travel.	
Page 73	Para 8.1.6 However, growing demand is placing increasing pressure on existing facilities. There is a recognised need for investment in sports infrastructure, including, <u>but not limited to</u>, improved football facilities, additional pitch provision and modern all-weather 3G facilities to support current and future demand from organisations such as local football clubs <u>and other sports clubs and organisations.</u>, which has significant ambitions for future growth and expansion, as well as the wider community. Demand for education and healthcare infrastructure is also expected to increase as the area continues to grow.	Paragraph updated to reflect wider sports needs in Carterton
Page 76	Amend Figure 8.2 – Carterton Strategic Development Framework to show full extent of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Corridor as previously defined.	To show full extent of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Corridor as previously defined.
Page 80	Policy CA2 Insert Map of Carterton Town Centre	Map to show the area to which policy CA2 relates
Page 89	Policy CA4 Insert Map of Carterton ARO	Map to show the area to which policy CA4 relates
Page 93	Para 8.1.85 8.1.85 There are a number of important, existing uses in this rural fringe location including the Kilkenny Lane Country Park, the Kilkenny Lane allotments and Carterton Football Club, <u>which has significant ambitions for future growth and expansion.</u> Any development will therefore be expected to respect and where possible and appropriate, integrate and enhance accessibility to these facilities.	Text updated to reflect position of Carterton Football Club
Page 97	8.1.99 The IDP identifies the demonstrates that there are no known infrastructure constraints that is expected to be required would prevent the delivery of <u>to support the</u>	Text amended for increased clarity

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	<u>delivery of</u> the Strategic Locations for Growth during the plan period, subject to appropriate phasing and investment.	
Page 97	8.1.100 The Council will continue to work collaboratively with infrastructure providers, delivery agencies, neighbouring authorities, landowners, developers and local communities to refine, coordinate, <u>fund</u> and secure the infrastructure necessary to support planned growth. 8.1.101 Development proposals within the Strategic Locations for Growth will be expected to contribute appropriately towards the <u>funding and</u> delivery of infrastructure requirements having regard to their scale, impacts and viability considerations.	Updated text to emphasise importance of funding infrastructure
Page 105	Policy WIT1 4. Protecting and enhancing the River Windrush and natural environment a. Protecting and enhancing the River Windrush corridor as a key landscape, biodiversity, recreational and green infrastructure asset; b. Delivering an integrated network of green and blue infrastructure that connects communities with the wider countryside and supports biodiversity recovery, recreation, <u>food production</u> and health and wellbeing;	To emphasise the importance of the Green Infrastructure network in supporting food production.
Page 112	Update figure reference for Windrush Valley and Project Areas Map	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 118	Update figure reference for Welch Way ARO	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 125	Update paragraph numbering.	To ensure paragraph numbering is accurate

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 127	Update figure reference for Geographic extent of Chipping Norton Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 132	Update figure reference for Chipping Norton Strategic Framework	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 137	Insert map for Chipping Norton Town Centre	To show the area to which policy CN2 relates
Page 142	Update figure reference for Chipping Norton motte and bailey castle, and fishpond and Romano-British rural settlement and Iron Age remains, on the eastern edge of Chipping Norton	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 144	Insert paragraph numbering to introductory text for Policy CN3	To ensure that whole document is properly formatted and can be properly referenced
Page 147	Update figure reference for Geographical Extent of Bampton Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 150	Update figure reference for Bampton Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 150	Update map legend to include development locations	To ensure consistent formatting and accuracy of inset maps
Page 154	Insert figure to illustrate Policy BA2 - Land east of Bampton	Map to show the area to which policy BA2 relates
Page 159	Update figure reference for Geographical Extent of Burford Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 163	Update figure reference for Burford Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 163	Update map and legend to refer to policy BU2 Burford Town Centre and policy BU3 / development location.	To ensure consistent formatting and accuracy of inset maps
Page 164	Remove text from first paragraph of policy; A map showing the outline of the area included in the Bampton Area Strategy, outlining conservation areas, the Cotswold National Landscape and nature recovery and GI opportunities. Burford will continue to function as a distinctive market town, rural service centre and visitor destination, valued for its exceptional historic character, rich heritage, strong community identity and outstanding landscape setting within the Cotswolds National Landscape.	Erroneous text to be included as Alt Text for figure 8.12

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	Development will be supported where it sustains and enhances the town's social, economic and environmental wellbeing in accordance with the following objectives.	
Page 164	Update paragraph indents for Policy BU1	To ensure consistent formatting and accessibility of document
Page 168	Insert map for Burford Town Centre	Map to show the area to which policy BU2 relates
Page 175	Update figure reference for Geographical extent of the Charlbury Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 178	Update figure reference for Strategic Development Framework for the Charlbury Area	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 178	Strategic Development Framework for the Charlbury Area Update map and legend to refer to policies CH2 and CH3	To ensure consistent formatting and accuracy of inset maps
Page 183	Policy CH2 - 4. c. c. The site is located within a Nature Improvement Area an area that could be of importance for biodiversity and there are records of protected species in the vicinity. Development must therefore be informed by appropriate ecological surveys and demonstrate how impacts will be avoided, mitigated or compensated.	Revise text to ensure consistency with Oxfordshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy
Page 184	I. Key Design Principles Development should: a. Be informed by a comprehensive masterplan prepared with substantive input from the local community. b. Respond positively to the edge-of-settlement Cotswold National Landscape (CNL) location, creating a sensitive transition to open countryside. c. Establish a clear sense of place with built form of the highest quality. d. Respect the residential amenities of existing properties to the north of the site e. A Provide a mixture of tenure and property sizes should be provided in line with the local need. f. The Ensure that the provision of affordable dwellings to be is integrated within development and be is tenure blind. g. Provide overlooking and natural surveillance of streets and open spaces.	Refined text to improve grammatical accuracy

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	h. Incorporate and enhance the existing landscape features (such as boundary hedgerows and the existing tree belt) wherever possible including measures for their future maintenance. i. Provide sion of safe and suitable vehicular access and comprehensive connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists to adjoining areas and key destinations. j. Conserve and enhance the special characteristics of the Charlbury Conservation Area.	
Page 185	4. Green Infrastructure (GI) and Biodiversity a. Development should be master planned around the provision of a multifunctional green infrastructure network, incorporating public open space and connected ecological corridors. b. Proposals must deliver measurable biodiversity net gain in accordance with national policy requirements. Policy DM2	Corrected cross reference to development management policy
Page 188	Update figure reference for Geographical Extent of Eynsham Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 191	Insert map of Eynsham Strategic Development Framework	Map to show the area to which policy EYN1 relates
Page 194	Insert map to show West Eynsham SDA amendment	New Figure to be added depicting minor change to the boundary of the West Eynsham SDA as shown on the Policies Map of the adopted Local Plan 2031
Page 197	Update figure reference for Geographic Extent of Long Hanborough Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 200	Update figure reference for Strategic Framework for the Hanborough Area	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 205	Insert map to show Hanborough Station Area of Redevelopment Opportunity	Map to show the area to which policy LH2 relates
Page 207	Insert map to illustrate Policy LH3 - Land west of Hanborough Station	Map to show the area to which policy LH3 relates
Page 212	Correct paragraph numbering as follows: 8.98 Woodstock Area Strategy	Ensure paragraph and header references are correct
Page 212	Update figure reference for Geographic Extent of Woodstock Area Strategy	To ensure all figure references are accurate

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 215	Update figure reference for Strategic Development Framework for the Woodstock Area	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 223	Update figure reference for Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 225	Policy WO3 - 5. Major and Cumulative Development a. Proposals for major development that could impact the significance and OUV of the WHS within its setting (including large-scale residential schemes or infrastructure such as solar farms) will be subject to the most rigorous assessment and will only be supported where exceptional circumstances are demonstrated, consistent with national policy, and where: i. The need for the development and potential alternative options have been appropriately considered, where relevant; ii. ii. The public benefits clearly and substantially outweigh the harm to the significance and/or OUV of the WHS; iii. iii. All practicable steps have been taken to avoid, minimise and mitigate harm; and iv. iv. Proposals include a clear strategy to deliver long-term enhancements to the WHS, including to those elements of its setting which contribute to its significance.	To ensure consistent formatting and accessibility of document
Page 226	Para 8.9.49 The volume of traffic on the A44 south of Woodstock to Oxford has been identified as among the highest on the primary route network. Continued investment in active and public transport infrastructure <u>is required to ensure the safe and convenient movement of people, reducing reliance on the car and to reduce traffic movements and congestion along the route.</u>	Incomplete paragraph requires updating,
Page 228	8. 11 9 Salt Cross Garden Village Area Strategy	Correct paragraph numbering
Page 236	Update figure reference for Enstone Area of Regeneration Opportunity	To ensure all figure references are accurate
Page 240	Insert figure to illustrate Policy RA3	Map to show the area to which policy RA3 relates
Page 243	Insert figure to illustrate Policy RA4	Map to show the area to which policy RA4 relates

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 245	Insert figure to illustrate Policy RA5	Map to show the area to which policy RA5 relates
Page 248	Insert figure to illustrate Policy RA6	Map to show the area to which policy RA6 relates
Pages 263-265	1. No net loss of biodiversity All development must achieve no net loss of biodiversity, having regard to the existing (pre development) biodiversity value of the site, and demonstrate biodiversity enhancement to achieve gains where possible. <u>2. Protection of designated sites</u> <u>Development that would have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), will not be permitted. Development that is within 500m of Oxford Meadows SAC or within 500m of a river upstream of the SAC (e.g. River Thames, River Evenlode, River Glyne, River Dorne) must demonstrate that measures will be taken to minimise the risk of water pollution (e.g. from spills, drainage or construction dust) during construction and operation, to avoid adverse effects on the SAC.</u> 2. Application of mitigation hierarchy a. All development will be expected to minimise ecological impacts in line with the mitigation hierarchy in reducing order of priority: i. Avoid impacts, e.g. through retention of habitats/features ii. Reduce through mitigation iii. Compensate as a last resort only <u>(and not for impacts on a SAC).</u> b. Development likely to result in any direct or indirect loss, deterioration or harm to the following ecological features will be refused unless there is a robust justification for a lack of reasonable alternative sites that would result in less or no harm or there are wholly exceptional reasons justifying the granting of planning permission, and a suitable compensation strategy exists. i. Local Wildlife Sites and Proposed Local Wildlife Sites ii. Local Nature Reserves iii. Priority habitats iv. Priority species v. Local Geological Sites vi. Important and/or ancient hedges and/or hedgerows vii. Ancient woodland and/or ancient and/or veteran trees; and/or viii. Rivers and streams.	Suggested additional policy wording to ensure protection of designated sites

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	[...] 6. Ecological Mitigation and Compensation a. <u>With the exception of impacts on SACs</u>, where the loss of ecological features cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated, appropriate compensation measures will be sought to offset the loss by contributing to appropriate local nature recovery projects to achieve an overall gain in biodiversity. b. Measures proposed to mitigate adverse ecological impacts to meet requirements for compensation above will be given weight proportionate to their likelihood of success. Where reasonable doubt exists as to the effectiveness of any such measures, weight afforded to those measures will be significantly reduced. c. Developers must consider using the NatureSpace Priority Species Scheme where impacts covered cannot be fully mitigated or compensated onsite for the species specifically covered by the scheme.	
Page 278	Policy DM6 I iv Implement a 50 metre development free buffer to all Ancient Woodland <u>and veteran trees</u> <u>in</u> support of the Councils Nature Recovery objectives	Revised policy wording to ensure protection of Veteran Trees
Page 280	9.110 DM7 is consistent with national policy and guidance, Sport England guidance and the objectives of the West Oxfordshire Playing Pitch Strategy, <u>Strategic Outcomes Planning Model, Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Facilities Strategy</u>, all of which identify the importance of protecting existing facilities, addressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in provision, and ensuring that future growth is appropriately supported by new and enhanced recreational infrastructure.	Updated to ensure that the Plan references all relevant evidence.
Page 280	9.111 Existing sport, play and open space<u>recreation and play</u> facilities represent important community assets which contribute to health, wellbeing, social inclusion and placemaking. Facilities such as playing pitches, parks, recreation grounds, children's play areas, leisure centres and informal recreational spaces often perform multiple functions, including supporting biodiversity, climate resilience and opportunities for informal recreation and social interaction. 9.112 Policy DM7 reflects the approach in national policy which is clear that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should be protected unless robust evidence demonstrates that they are surplus to requirements, replacement provision of equal or greater value is secured, or the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss.	Amendments to ensure consistency of wording throughout policy

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	9.113 Existing sport, play and open space <u>recreation and play</u> will be protected against loss, dilapidation and/or deliberate degradation. Facilities should be maintained to a reasonable standard to ensure they continue to meet the needs of residents in the local settlement and surrounding communities. The deterioration of facilities can lead to reduced participation, accessibility and community benefit and may undermine wider health and wellbeing objectives.	
Page 280	9.114 In considering proposals involving the loss of existing provision, the Council will require robust and up-to-date evidence of need prepared in accordance with recognised best practice guidance, including Sport England's Playing Fields Policy <u>Planning for Sport Guidance</u> and associated assessment methodologies. 9.115 Particular weight will be given to safeguarding facilities in locations where the Council's evidence identifies existing or future quantitative or qualitative deficiencies. The West Oxfordshire <u>Strategic Outcomes Planning Model</u>, Playing Pitch Strategy, <u>Built Facilities Strategy</u> and Open Space Study identify areas where current provision is under pressure or where additional demand is expected as a result of planned growth. In such circumstances, retaining and improving existing facilities will form an important part of creating sustainable communities and supporting healthy lifestyles.	Updated to ensure that the Plan references all relevant evidence and proper guidance.
Page 282	Policy DM7 1. Safeguarding Protecting Existing Facilities a. Existing playing pitches and sport, recreation and play facilities, including formal and informal provision, leisure centres, parks, recreation grounds and playgrounds will be safeguarded against loss or deterioration. b. Development proposals that would result in the loss or deterioration of such facilities, including associated infrastructure, will only be supported where:	Updated text to ensure consistency with Sport England terminology

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	i. An The Council's up-to-date and robust assessment of need, prepared in accordance with best practice guidance demonstrates that the facility is surplus to current and future requirements; or ii. Equivalent or if Improved replacement provision is secured, in terms of quantity, quality, functionality and accessibility, in a suitable and convenient location serving the same settlement or catchment; or iii. The proposal delivers alternative sport or recreational provision whose benefits <u>of the proposal</u> clearly outweigh the loss of the existing facility.	
Page 297	Policy DM 10, I, a ix. Are supported by robust, site-specific assessments of technical feasibility, grid connectivity, and land quality, including consideration of best and most versatile agricultural land where relevant. x. Are supported by a clear decommissioning Plan to include details of how development will be removed and land restored and the end of the project lifespan.	Updated to include requirement for decommissioning plan
Page 309	Policy DM 13, I Development proposals that individually or cumulatively lead to a material deterioration in air quality, particularly in or near the following air quality sensitive areas, <u>will only be permitted when they can demonstrate</u> how air quality impacts will be mitigated. a. The Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) b. The Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC).	Refined wording to strengthen policy in accordance with habitat Regulations Assessment
Pages 309-310	2. An Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) will be required for: a. All major development proposals b. Any development likely to result in a significant increase in vehicle traffic or emissions (e.g. from heating, industrial uses). c. Any development located within or near an AQMA or the Oxford Meadows SAC.	Suggested additional policy wording to ensure protection of designated sites

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	d. Proposals that form part of a larger cumulative development likely to impact local or strategic air quality levels. 3. AQIAs must assess the potential impacts on local air quality during both construction and operation, taking into account cumulative effects with other planned or existing developments. They should model pollutant levels where appropriate and evaluate impacts on human health and ecological receptors. a. Where an AQIA identifies likely significant adverse impacts on air quality, appropriate and proportionate mitigation must be secured through the planning process. Measures may include, but are not limited to: i. Sustainable transport infrastructure (e.g. walking, cycling, EV charging). ii. Reduced car dependency and traffic management schemes. iii. Low-emission building design, heating systems and energy sources. iv. Landscaping and green infrastructure to support pollutant absorption. v. Off-site mitigation contributions, where on-site measures are insufficient. 4. All development proposals in or within 500m the Oxford Meadows SAC must demonstrate compliance with Habitat Regulations and ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the protected site from air pollution, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Construction Environmental Management Plans Emissions 5. All major development must incorporate Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) that include: a. Dust suppression and control measures. b. Monitoring of particulate matter. c. Limiting construction vehicle emissions and on-site machinery impacts. d. Protocols for responding to air quality breaches during works. 6. Particular care must be taken in air quality sensitive areas (the AQMAs and within 500m of the Oxford Meadows SAC <u>or within 500m of rivers upstream of it, as set out in Policy DM2</u>), where enhanced construction management and controls may be required. Monitoring and Management 7. In air quality sensitive areas (the AQMAs and within 500m of the Oxford Meadows SAC), development proposals may be required to contribute to: a. Air quality monitoring during and post-construction. b. The preparation of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs). c. Ongoing compliance reviews and adaptive mitigation where thresholds are at risk of being exceeded.	

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 312	Policy DM14 -I iii iii. Development that would result<u>Not result</u> in inactive or predominantly residential ground floor frontages will not be supported where planning permission is required, unless it can be demonstrated that such development would not harm the vitality, viability or function of the town centre.	Refined text to improve grammatical accuracy
Page 316	Policy DM15 I,b,i Development proposals involving the loss, change of use, or redevelopment of a community facility will only be supported where it can be robustly demonstrated that: i. The facility is no longer viable, necessary, in active use or with no likely demand for its continued operation or in active use / no demand for, and that all reasonable efforts have been made to retain or repurpose it for community use, demonstrated through proportionate evidence.	Refined policy wording
Page 326	Policy DM18 – Windfall Housing Development on Unallocated Sites Amend as follows: 2. Assimilating Growth in Settlements a. The following guides to cumulative growth will be applied to windfall residential development, so as not to undermine the delivery of the spatial strategy and ensure growth remains proportionate to the scale and character of settlements: i. In all settlements outside the Cotswolds National Landscape or the Oxford Green Belt: Windfall development should not increase the total number of dwellings within a settlement by more than 10% over the plan period, based on the number of dwellings built within the given settlement as of 1 April 2025 ii. In settlements <u>falling wholly or partly</u> within the Cotswolds National Landscape or the Oxford Green Belt: Windfall development should not increase the total number of dwellings within a settlement by more than 5% over the plan period, based on the number of dwellings built within the given settlement as of 1 April 2025.	To ensure that the 5% cap applies to settlements that fall partly within the Cotswolds National Landscape (CNL) as well as those that fall wholly within the CNL.

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 334	I. Affordable Housing Requirement Threshold a. Development proposals creating new residential floorspace in the following circumstances are required to provide affordable housing: i. Major development resulting in <u>or capable of providing</u> a net gain of 10 or more dwellings or involving a site of 0.5 hectares or more.	Strengthen policy wording to avoid threshold dodging
Page 354	Policy DM26, 2, d Proposals for the conversion of traditional buildings will be considered in accordance with DM2<u>78</u>	Corrected cross reference with development management policy
Page 357	Policy DM27 I b ix <u>Maximises renewable energy generation, demand management and charging infrastructure on rooftops and in parking areas</u>	Insert criteria to maximise renewable energy generation on employment sites
Page 371	Policy CA5 - Amend formatting of text indents	Ensure document is formatted in consistent and accessible manner
Page 371	Policy CA5, 4 4. Landscape A landscape-led approach should underpin the masterplanning of the site. The development should respond to the existing <u>landform</u>, landscape character, retaining and integrating important features such as hedgerows, trees, and field patterns where appropriate. New planting and structural landscaping should be used to create a strong green framework, provide visual containment, and soften the transition between the built form and surrounding countryside.	Wording strengthened to ensure that proposals respond to landform.
Page 372	CA5, 7 The development should provide or contribute to the timely delivery of necessary infrastructure to support the new community, <u>the wider network of new settlements and Carterton itself</u>	Wording strengthened in accordance with the Strategic Framework for the Carterton Area

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 373	CA6, 7 The layout shall make provision for public open space, children's play space, informal recreation and, where required, sports provision, either on-site or through appropriate contributions. It should also accommodate the expansion <u>take account of the current and future requirements</u> of Carterton Football Club.	Wording amended to take account of current and future requirements of Carterton Football Club.
Page 373	Policy CA6 - Amend formatting of text indents	Ensure document is formatted in consistent and accessible manner
Page 376	CA7, 1, b b. The masterplan shall demonstrate how the Strategic Location will function as a coordinated, landscape-led extension <u>in the form of a</u> new village to the north of Carterton within Brize Norton, having regard to the wider strategic growth area and the need to secure comprehensive infrastructure delivery.	Amended to provide clarity over the form of new development
Page 376	CA7, 2, a a. Development shall provide a residential-led scheme of approximately 2,000 <u>1,500</u> dwellings, <u>as well as Gypsy and Traveller accommodation</u> subject to design-led testing and detailed assessment.	Quantum of residential development updated along with requirement for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.
Page 376	CA7, 3, f f. Development shall include a mobility hub or equivalent integrated transport facility, providing convenient access to public transport, cycle parking, shared mobility, electric vehicle charging and other sustainable transport measures <u>including Mass Rapid Transit</u> as appropriate.	Additional text to emphasise link to MRT corridor.
Page 377	CA7, 4, b The layout, scale and design of development shall respond sensitively to the <u>landform and landscape</u> character of the north-eastern edge of Carterton, the setting of Brize Norton and the wider rural landscape.	Text added to emphasise importance of responding to landscape and landform.
Page 379	CA8, 2, a a. Development shall provide a residential-led scheme of approximately 2,000 <u>1,500</u> dwellings, <u>and provision for the travelling community</u> , subject to design-led testing and detailed assessment.	Updated quantum of development for SLG

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 379	CA8 2. Housing, <u>employment</u> and <u>key</u> land uses a. Development shall provide a residential-led scheme of approximately 1,500 <u>2,000</u> dwellings, subject to design-led testing and detailed assessment. <u>b. Development shall provide a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures, including affordable housing, in accordance with the relevant policies of the Local Plan.</u> <u>c. Development shall make provision for 10 Hectares of employment land delivered in accordance with Policy CP3, with particular focus on the defence and aerospace sectors or other sectoral links to RAF Brize Norton or the wider Carterton Area.</u> <u>b.d. Development shall make provision within the site for the delivery of further education linked to the above key employment sectors</u> e.e. The development shall include an appropriate mix of supporting uses, including local convenience, community, education, open space, recreation and other neighbourhood facilities necessary to support a sustainable new community. <u>f. The local centre or equivalent neighbourhood hub shall be provided in a location which is accessible by walking, cycling, wheeling and public transport and which supports the creation of a walkable neighbourhood.</u> d.g. layout shall make provision for public open space, children's play space, informal recreation and, where required, sports provision, either on-site or through appropriate contributions. e. The layout shall make provision for public open space, children's play space, informal recreation and, where required, sports provision, either on-site or through appropriate contributions. A local centre or equivalent neighbourhood hub shall be provided in a location which is accessible by walking, cycling, wheeling and public transport and which supports the creation of a walkable neighbourhood.	Development template updated to clarify quantum of residential development and to set explicit requirement for employment and education provision as well as greater clarity on provision of other key land uses.
Page 382	WIT 5 I b. masterplan shall demonstrate how the Strategic Location will function as a coordinated, landscape-led <u>new settlement adjoining</u> Witney, <u>also</u> having regard to the relationship with Curbridge, Ducklington, the A40	
Page 382	WIT 5 3 f. Development shall safeguard land and/or make appropriate provision for any relevant strategic public transport corridor <u>and interchange</u>, including the potential Carterton Witney-Eynsham-Oxford <u>MRT</u> corridor, where required by the Council and relevant transport authority.	To strengthen reference to MRT corridor need for transport interchange

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
Page 383	WIT 5, 7. Drainage, amenity and utilities <u>a. Development in this location shall not prejudice the future expansion of Witney sewage treatment works by establishing an appropriate buffer between development and the existing sewage treatment works</u> <u>a.b.</u> An appropriate surface water drainage strategy shall be provided, incorporating sustainable drainage systems as part of the site's green and blue infrastructure and public realm networks <u>b.c.</u> Development proposals shall be supported by appropriate assessments of odour, noise, air quality and other amenity impacts, with particular regard to nearby employment uses, the sewage treatment works and the abattoir. <u>c.d.</u> The layout and design of development shall incorporate any necessary mitigation to demonstrate that acceptable living conditions will be achieved for future residents.	To ensure that any potential future development in this location does not prejudice any future necessary expansion of Witney Sewage Treatment Works.
Page 385	WIT 6 Update paragraph indents	To ensure consistent formatting and accessibility of document
Page 385	Housing and land use 5. Development shall provide a residential-led scheme of approximately 700 600-800 dwellings, <u>employment provision and provision to meet the needs of travelling communities,</u> -subject to design-led testing and detailed assessment. <u>6.</u> Development shall provide a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures, including affordable housing, in accordance with the relevant policies of the Local Plan. <u>7. Development shall make provision for 10 Hectares of employment land delivered in accordance with Policy CP3.</u> <u>6.8. Development shall make provision within the site for the delivery of further education linked to the above employment provision</u>	Development template updated to clarify quantum of residential development and to set explicit requirement for employment and education provision as well as greater clarity on provision of other key land uses.

Plan section/para number	Proposed Change	Reason
	7.9. The layout shall make provision for public open space, children's play space, informal recreation and, where required, sports provision, either on-site or through appropriate contributions.	
Page 386	Flood risk, drainage and utilities 19. Development proposals shall be informed by a heritage impact assessment and archaeological assessment. 20. The layout, scale, design and landscape mitigation of development shall conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance of nearby heritage assets and their settings, including Minster Lovell Conservation Area. 387 21. Archaeological evaluation and mitigation shall be undertaken where required.	Remove archaeology and heritage requirements from flood risk section;.
Page 386	Update formatting of text indents	Ensure document is formatted in consistent and accessible manner
Page 389	WIT 7 2. The masterplan shall demonstrate how the two component parcels will function together as a coordinated northern / north-western extension to Witney <u>and in particular the future of Dry Lane, including any proposals to limit or avoid rat running through Crawley</u>	To ensure that development proposals have regard to impacts on sensitive parts of the local road network
Page 391	CN3 3 a. Safe and suitable vehicular access shall be provided from London Road, Banbury Road and/or other appropriate points on the local highway network, supported by a transport assessment <u>and including measures to retain the street trees along London Road</u>	To ensure that development proposals have regard to impacts on sensitive local green infrastructure features
Page 392	CN3 4 b shall respond sensitively to the eastern edge of Chipping Norton, the character of the London Road approach and the wider rural landscape <u>including views towards the site from the A44.</u>	To ensure that development proposals have regard to impacts on sensitive views
Page 394	Insert table for residential development trajectory	To provide clarity as to when sites are expected to be delivered.
Page 441	Glossary <u>A Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system is a high-frequency, high-capacity public transport network, typically operating on dedicated corridors or priority lanes to offer reliable and efficient services.</u>	Updated glossary to provide definition of mass rapid transit
General	Minor potential changes/additions to text throughout to reflect the draft IDP.	To ensure the draft Local Plan fully reflects the draft IDP.