

West Oxfordshire District Council

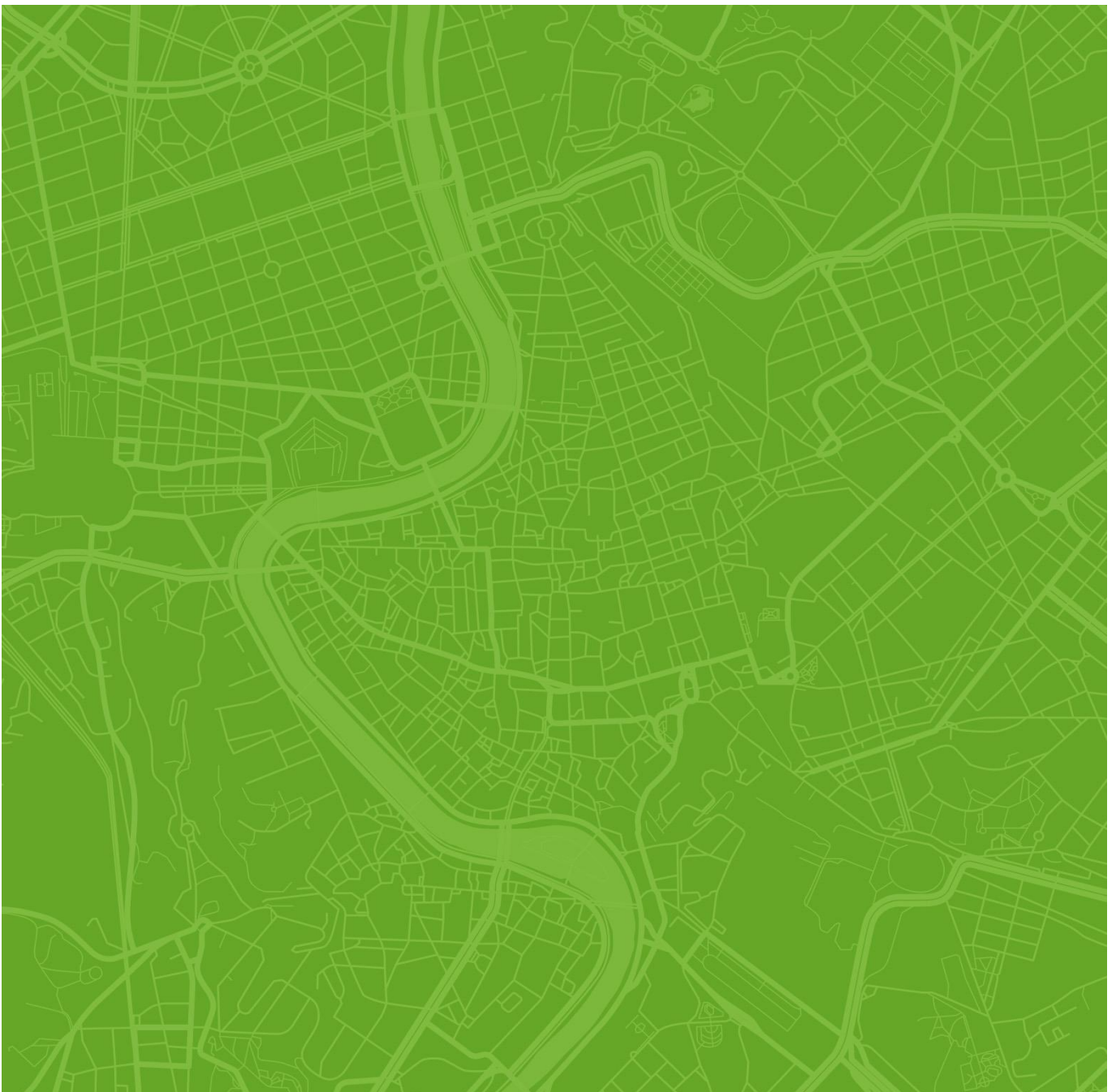
Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report: Proposed Main Modifications

Final report

Prepared by LUC

July 2022



West Oxfordshire District Council

**Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan
Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report:
Proposed Main Modifications**

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Introduction

1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Addendum Report relates to the Area Action Plan (AAP) for the Salt Cross Garden Village. The AAP is being produced by West Oxfordshire District Council and sets out the vision and objectives for Salt Cross Garden Village as well as the policies that will guide the delivery of development at the site.

1.2 The garden village is situated to the north of the A40 near Eynsham. Following public engagement that began in 2018, the AAP has been prepared to address key local issues identified. The site is allocated through Policy EW1 in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 and also has Government support as part of the 'Locally-Led Garden Villages, Towns and Cities' programme.

1.3 A number of consultations were held as the AAP was prepared, as follows:

- An initial 'issues' consultation from June 2018.
- A three day design workshop in May 2019.
- A 'preferred options' consultation from August 2019.
- A Pre-Submission consultation from August 2020.

1.4 The West Oxfordshire District Council submitted the AAP to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination on 10th February 2021 and Examination hearings took place between June and July 2021. In May 2022, the Inspectors wrote to the Council to confirm that the AAP was to progress to the next stage of the Examination known as 'Main Modifications'. This followed a request by the Inspectors for the Council to undertake some additional work on the phasing of essential infrastructure.

1.5 This SA Report Addendum presents an appraisal of the proposed Main Modifications to the submitted AAP document and will accompany the consultation on the proposed modifications. In combination with the SA Report that was submitted alongside the Local Plan for Examination¹, this addendum represents an appraisal of the AAP as proposed to be modified, updating the appraisal findings presented in the August 2020 SA Report. However, it should be recognised that this is an addendum to the SA Report and that the addendum and full SA Report should therefore be read together.

1.6 It should be noted that, given that the Main Modifications include the deletion of Policy 27: Key Development Principles, some of the policy numbers used in the AAP will be amended at such time as the document is adopted. Throughout this report, the policy numbers referred to are those in the Pre-submission AAP.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.7 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is a statutory requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It is designed to ensure that the Plan-making process maximises the contribution that a plan makes to sustainable development and minimises any potential adverse impacts. The SA process appraises the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies within a plan (in this case the Salt Cross Garden Village AAP) from the outset of its development.

1.8 European Directives have shaped SA, planning and environmental, social and economic regulation, including Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plan and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). Following its departure from the European Union on 31st January 2020, the UK entered a transition period which ended on 31st December 2020. After that date directly applicable EU law no longer applies to the UK and the UK is free to repeal EU law that has been transposed into UK law. As set out in the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Brexit amendments², the purpose of the Brexit amendments to the SEA Regulations is to ensure that the law functions correctly now that the UK has left the EU. No substantive changes are being made by this instrument to the way the SEA regime operates.

1.9 SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses only on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts.

¹ LUC on behalf of West Oxfordshire District Council (2020) Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan: Pre-Submission SA Report

² Explanatory Memorandum to the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 No. 1232.

The Government's Sustainability Appraisal guidance³ outlines how it is possible to satisfy both requirements by undertaking a joint SA/SEA process, and to present an SA report that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations.

1.10 Further details on how the SA/SEA process has informed the decision making for the AAP can be found in the August 2020 SA Report which accompanied the submitted AAP.

Reasonable alternatives

1.11 The August 2020 SA Report (see Appendix F of that document) set out how reasonable alternatives were considered and the reasons for the decision making taken by the Council as part of the SA and plan-making process, as required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004).

1.12 Given that the proposed modifications prepared in consultation with the Inspectors did not identify any further alternatives, this SA addendum does not contain any appraisal of alternatives.

Reasons for selecting the proposed Main Modifications

1.13 The Proposed 'Main Modifications' are set out in a schedule prepared by West Oxfordshire District Council. The Main Modifications were set out to follow the recommendations made by the Inspectors during the Examination. They are considered by the Inspectors to be necessary to ensure the soundness of the AAP.

Appraisal methodology

1.14 The policy options and options for the spatial distribution of development at the Garden Village for the AAP (i.e. the spatial framework) and the policies and spatial framework that were included in the submitted AAP have been appraised throughout the plan-making process against the 17 SA objectives in SA framework for the Salt Cross Garden Village AAP (see **Appendix 1**), with scores being attributed to each option or policy to indicate its likely sustainability effects on each objective as follows.

Table 1 Key to symbols and colour coding used in the SA of the Salt Cross Garden Village AAP

++	The option or policy is likely to have a significant positive effect on the SA objective(s).
++/-	The option or policy is likely to have a mixture of significant positive and minor negative effects on the SA objective(s).
+	The option or policy is likely to have a minor positive effect on the SA objective(s).
0	The option or policy is likely to have a negligible or no effect on the SA objective(s).
-	The option or policy is likely to have a minor negative effect on the SA objective(s).
-/+	The option or policy is likely to have a mixture of significant negative and minor positive effects on the SA objective(s).
--	The option or policy is likely to have a significant negative effect on the SA objective(s).
?	It is uncertain what effect the option or policy will have on the SA objective(s), due to a lack of data.
+/- or ++/--	The option or policy is likely to have an equal mixture of both minor or both significant positive and negative effects on the SA objective(s).

1.15 Where a potential positive or negative effect is uncertain, a question mark was added to the relevant score (e.g. +? or -?) and the score is colour coded as per the potential positive, negligible or negative score (e.g. green, yellow, orange, etc.). Colour

³ DLUHC and MHCLG (2020) Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal-and-how-does-it-relate-to-strategic-environmental-assessment/>

codes illustrating variations in the significance of mixed effects have been added, as shown in **Table 1** above, to clearly show differences in the performance of site and policy options.

1.16 The likely effects of the options and policies need to be determined and their significance assessed, and this inevitably requires a series of judgments to be made. The appraisal has attempted to differentiate between the most significant effects and other more minor effects through the use of the symbols shown above. The dividing line in making a decision about the significance of an effect is often quite small. Where either ‘++’ or ‘--’ has been used to distinguish significant effects from minor effects (‘+’ or ‘-’) this is because the effect of an option or policy on the SA objective in question is considered to be of such magnitude that it would have a noticeable and measurable effect taking into account other factors that may influence the achievement of that objective. However, scores are relative to the scale of proposals under consideration.

Review of plans, policies and programmes

1.17 The AAP is not prepared in isolation, being greatly influenced by other plans, policies and programmes and by broader sustainability objectives. It needs to be consistent with international and national guidance and strategic planning policies and should contribute to the goals of a wide range of other programmes and strategies, such as those relating to social policy, culture and heritage. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and the sustainability objectives established at an international, national and regional level.

1.18 A review was undertaken of the other plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the AAP, as described in Chapter 3 of the August 2020 SA Report. This has been updated in **Appendix C** of this SA Addendum.

Baseline information and key sustainability issues

1.19 Baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability of policies in the AAP and it provides the basis for identifying trends, predicting the likely effects of the plan and monitoring its outcomes. The requirements for baseline data vary widely, but it must be relevant to environmental, social and economic issues, be sensitive to change and should ideally relate to records which are sufficient to identify trends.

1.20 Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires data to be gathered on biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between the above factors. As an integrated SA and SEA is being carried out, baseline information relating to other ‘sustainability’ topics has also been included; for example information about housing, education, transport, energy, waste and economic growth. The updated baseline information for the Garden Village area is presented in **Appendix D** of this SA Addendum.

1.21 The SEA Regulations also require that the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme must be described. The key sustainability issues for the Garden Village were set out in Table 3.1 of the August 2020 SA Report and are listed below. Consideration of how each issue would evolve if the Local Plan were not to be adopted was also set out in full in the August 2020 SA Report. In general, most trends would be addressed to some extent through relevant policies in the adopted West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031. However, without the adoption of the AAP to include area specific policies, the key issues may be less comprehensively and effectively addressed.

1.22 The key sustainability issues identified for the Garden Village area are:

- An ageing population.
- High house prices.
- Higher than average incidence of certain types of illness (colorectal cancer and mortality due to stroke), as well as a greater proportion of people, especially children and adults, who are obese relative to the District.
- Unemployment is less than the national average, but more than the District average. Notably the proportion of people with no qualifications whilst less than the national average, is higher than the District average.
- Relatively low levels of crime; however, burglary, criminal damage and vehicle crime offences remain issues of concern.

- Levels of car ownership show a difference to the District trend with more households with one or fewer cars and less households with more than two cars, potentially reflecting the relatively good availability of public transport. Traffic congestion on the A40 is however a key issue due to the volume of traffic particularly in the morning and evening peaks.
- 2011 Census data shows that people in Eynsham commute an average of 15.6km to work, primarily to Woodstock, Witney, Kidlington, Oxford City and London. People who work in Eynsham travel an average of 18.3km from home and come from immediately north and west of the village.
- With the exception of nitrogen dioxide levels, the air quality at Eynsham is on par or better than the national and District averages; however, air quality remains a key concern for many people and is of particular relevance with regard to Oxford Meadows to the east of Eynsham which is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- To meet the anticipated housing needs in the local area and also to help meet Oxford City's unmet housing need, two strategic sites were identified in Eynsham – land to the north and west which are been allocated for 2,200 and 1,000 homes respectively within the new Local Plan 2031. Comprehensive and co-ordinated development that is masterplan-led and accompanied by appropriate infrastructure can help to ensure that development is sustainable despite being on greenfield land.
- The level of growth planned for Eynsham (3,200 homes in total through the two proposed allocations) will increase the amount of waste generated locally including construction waste initially and in the longer-term residential and commercial waste.
- The level of growth planned for Eynsham (3,200 homes in total through the two proposed allocations) will have a direct effect on carbon emissions in the Eynsham area.
- Much of Eynsham village to the north and west is surrounded by semi-enclosed rolling farmland that is highly valued by residents, especially for its biodiversity. Although there are no specific national designated sites of importance for biodiversity within the site allocations, there are existing records of protected and notable species.
- The Eynsham Area has a rich record of archaeological and architectural heritage, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and structures, and Listed Parks & Gardens. Part of the built up area of Eynsham village is also designated as a Conservation Area.
- Reflecting the older demographic profile of the Eynsham area, rates of economic activity are below the District average with a higher than average proportion of economically inactive residents.
- The Eynsham area includes an existing aggregate recycling facility (David Einig) which has permanent planning permission and is safeguarded under the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. There are also known mineral resources (sand and gravel) in the area.
- The Eynsham area is mostly classified at Flood Zone 1 (low risk) but there are some areas classed as Flood Zone 2 (medium risk) and 3 (high risk) associated with watercourses and underlying geology.

Approach to the appraisal of the Proposed Main Modifications

1.23 The July 2022 Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications can be found in **Table 2** overleaf. An extra column has been added to describe the implications of each proposed Main Modification for the SA findings reported previously, i.e. those set out in the August 2020 SA Report. Note that the schedule considers the likely sustainability effects of each proposed Main Modification individually and consideration is given to the cumulative effects of the whole AAP as proposed to be modified later on in this SA Addendum.

For each proposed Main Modification, **Table 2** refers to the Main Modification reference number as included in the July 2022 schedule.

Table 2 Salt Cross AAP Proposed Main Modifications and SA Implications

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM1	New paragraph (to be inserted after paragraph 1.6)	<p>Insert new paragraph after existing paragraph 1.6 as follows:</p> <p><u>In relation to the land within the identified boundary of the AAP, the AAP is intended to amend the following in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Figure 3.2 of the AAP updates Figure 9.5e of the Local Plan to confirm the boundary of the Garden Village Strategic Location for Growth and include land to the north within it.</u> <u>AAP Policy 25 supersedes Local Plan Policy H5 in respect of custom and self build housing.</u> <u>AAP Policy 16 supersedes Local Plan Policy T4 in respect of car parking standards.</u> 	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Main Modification relates to introductory text in the AAP and not to any specific policy.</p>
MM2	Core objective GV3	<p>Amend core objective GV3 as follows:</p> <p>To design buildings fit for the future, mitigating the impact of Salt Cross on climate change by achieving net zero-carbon development through ultra-low energy fabric and 400% use of low and zero-carbon energy, with no reliance on fossil fuels <u>wherever possible</u>.</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Core objective GV3 is still supportive of measures that would benefit climate change mitigation. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 10: climate change.</p>
MM3	Policy 1 – Climate Resilience and Adaptation Paragraph 5.25	<p>Amend Policy 1 as follows:</p> <p>Development proposals at Salt Cross will be required to adopt and demonstrate a 'natural capital' based approach which positively exploits the site's environmental characteristics and opportunities to ensure climate resilience and adaptation.</p> <p>Building use, design, siting, orientation and layout will be required to demonstrate resilience <u>resilient</u> to the future impacts of climate change including increased temperatures, wind speeds and changes in rainfall patterns and intensity.</p> <p>Key design decisions must <u>will</u> be guided by consideration of three core elements: flexibility, durability and adaptability.</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Policy 1 still includes requirements that will benefit climate change mitigation. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 10: climate change.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Amend paragraph 5.25 as follows:</p> <p><u>Through compliance with the policies in the AAP taken as a whole, development</u> Development proposals at Salt Cross will be required to demonstrate that these and other opportunities to achieve climate resilience through the protection and enhancement of the site's natural capital have been fully explored and exploited as fully as possible.</p>	
MM4	Policy 2 - Net Zero Carbon Development	<p>Replace Policy 2 as follows:</p> <p>Proposals for development at Salt Cross will be required to demonstrate net zero operational carbon on-site through ultra-low energy fabric specification, low carbon technologies and on-site renewable energy generation. An energy strategy will be required with outline and detailed planning submissions, reconfirmed pre-commencement, validated pre-occupation and monitoring post-completion demonstrating alignment with this policy.</p> <p>Building Fabric</p> <p>Proposals will need to use ultra-low energy fabric to achieve the KPI for space heating demand of <15 kWh/m2.yr, demonstrated through predicted energy modelling. This should be carried out as part of any detailed planning submission, reconfirmed pre-commencement, validated pre-occupation and monitored post-completion.</p> <p>Overheating</p> <p>Thermal comfort and the risk of overheating should be given full consideration in the earliest stages of design to ensure passive design measures are prioritised over the use of more energy-intensive alternatives such as mechanical cooling. At outline planning stage, overheating should be mitigated through appropriate orientation and massing and at the detailed planning stage, a modelling sample proportionate to development density will be required to demonstrate full compliance with CIBSE TM59 for residential and TM52 for non-residential development, addressing overheating in units considered at highest-risk.</p>	<p>Yes – a new appraisal matrix has been created for this replacement policy (see Appendix B).</p> <p>In line with the SA effects reported in the August 2020 SA Report likely significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 10: climate change. Similarly, there is no change to the minor positive effect recorded in relation to SA objectives 16: employment and 17: economic growth. No likely significant or minor negative effects are identified.</p> <p>Previously, the appraisal of this policy identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 1: housing (as part of an overall uncertain mixed significant positive and minor negative effect) and a significant positive effect expected in relation to SA objective 10: climate change. The Main Modification results in less onerous requirements in relation to the design of development to support energy efficiency. This change should help to prevent viability issues but will also be less likely to support the delivery of homes that are designed to have reduced energy requirements. Therefore, the uncertain mixed significant positive and minor negative effect recorded in relation to SA objective 1: housing is amended to a minor positive effect. As noted above, the significant positive effect expected in relation to SA objective 10: climate change is still applicable given the requirements for development to contribute to ambitions for achieving net zero carbon at Salt Cross.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Overheating calculations should be carried out as part of the detailed planning submission and reconfirmed pre-commencement.</p> <p>Energy Efficiency</p> <p>Energy budgets (EUI targets) must be demonstrated using predicted energy modelling. The following KPI targets will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential <35 kwh/m2.yr - Office <55 kwh/m2.yr - Research labs <55-240 kwh/m2.yr* - Retail <80 kwh/m2.yr - Community space (e.g. health care) <100 kwh/m2.yr - Sports and Leisure <80 kwh/m2.yr - School <65 kwh/m2.yr <p>To ensure best practice, an accurate method of predictive energy modelling, agreed in consultation with the District Council, will be required for a cross-section of building typologies (e.g. using Passive House Planning Package – PHPP or CIBSE TM45 or equivalent). This modelling should be carried out with the intention of meeting the target EUIs as part of the detailed planning submission, be reconfirmed pre-commencement, validated pre-occupation and monitored post-completion.</p> <p>Fossil Fuels</p> <p>The development will be expected to be fossil fuel free. Fossil fuels, such as oil and natural gas should not be used to provide space heating, hot water or used for cooking.</p> <p>Zero Operational Carbon Balance</p> <p>100% of the energy consumption required by buildings on-site should be generated using on-site renewables, for example through Solar PV. The quantum of proposed renewable energy for the whole site (outline planning) and each phase (detailed planning) should be shown in kWh/yr.</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>The amount of renewable energy should equal or exceed the total energy demand for the development in order to achieve net zero operational carbon as a whole.</p> <p>The energy strategy should state the total kWh/yr of energy consumption of the buildings on the site and the total kWh/yr of energy generation by renewables to show that the zero-carbon operational balance is met. An explanation should be given as to how these figures have been calculated.</p> <p>Renewable energy contribution calculations should be carried out as part of the outline and detailed planning submissions, be reconfirmed pre-commencement, validated pre-occupation and monitored post-completion.</p> <p>A detailed low- and zero-carbon viability assessment should be carried out in support of the energy strategy detailing the selection of on-site low- and zero-carbon energy technologies.</p> <p>Embodied carbon</p> <p>Development proposals will need to demonstrate attempts to reduce embodied carbon to meet the following KPI:</p> <p>< 500 kg CO2/m2 Upfront embodied carbon emissions (Building Life Cycle Stages A1-A5). Includes Substructure, Superstructure, MEP, Facade & Internal Finishes.</p> <p>As part of the submission of any planning application, a report should be prepared which demonstrates the calculation of the expected upfront embodied carbon of buildings. Full lifecycle modelling is encouraged.</p> <p>Embodied carbon calculations should be carried out as part of the outline and detailed planning submission, be reconfirmed pre-commencement, and validated pre-occupation.</p> <p>Measurement and verification</p> <p>Applicants should confirm the metering, monitoring and reporting strategy as part of the detailed planning application. Post-occupancy energy</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>monitoring should be carried out every year for the first five years of use of each building to understand the energy consumption of the development in-use. The results should be stored centrally and shared between developers, design teams and contractors on-site.</p> <p><u>Proposals for development at Salt Cross will be required to demonstrate an ambitious approach to the use of renewable energy, sustainable design and construction methods, with a high level of energy efficiency in new buildings. An energy statement will be required for all major development, which should include the consideration of the feasibility of incorporating the following principles.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Alignment with the District Council’s ambition for achieving net zero carbon at Salt Cross;</u> • <u>Low energy use – minimising the amount of energy consumed including in relation to building fabric performance. The use of ultra-low energy building fabric, appropriate targets for space-heating demand and energy use intensity (EUI) targets for different land-uses;</u> • <u>Thermal comfort – thermal comfort and the risk of overheating in the earliest stages of design, including the use of passive design measures and the use of overheating modelling as appropriate;</u> • <u>Low and zero carbon energy supply – maximising the use of on-site renewable energy and minimising the use of fossil fuels to zero wherever possible;</u> • <u>Embodied carbon – reducing the impact of construction by minimising the amount of upfront embodied carbon emissions including appropriate embodied carbon targets. A calculation of the expected upfront embodied carbon of buildings and full lifecycle modelling is encouraged;</u> • <u>Measurement and verification – appropriate arrangements for measuring and publicly reporting on the ‘in-use’ energy consumption of the different land-uses at Salt Cross post-construction (e.g. for a period of 5-years).</u> 	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM5	Policy 3 – Towards 'Zero Waste' Through the Circular Economy	Amend the first paragraph of Policy 3 as follows: <u>So far as practicable, proposals</u> Proposals for development at Salt Cross will be required to embed the concept of the 'circular economy' and demonstrate a commitment towards reducing waste, increasing material re-use and recycling and minimising the amount of waste sent for disposal.	No change to SA findings. Policy 3 still includes support for measures that will benefit climate change mitigation in relation to the 'circular economy'. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objectives 8: waste and 10: climate change and a minor positive effect in relation to SA objective 17: economic growth.
MM6	Policy 3 – Towards 'Zero Waste' Through the Circular Economy	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 3 as follows: 'In support of any outline planning application for the whole garden village site and any major* reserved matters or other detailed applications, a A waste strategy will be required demonstrating to demonstrate how the core components of the circular economy have been taken into account through appropriate design and construction solutions and opportunities to effectively manage waste on or near site. This will include consideration of the potential use of advanced waste collection systems such as URS. *Defined as 10 or more residential units or 1,000m2 or more for non-residential development.'	No change to SA findings. Policy 3 still requires the preparation of a waste strategy for the site. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 8: waste.
MM7	Policy 4 – Adopting Healthy Place Shaping Principles	Amend the final paragraph of Policy 4 as follows: A Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will be required to accompany the outline planning application and any planning application for major development at the garden village, aligned with the emerging Oxfordshire HIA methodology and toolkit, to fully identify the needs of everyone (including vulnerable and excluded groups) in how they will live and work, access and use all types of infrastructure, services and networks. The HIA should include details of implementation and monitoring.	No change to SA findings. Policy 4 still requires the preparation of a HIA. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 2: health and well-being.
MM8	Policy 5 – Social Integration, Interaction and Inclusion	Amend the final paragraph of Policy 5 as follows: The appointment of a Community Development Officer will be needed early in the development stage of Salt Cross to empower and support the emerging community through an asset based community development	No change to SA findings. Policy 5 still requires the appointment of a Community Development Officer although it is noted that the securing of the role is to be proportionate to the needs of the development. The approach of the

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		(ABCD) approach** and, if required, to help in the co-production of local strategies, such as a community development strategy, cultural wellbeing strategy and public arts strategy. This role will be secured and funded as appropriate through a planning condition or legal agreement <u>proportionate to the needs of the development as they evolve over time.</u>	policy is still likely to support the integration of local communities. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 3: inclusive communities.
MM9	Policy 6 – Providing Opportunities for Healthy Active Play, Leisure and Lifestyles	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 6 as follows: Opportunities for healthy active play, leisure and lifestyles will need to be provided in accordance with <u>paying appropriate regard to</u> Sport England's Active Design Principles and Play England's 'Design Principles for Successful Play', and, in particular: a) Meet the needs generated by the development, complementing existing nearby provision b) Be based on up to date assessments of local need, and c) Deliver good quality multi-purpose provision that is flexible, adaptable, safe, social and inclusive	No change to SA findings. Policy 6 is still supportive of an approach which is in line with Sport England's Active Design Principles and Play England's 'Design Principles for Successful Play'. This approach is likely to support the delivery of infrastructure which would provide opportunities for play and exercise, as already noted in the SA. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 2: health and well-being.
MM10	Policy 7 – Green Infrastructure	Amend the first paragraph of Policy 7 as follows: The planning, design and delivery of Salt Cross will be underpinned by a comprehensive approach to the provision, maintenance and long term management of a high quality network of green and blue infrastructure, through the submission, for approval, of a Green Infrastructure Strategy with the outline planning application for the garden settlement. The strategy will also be expected to set out the governance and funding mechanisms and the maintenance plans for each element of the green infrastructure.	No change to SA findings. Policy 7 still requires the maintenance and management of a network of green and blue infrastructure in line with a Green Infrastructure Strategy. The SA already identifies the potential for this approach to support good access to infrastructure that would allow for opportunities for play and exercise and active travel. Associated benefits are expected relating to public health as well as air quality and climate change. Green infrastructure maintenance is also expected to prevent the deterioration of the landscape and support habitat provision and connectivity. It will help reduce the amount of greenfield land take at the site and manage water quantity as well as water quality as the SA has already noted. The SA has already identified significant positive effects in relation to those SA objectives most directly affected by green infrastructure provision (i.e. SA objectives 2: health and well-being, 13: biodiversity and geodiversity and 14: landscape). Minor positive effects have also been recorded in relation

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
			to SA objectives 7: land use, 9: air quality, 10: climate change, 11: water and 12: flooding.
MM11	Policy 7 – Green Infrastructure	<p>Insert new second paragraph into Policy 7 as follows:</p> <p><u>The Green Infrastructure Strategy should be prepared in the context of the overall site-specific Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) required under Policy 30 – Provision of Supporting Infrastructure.</u></p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The change does not impact upon the requirements for the site in relation to Green Infrastructure, instead stipulating that the strategy to be prepared should consider the context of the entire site. The approach to the IDP set out under Policy 30 has been appraised separately through the appraisal of that policy.</p>
MM12	Policy 7 – Green Infrastructure	<p>Amend the third paragraph of Policy 7 as follows:</p> <p>An ambitious approach to green and blue infrastructure provision is expected for Salt Cross, with the requirement for <u>around 50% (including private gardens and green roofs)</u> of the area to form the overall green infrastructure network, and for the accessibility <u>Accessibility</u> and quality standards and minimum quantitative standards for specific green infrastructure types to be met at the outline planning application stage, as set out in <u>will be agreed as part of applications for major development, having regard to Tables 6.1 and 6.2. Achievement of high quality will need to be demonstrated, through the use of the Building with Nature standards. As an exemplary development is proposed, 'Full Award Accreditation – Excellent' will need to be achieved.</u></p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Policy 7 is now more specific in relation to what can be included in the delivery of Green Infrastructure (i.e. private gardens and green roofs can now be considered as part of the overall provisions) and is also potentially less onerous in relation to how the quality of provision will be demonstrated. However, it will still require the provision of Green Infrastructure and help achieve benefits associated with this type of provision.</p>
MM13	Policy 7 – Green Infrastructure	<p>Delete the fifth paragraph and amend the sixth paragraph of Policy 7 as follows:</p> <p>Given the significance of the green infrastructure network, its long term management and maintenance (at least 30 years), to national standards of excellence, needs to be secured. A comprehensive management plan is especially important for the strategic scale green infrastructure, particularly the Biodiverse Country Park.</p> <p>Stewardship and maintenance arrangements for the GI network will therefore need to be addressed as part of any Community Management</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The text for Policy 7 proposes to remove the previous reference to national standards of excellence. However, it will still require the provision of Green Infrastructure and help achieve benefits associated with this type of provision. Stewardship and maintenance arrangements are still required through the CMMP or any equivalent plan.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		and Maintenance Plan (CMMP) or equivalent, submitted in accordance with Policy 31 – Long-Term Maintenance and Stewardship.	
MM14	Policy 8 – Enabling Healthy Food Choices	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 8 as follows: A food strategy should accompany the outline planning application, setting set out the overall approach to food growing and consumption at the garden village making use of current good practice ³³ , including: an assessment of suitable areas for food growing; consideration of approaches to achieve a diversity of food outlets; and the approach to incorporating edible plants within the public realm.	No change to SA findings. Change has been made to address the Inspector's concerns that the policy should not be overly prescriptive at the outline application stage. The overall requirements of the policy remain the same. .
MM15	Policy 9 – Biodiversity Net Gain	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 9 as follows: Development at Salt Cross will be required to demonstrate an overall biodiversity net gain of 25%. This will be measured using the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric Version 2.0 (or subsequent updated versions) (as may be amended and in force at the time of the application).	No change to SA findings. Change reflects change in circumstance in relation to relevant version of the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric.
MM16	Policy 9 – Biodiversity Net Gain	Amend the third paragraph of Policy 9 as follows: The main focus of this biodiversity net gain approach will be the garden village site itself through maximising opportunities for on-site mitigation and enhancement and then off-site enhancements will be sought to make up the total number of biodiversity units required to deliver the full 25%. The remaining part of the third paragraph which relates to off-site net gain, to be moved to the end of the policy along with the existing fifth paragraph and amended to read as follows: ... and then off-site enhancements will be sought Whilst the presumption is that net gain will be delivered on-site, where required to make up the total number of biodiversity units required to deliver to the full 25%, off-site enhancements will be sought. An In particular, an appropriate financial payment will be sought by the District Council for the delivery of off-site biodiversity net gain (via an off-site delivery provider) and this will be used to meet the aims and	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification provides additional clarity in Policy 9 on the hierarchical approach to be taken for biodiversity net gain. However, the approach is still to require on-site mitigation and enhancement with off-site enhancement to be sought where this approach alone cannot achieve the full 25% gain needed.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		objectives of nearby Conservation Target Areas (CTAs), the restoration and enhancement of designated sites, the delivery of a Nature Recovery Network, the restoration of priority habitats and species, and/or the creation of new Green Infrastructure within the local area.	
MM17	Policy 9 – Biodiversity Net Gain	<p>Amend paragraphs 6 – 9 of Policy 9 as follows:</p> <p>Any application should be supported by a Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy or equivalent with a Biodiversity Impact Map, Biodiversity Proposals Map, a full copy of any net gain metric calculations (not a summary), a justification that all the principles within the Good Practice Principles and associated Practical Guide have been met and an indication of how the delivery of on-site net gain will be implemented, managed and monitored. All assumptions applied within the metric must be explicit (e.g. how proposed habitats might look, use of green roofs) within the strategy.</p> <p>The complete details of all off-site delivery of biodiversity net gain, where the developer takes responsibility for this rather than making a financial contribution to a recognised delivery provider, shall be incorporated into the strategy, including implementation, management and monitoring for a minimum period of 30 years, and details of how this will be audited.</p> <p>An 'As-Built' final biodiversity net gain report will be required to provide a complete audit of the delivery of on-site habitats included in the net gain calculations.</p> <p>A Biodiversity Mitigation, Compensation, Monitoring and Management Framework, detailing all the mitigation requirements for the development and incorporating details of compensation, including strategies for farmland birds and rare arable wildflowers, the basic details of a monitoring strategy and indications of habitat and species management requirements, is also required as part of any outline application to provide details that can be used by subsequent reserved matters applications to ensure that they are fully compliant with all the necessary mitigation and compensation measures for biodiversity.</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The proposed Main Modification updates the criteria for the preparation of Biodiversity Net Gain Strategies for major developments so that they are now in bullet point format. All criteria originally included in the policy have been carried forward.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p><u>A Biodiversity Net Gain Strategy shall be submitted with applications for major development that includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. A full copy of any net gain metric calculations (not a summary);</u> <u>ii. Assumptions made within the metric and explicit reasons for these (e.g. how proposed habitats might look, use of green roofs);</u> <u>iii. Consideration of the principles within the Good Practice Principles and associated Practical Guide;</u> <u>iv. Outline of the design process, including aims and objectives, justifications for the types of habitats that have been incorporated, site context, ecological networks, and species conservation;</u> <u>v. Biodiversity Impact Map and Biodiversity Proposals Plan (drawings and GIS map layers of where the habitats are located before and after development so that they can be easily recognised when compared to the habitats recorded in the metric, i.e. clearly labelled, numbered and categorised);</u> <u>vi. An indication of how the delivery of on-site net gain will be implemented, including of habitat protection, creation, restoration, enhancement (e.g. based on phasing plans);</u> <u>vii. Complete details of all off-site delivery of biodiversity net gain, where the developer takes responsibility for this rather than making a financial contribution to a recognised delivery provider, including implementation, management and monitoring for a minimum period of 30 years, and details of how this will be audited;</u> <u>viii. Proposals for management and monitoring of biodiversity net gain outcomes over at least the 30-year period; and</u> <u>ix. A commitment to the production and submission of an 'As Built' final biodiversity net gain report to provide a complete audit of the delivery of on-site habitats included in the net gain calculations.</u> 	
MM18	Policy 10 – Water Environment	<p>Amend the first and second paragraphs of Policy 10 as follows:</p> <p>An ambitious approach to the water environment is expected for the Garden Village and its surrounding catchment, adopting a sustainable</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The specific approach to demonstrating how high quality Green Infrastructure has been achieved has been removed. However, the</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
	Paragraph 7.78	<p>integrated management of water that fully incorporates high quality green and blue infrastructure. Achievement of this high quality will need to be demonstrated through the use of the Building with Nature standards; at the design stage of development, a Design Award accreditation will be required, and in the following stages the delivery of exemplary Green and Blue Infrastructure will be required through the Full Award – Excellent accreditation.</p> <p>In terms of flood risk, the OCGV development at Salt Cross will be required to be sequentially designed to avoid areas at high flood risk from all potential sources of flooding and reduce surrounding flood risk, particularly through the use of natural flood management techniques. The potential impact of climate change will need to be fully assessed, in accordance with Environment Agency’s guidance on flood risk and climate change allowances. Built development will need to be located outside the 70% climate change fluvial flood extent. All major planning applications should be accompanied by:</p> <p>Delete paragraph 7.78 as follows:</p> <p>Building with Nature (see Section 6 – Healthy Place Shaping) recognises the relationship between the water environment and development and includes water as a key theme, with a commitment to: improve water quality on site and in the wider area; reduce the risk of flooding; and manage water naturally for maximum benefit.</p>	<p>requirement for the achievement of high quality provision is continued through the updated policy text.</p>
MM19	Policy 10 – Water Environment	<p>Amend criterion a) of Policy 10 as follows:</p> <p>a) a detailed Flood Risk Assessment, including <u>appropriate consideration of cumulative impact</u> and, where required by the Lead Local Flood Authority and the Environment Agency, detailed modelling of any ordinary watercourses on the site using the most up to date model data to define the Flood Zones and model the effect of climate change;</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The policy text has been strengthened to specifically require the Flood Risk Assessment to consider cumulative impacts relating to flood risk. The SA already identified significant positive effects in relation to SA objectives 11: flooding and 12: flooding.</p>
MM20	Policy 10 – Water Environment	<p>Amend criterion d) of Policy 10 as follows:</p> <p>d) an exemplar sustainable drainage system (SuDS), as part of a comprehensive SuDS strategy, making extensive use of diverse SuDS</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The requirement for the approach to SuDS to be confirmed with the local planning authority has been removed. However, Policy 10 is still</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>features to provide multifunctional benefits, in particular achieving net biodiversity gain, and giving details of delivery, future management and maintenance.</p> <p>Using a methodology first agreed in writing by the local planning authority, the The SuDS features will need to be informed by up to date information obtained through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Infiltration testing; ii) Groundwater monitoring; iii) Contaminated land surveys; iv) Local data and watercourse survey to calculate greenfield run-off rates for sub-catchment areas; and v) An outline drainage strategy to include an assessment of storage volumes. 	<p>supportive of measures that will address flood risk and will help to protect water resources. The SA already identified significant positive effects in relation to SA objectives 11: flooding and 12: flooding.</p>
MM21	Policy 10 – Water Environment	<p>Amend the final paragraph of Policy 10 as follows:</p> <p>For wastewater and water quality, a focused local strategy is required to be undertaken and submitted with the outline planning application, will be required based on an assessment of the wastewater network capacity, highway drainage systems, water quality conditions and flood risk, including impact on the receiving River Thames. The strategy should be prepared in the context of the site-wide Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) required by Policy 30 and set out details of a comprehensive waste water conveyance and treatment solution consider appropriate waste water conveyance and treatment solutions including for the Garden Village, the phasing of new waste water and highway drainage infrastructure and measures to ensure there will not be an adverse impact in on water quality or an increase in the risk of sewer flooding as a result of waste water flows from the development. Opportunities should be taken to improve water quality, including through the use of SuDS, to ensure the discharge of clean water into watercourses.</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The change to Policy 10 relating to the outline planning application has been made to address the Inspector's concerns that the policy should not be overly prescriptive at the outline application stage. It does not affect the overall requirements of the policy. The policy text now includes cross referencing to Policy 30. Policy 30 has been appraised separately through the SA. The policy text has also been clarified in relation to waste water conveyance and treatment solutions. This change for clarity will also not affect the SA findings previously reported.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM22	Policy 11 – Environmental Assets	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 11 as follows: The following reports are particularly important and will be required to accompany the outline planning application: <u>for major development:</u>	No change to SA findings. The change to Policy 11 relating to the outline planning application, has been made to address Inspector's concerns that the policy should apply for major development only. It does not affect the overall requirements of the policy for that type of development and therefore no changes are reported.
MM23	Policy 12 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of Salt Cross Paragraph 7.134 Paragraph 7.145 Paragraph 7.147 GV16	Add a new penultimate bullet point to Policy 12 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Retention of Tilgarsley, its spatial relationship along with other key elements of its setting that contribute to its heritage significance;</u> Amend paragraph 7.134 as follows: There are sixteen non-designated assets identified in the LUC Study, including a number of historic pathways/ tracks/ roads and hedgerows that are historically important and the suggested remains of a deserted medieval village known as Tilgarsley which was purportedly depopulated during the Black Death and abandoned by 1349. Amend paragraph 7.145 as follows: A total of 16 non-designated assets have been identified within the garden village site including a number of historic pathways/ tracks/ roads and hedgerows, the site of a Bronze Age Barrow Complex recorded at New Wintles Farm, an area of cropmarks to the west of New Wintles Farm and in the north-west area of the site, a substantial hollow way leads to an area of earthworks (banks and hollows) and soilmarks, suggested to form forming the remains of the deserted medieval village at Tilgarsley, which was purportedly depopulated during the Black Death and abandoned by 1349. The remains identified here are thought to comprise a village green surrounded on all sides by houses, accessed via a hollow way. Amend paragraph 7.147 as follows:	No change to SA findings. The change to Policy 12 will support the protection of the heritage significance of Tilgarsley. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 15: historic environment. The identified effect already reflected the requirement through the policy for the protection of the significance of relevant heritage assets in the surrounding area.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>The gravel deposits recorded within the eastern half of the site are a known focus for settlement, as indicated by the recorded prehistoric and early medieval activity. In the west of the site, many of the fields have been reorganised and amalgamated and as such, there is a good potential for former field boundaries and other low value medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.</p> <p>Opportunities: It will be critical for a programme of archaeological work to evaluate the significance of these assets and to inform a mitigation strategy. The possible Tilgarsley medieval deserted village and its hollow way and earthwork remains could potentially be of high value, although not currently designated, and may require preservation in-situ. Assuming that preservation in-situ is required, then the area including this asset could be demarcated as strategic open land, in which no ground intrusive work, vehicular movement, etc. is permitted.</p> <p>Remains of lesser value may be 'preserved by record'. Depending on their value this could entail full excavation and recording or an archaeological watching brief. Any programme of work would also be designed to clarify the potential for any hitherto unknown heritage assets and the evidence of the past environments of the site which may be high given the recorded presence of alluvial deposits and river terrace gravels.</p> <p>Amend GV16 as follows:</p> <p>To fully address and capitalise on the constraints and opportunities presented by heritage assets including the listed buildings at City Farm and the suspected site of the former medieval village of Tilgarsley.</p>	
MM24	Policy 14 – Active and Healthy Travel	<p>Replace Policy 14 as follows:</p> <p>Walking and cycling routes must be coherent, direct, safe and attractive, whilst being inclusive and wide enough to accommodate people with disabilities and young children. Routes must be multi-purpose, providing access to services and facilities including schools and public transport, as well as serving leisure needs.</p>	<p>Yes – a new appraisal matrix has been created for this replacement policy (see Appendix 2).</p> <p>In line with the SA effects reported in the August 2020 SA Report likely significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 2: health and well-being, 3: inclusive communities, 9: air quality and 10: climate change 10: climate change. Similarly, minor positive effects are still expected in relation to SA objectives 4:</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>There must be multiple suitable access points for walking and cycling into the site, which connect to a coherent internal (and external) pedestrian and cycle network including to the proposed improvements to walking and cycling routes along the A40.</p> <p>Existing public rights of way and cycle routes must be retained and enhanced to improve accessibility for all, both within and in the vicinity of the Garden Village. New roads crossing existing rights of way shall be minimised but where this is necessary, appropriate crossings must be provided.</p> <p>New routes must be created both within and in the vicinity of the site to provide safe and convenient connections to key services and facilities including schools.</p> <p>A grade-separated crossing (underpass) shall be provided between the Garden Village and Eynsham. The Salt Cross and West Eynsham Strategic Development Area developers will need to cover the design and construction costs of the underpass, with costs reasonably apportioned.</p> <p>Segregated cycle and pedestrian provision via Lower Road to Hanborough Station shall be provided, with segregated facilities for cyclists and pedestrians also the preference within the Garden Village.</p> <p>The concept of 'school streets' will be promoted, including along Cuckoo Lane and on other roads linking to the schools. Cuckoo Lane will be closed to through traffic whilst ensuring properties at the southern end are accessible.</p> <p>Specific cycle and pedestrian zones will be included within the masterplan such that access for motor vehicles will be restricted at certain times (or at all times) to specific streets, or networks of streets.</p> <p>The spine road through the Garden Village must be designed with a strong sense of place, where pedestrians and cyclists have a safe presence. Traffic calming measures and a 20mph speed limit across the whole Garden Village site should be introduced. It is important to ensure that the spine road does not lead to severance and divide the Garden</p>	<p>education and 5: crime. No likely significant or minor negative effects are identified.</p> <p>Previously, the appraisal of this policy identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 6: services and facilities given that the policy text specifically set out to support access to services and facilities. The proposed Main Modification would result in a policy which requires active travel routes that would allow for good accessibility to a range of features including services and facilities. However, the specific reference to services and facilities has been removed and therefore the significant positive effect previously identified in relation SA objective 6: services and facilities has been reduced to a minor positive effect.</p>

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		<p>Village, and adequate crossing points for pedestrians and cyclists must be provided.</p> <p>Improvements of existing routes into Eynsham e.g. to ensure safe connections from the new underpass must be provided.</p> <p>Evidence of safe routes to school must be provided and shall include crossing points on routes to school; school signage; barriers; zig-zag 'keep clear' markings at crucial crossing points outside the school; appropriate roads/pavement/verge design; and appropriate highway parking provision which must be inline and not head-on parking. Where a site is provided for e.g. a 2FE school but initially only a 1FE school is to be built, the pupil drop requirements will be for the maximum potential size of the site i.e. 2FE or 3FE.</p> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for development that compromises the delivery of these pedestrian and cycle improvements.</p> <p>Planning permission will only be granted for new roads within or serving Salt Cross if they are based on low vehicle speeds and are designed to prioritise pedestrian and cycle movements, and easy access to public transport.</p> <p>Cycle parking</p> <p>Ample cycle parking must be provided at appropriate points around the development, including provision for electric bikes and bike/ electric bike hire. Cycle parking must be provided in accordance with the minimum standards below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential cycle parking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 bed — at least 2 spaces per dwelling 2 bed — at least 3 spaces per dwelling 3+ bed — at least 4 spaces per dwelling Employment cycle parking (covered): 1 space per 50m² 	

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		<p>Retail cycle parking: 1 space per 75m² (gross internal area)</p> <p>Residential: If a garage is suitably sized then it can be considered as secure cycle storage. Where no garage is available then secure, enclosed cycle parking must be provided. This is likely to be in a rear garden in the form of a specific cycle store or garden shed. Convenient access will be required to the cycle storage area without the need to go through the house. Alternatively, cycle storage could be provided to the front of the house, designed as part of the house facade design. Residential areas should include provision of at least a 13A power supply for charging electric bikes although consideration will be needed for the provision of a higher power supply where necessary e.g. for charging cargo bikes.</p> <p>Apartments: Communal cycle storage must be in close proximity to the entrance of the apartment block for convenience and security. This could comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal ground floor storage within the building, with secure external access and positioned in a well overlooked area. • Communal separate secure covered cycle store which should be suitably lit. <p>Employment sites: Facilities must be provided to support sustainable travel including appropriate provision of lockers, showers and changing facilities.</p> <p>Financial contributions towards off-site cycle parking provision will be required including at Hanborough Station, Eynsham Park & Ride, Eynsham Village Centre and Oxford City Centre.</p> <p>Schools: Covered cycle parking must be provided, which is future proofed for expansion. For the Primary School: 1 space per 5 pupils plus 1 space per 3 staff. For the Secondary School: 1 space per pupil plus 1 space per 3 staff. Entrances must be provided at various points around the school sites with excellent and safe access for all users including deliveries and school buses. Access for vehicles must be possible via a continuous</p>	

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		<p>circular route. The design of the school site shall accord with OCC requirements and standards for schools.</p> <p>A40 infrastructure improvements for pedestrians and cyclists</p> <p>S106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards cycle and walking infrastructure including the B4044 cycle route and improvements to be delivered as part of the A40 Corridor improvements. Specifically, the following will be provided along the A40 to support walking and cycling to/from the Garden Village, and the internal network of routes within Salt Cross must link into these:</p> <p>Pedestrian and cycle crossings on A40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A40/ Witney Road signalised junction: Upgraded pedestrian and cycle crossing. • Crossing near Spareacre Lane: A new signalised crossing. • Crossing near Hanborough Road: A new signalised crossing <p>Improved pedestrian/cycle provision at A40 junctions</p> <p>To improve provision for pedestrians and cyclists at junctions along the A40 in the vicinity of Eynsham, junction reconfiguration and improvements will be provided at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A40/Cuckoo Lane • A40/Witney Road • Esso petrol station entry/egress • Eynsham Roundabout • A40/Cassington Signals • Horsmore Lane: closure to traffic with access maintained for equestrians, pedestrians and cyclists <p>Upgraded A40 footway/cycleway</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Upgraded shared-use footways and cycleways will be provided along the A40 as part of the A40 Corridor improvements ensuring that a continuous route is provided between Witney, Eynsham Park & Ride and Oxford.</p> <p>A40 Duke's Cut Bridge works</p> <p>The A40 Corridor improvements will involve widening and/or strengthening these structures to enable the delivery of improved footway/cycleway provision. A new foot/cycle path connection from the A40 to the National Cycle Network (Route 5) along the canal towpath will also be delivered in the vicinity of the structures.</p> <p>Speed limit</p> <p>The speed limit along the A40 in the vicinity of Eynsham will be reduced from the National Speed Limit to a maximum of 50 mph.</p> <p>Smart Technology: Provision of infrastructure to enable the smart, real-time monitoring of the take up of sustainable transport modes and car use must be provided within the Garden Village and on roads in the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Precise mapping of utilities' infrastructure to support long term maintenance must be provided within the Garden Village and as part of the A40 Corridor improvements.</p> <p><u>The development of Salt Cross should make walking and cycling the most attractive forms of local transport, supported by an extensive network of high quality walking and cycling routes both on and off-site. These shall include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>The southern section of the Lower Road cycle route in the eastern part of the development.</u> - <u>Improved crossing facilities of the A40. This shall include a grade separated crossing (underpass) unless it is clearly demonstrated that the crossing is not necessary to meet placemaking objectives or cannot be delivered due to technical feasibility.</u> 	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p><u>- A spine road design that ensures a safe and attractive environment for walking and cycling and minimises severance of the site.</u></p> <p><u>- Subject to a successful stopping up order, Cuckoo Lane closed to through traffic and incorporated into the walking and cycling network of the site.</u></p> <p><u>- Improvements to existing connections including to Freeland, Long Hanborough and Eynsham for walking and cycling.</u></p> <p><u>Any masterplan for the Garden Village site must include specific cycle and pedestrian zones such that access for motor vehicles will be restricted at certain times (or at all times) to specific streets, or networks of streets. Evidence of safe routes to school will also be required.</u></p> <p><u>Ample cycle parking must be provided at suitably accessible locations around the site (including provision for electric bikes and bike/electric bike hire) in accordance with the following minimum standards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Residential cycle parking:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1 bed – at least 2 spaces per dwelling</u> <u>2 bed – at least 3 spaces per dwelling</u> <u>3+ bed – at least 4 spaces per dwelling</u> • <u>Employment cycle parking (covered): 1 space per 50m²</u> • <u>Retail cycle parking: 1 space per 75m² (gross internal area)</u> <p><u>Financial contributions towards off-site cycle parking provision will be required including at Hanborough Station, Eynsham Park & Ride, Eynsham Village Centre and Oxford City Centre.</u></p> <p><u>Financial contributions will also be required in respect of the B4044 cycle route and the cycle route connection from the northern boundary of the Garden Village to Hanborough Station.</u></p>	

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		<p><u>Development of the Garden Village must demonstrate effective integration with the walking and cycling elements of the A40 corridor improvements. As these will be forward funded through HIF, S106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards repayment of HIF which has enabled their early delivery.</u></p> <p><u>Provision of infrastructure to enable the smart, real-time monitoring of the take up of sustainable transport modes and car use must be provided within the Garden Village and on roads in the vicinity of the site.</u></p>	
MM25	Policy 15 – Public Transport	<p>Replace Policy 15 as follows:</p> <p>An integrated and innovative approach must be taken to public transport to facilitate high bus and rail patronage.</p> <p>The Sustainable Transport Hub (centred on a new Park & Ride site) and supporting A40 infrastructure developments must be integrated in the Garden Village design, with a focus on pedestrian and cycle connectivity, whilst restricting private vehicular access to the Park & Ride site from the Garden Village.</p> <p>Connections to Hanborough Station must be significantly improved and take account of the Masterplan being developed for the station. Consideration must be given to a new entrance from Lower Road south of the railway, with a focus on bus, pedestrian and cycling accessibility.</p> <p>Development must ensure provision of high quality, comfortable and fully accessible bus stops. If bus stops are located further than 400 metres from dwellings due to a higher frequency service being provided, appropriate provisions must in place that enable the elderly and less mobile to still reach a bus stop easily.</p> <p>Financial contributions will be required for the improvement of A40 corridor bus services between Carterton, Witney, Oxford and the Eastern Arc, including a bus service (3 buses per hour) through the Garden Village itself.</p> <p>The planning application for the Park & Ride includes an 850 space car park, whilst the Local Plan Policy allows for 1,000 spaces. Consideration</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>For completeness a new appraisal matrix has been created given that a replacement policy has been drafted (see Appendix 2) and the significant effects are detailed below.</p> <p>In line with the SA effects reported in the August 2020 SA Report likely significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 3: inclusive communities, 9: air quality and 10: climate change. No likely significant negative effects are identified, although minor negative effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 7: land use, 12: flooding, 14: landscape and 15: historic environment. The minor negative effects recorded in relation to SA objectives 14 and 15 are uncertain.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>should therefore be given to accommodating means for future expansion of the site.</p> <p>A40 corridor</p> <p>S106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards the A40 Corridor infrastructure schemes and the required repayment of the HIF funding secured to facilitate the delivery of these schemes ahead of the receipt of S106 funding. S106 contributions will be required from developers at Salt Cross and other development sites proposed along the A40 corridor.</p> <p>Specifically, the following will be provided by S106 funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A40 Eastbound bus lanes: Between Eynsham Park & Ride and Wolvercote roundabout (including widening and/ or strengthening works to the bridge structures at Duke's Cut). • A40 Westbound bus lanes: Between Eynsham Park & Ride and Duke's Cut Bridges. • Adjustments to A40 junctions and the provision of bus gates to give priority to buses joining the general traffic lane where continuous bus lanes cannot be provided. • Improved bus stop provision. <p>Land will be safeguarded along the southern boundary of the Garden Village to support widening of the A40 to accommodate the bus lanes and shared foot/ cycle paths.</p> <p>Rail improvements</p> <p>Financial contributions towards the North Cotswold Line Transformation will be required from developers at Salt Cross and other strategic development sites proposed along the A40 corridor that will benefit from improved rail accessibility in West Oxfordshire.</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Specifically, there will be a focus on the development of Hanborough as a transport hub (as part of the wider infrastructure and service upgrade proposed for the North-Gotswold Line). Details regarding the enhancement of Hanborough Station will be set-out in a Station Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document, but is likely to include: a station building; provision of a second platform; an accessible footbridge with lifts; new seating and waiting facilities; a secure cycle hub; new bus stops and waiting shelters; high quality real-time bus and train service information; and additional car parking.</p> <p><u>An integrated and innovative approach must be taken in relation to public transport to facilitate high levels of bus and rail use.</u></p> <p><u>The Garden Village design must be integrated with the Sustainable Transport Hub (centred on a new Park & Ride site) and supporting A40 infrastructure developments, with consideration given to accommodating means for future expansion of the Park and Ride site. There will be a focus on pedestrian and cycle connectivity, with private vehicular access to the Park & Ride site from the Garden Village to be restricted, wherever possible.</u></p> <p><u>Development must ensure the provision of high quality, fully accessible bus stops in suitable locations across the site and financial contributions will be required for the improvement of A40 corridor bus services between Carterton, Witney, Oxford and the Eastern Arc, including a bus service through the Garden Village itself.</u></p> <p><u>Development of the Garden Village must demonstrate effective integration with the public transport elements of the A40 corridor improvements. As these will be forward funded through HIF, S106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards repayment of HIF which has enabled their early delivery.</u></p> <p><u>To facilitate the widening of the A40 in order to accommodate bus lanes and shared foot/cycle paths, any comprehensive masterplan prepared in accordance with AAP Policy 28, must make provision for land along the southern boundary of the Garden Village as necessary.</u></p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p><u>Connections to Hanborough Station must be significantly improved, with consideration to be given to a new entrance from Lower Road south of the railway, with a focus on bus, pedestrian and cycling accessibility.</u></p> <p><u>Financial contributions will be required towards improvements at Hanborough Station which will be set out in a masterplan for the station, reflecting its increasing importance as a key transport hub forming part of the wider infrastructure and service upgrade proposed for the North Cotswold Line.</u></p>	
MM26	Policy 16 - Reducing the Overall Need to Travel Including by Car	<p>Replace Policy 16 as follows:</p> <p>Robust evidence must be provided to demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to reduce the overall need to travel to include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the overall mix of different land uses which are appropriately phased; the provision of 'clusters' of complimentary mixed use development; shared use facilities; and the provision of flexible working spaces within residential and employment areas, including within individual houses. <p>Full fibre broadband and considerations for 5G provision must be implemented early in the development; the site, including every property within Salt Cross, must be fitted with the necessary infrastructure to enable the provision of Ultrafast Fibre to premises' broadband and to assets such as street lights and traffic lights which will provide important connectivity in public spaces. There should also be flexibility in the ducting to future proof additional connectivity.</p> <p>Car Parking</p> <p>The physical provision of car parking is a key tool in influencing travel behaviour and reducing dependency on the private car, alongside other demand management measures and the provision of more sustainable</p>	<p>Yes – a new appraisal matrix has been created for this replacement policy (see Appendix 2).</p> <p>As reported in the August 2020 SA Report likely significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 2: health and well-being, 9: air quality and 10: climate change. Similarly, there is no change to the minor positive effects previously reported in relation to SA objectives 3: inclusive communities, 4: education, 16: employment and 17: economic growth (the latter two of which are reported as being uncertain). No likely significant negative effects are identified.</p> <p>However, there is a change where the previous SA recorded a minor positive effect in relation to SA objective 7: land use. The proposed Main Modification proposes to alter the policy text in a manner which removes the support for delivering clusters of mixed-use development that would otherwise have benefits in relation to efficient patterns of land use at the garden village. Therefore, Policy 16 is now identified to have a negligible effect in relation to this SA objective.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>travel options. Applications for development must therefore be supported by:</p> <p>A Spatial Car Parking Management Plan setting out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas of the site that will be car free development (minimum 15% of total dwellings). • Site wide demand management measures including Car Free Zones. • Details of how future technological development will be included and provided for e.g. parking sensors in business areas to monitor car parking occupancy/ usage; digital mapping of all parking spaces to facilitate repurposing. • An indication as to how land used for car parking could cost effectively be converted to other uses (such as open space) as demand reduces. • Parking restrictions – including any Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs) required within Salt Cross and the wider Eynsham area. This will include any restrictions that may be required to discourage displaced parking to the Park & Ride. • On and off site principles of car parking for local centre land uses and schools including kerbside management and provision of drop-off zones. • Measures for discouraging driving to the Park & Ride from Salt Cross. <p>Each subsequent Phase/Parcel of the development shall provide a Detailed Car Parking Management Plan which will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take all reasonable opportunities to provide private car parking at the lowest reasonable levels • Make use of current, and where appropriate anticipated, technological developments. 	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Account for both current and anticipated travel behaviours in the design proposals, as well as enabling adaptation for emergency planning.</p> <p>So far as is possible, integrate car parking into the street design and allow for cost effective conversion, particularly for private areas.</p> <p>Provide for appropriate levels of EV charging within each parking area; EV charging points must be provided at the following locations within the Garden Village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residential properties with a parking space 50% of non-allocated parking spaces 25% of non-residential development parking spaces <p>Charging points in non-allocated spaces must be located conveniently for residents with no longer than a 5 minute walk (approximately 500 metres) from any property with non-allocated parking and their nearest EV charging point. To future proof developments and reduce longer term costs, all non-allocated parking areas should include appropriate cable provision to prepare for increased demand in the future.</p> <p>The absolute maximum car parking provision shall be 1 space per 60 m² of employment space with residential provision as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 bed units — 0.75 non-allocated per property 2 & 3 bed units — 1 off-street bay per property 4+ bed units — 1 off-street bay per property plus the equivalent of 1 non-allocated bay per property <p>Electric Vehicle charging</p> <p>Future increases in energy demand must be anticipated and measures delivered to ensure sufficient electrical capacity within Salt Cross for the long term, including potential implications for street lighting and Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulations 2017 and the Open Charge</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Point Protocol (OCPP) or agreed alternative standard. EV charger units for non-allocated parking should be managed by a professional contractor with demonstrable experience and appropriate maintenance to ensure that EV chargers remain functional.</p> <p>Travel Demand Management</p> <p>Car clubs and a bike hire scheme should be established at accessible locations throughout the Garden Village, with robust arrangements in place for long term management.</p> <p>Proposals will be required to demonstrate the use of innovation to enable residents and employees to plan their journeys by means other than the car.</p> <p>TDM measures should be implemented to encourage sustainable travel, including car sharing. This should include residents of Eynsham Village and the West Eynsham Strategic Development Area where their wider involvement improves the viability of initiatives.</p> <p>Incentivised travel initiatives including public transport discounts and bike vouchers should be provided.</p> <p>A Framework (site-wide) Travel Plan and subsidiary Travel plans will be required to cover all residential areas, schools, employment sites and mixed use areas. The Travel Plans must include robust monitoring programmes and be linked to the Transport Assessment. Achieving trip generation and mode split targets will be incentivised and secured through planning conditions.</p> <p>School Travel Plans will be required that will include the provision of pupil drop-off parking spaces. The number required will need to be agreed with OCC, based on the developers' evidence-based assessment of the school's requirements.</p> <p>An effective monitoring approach will be required, utilising smart technologies which should be set out in an Innovation Plan and linked into the Framework Travel Plan. Monitoring data will need to be provided to the Council directly via an Application Programming Interface (API) to</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>enable live, integrated monitoring of travel patterns and Travel Plan targets. This will include specific monitoring of the School Travel Plan.</p> <p>Proposals will be required to demonstrate versatility in the Garden Village strategy/ design to allow for the implementation of other demand management measures beyond those that have been explored in the AAP, where they are deemed effective in reducing private use and improving inclusivity.</p> <p><u>The design of the Garden Village must seek to reduce the overall need to travel, particularly by car, with robust evidence required that all reasonable efforts have been made.</u></p> <p><u>Development at Salt Cross must be supported by innovative travel demand measures including, but not limited to, the establishment of car clubs and bike hire schemes at accessible locations, car sharing and incentivised travel initiatives including public transport discounts and bike vouchers.</u></p> <p><u>A Framework (site-wide) Travel Plan and subsidiary Travel plans linked to a Transport Assessment (TA) will be required to cover all residential areas, schools, employment sites and mixed use areas, with trip generation and mode split targets incentivised and secured through planning conditions. Proposals for effective monitoring utilising smart technologies should be set out in an Innovation Plan.</u></p> <p><u>A Spatial Car Parking Management Plan will be required to address site-wide considerations including the use of parking restrictions and car-free zones, areas of car-free development (minimum 15% of total dwellings) kerbside management and provision of drop-off zones, use of technologies (e.g. to monitor and map usage) and the potential to re-purpose parking to other uses as demand reduces.</u></p> <p><u>A Detailed Car Parking Management Plan will be required for each subsequent phase. This must take all reasonable opportunities to reduce the amount of private car parking, make use of and account for, current and anticipated technological changes and travel behaviours as well as enabling adaptation for emergency planning. So far as is possible, car</u></p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p><u>parking should be integrated into the street design and allow for cost effective conversion, particularly for private areas.</u></p> <p><u>The following maximum car parking standards will apply:</u></p> <p><u>Residential</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1 bed units – 0.75 non-allocated per property</u> • <u>2 & 3 bed units – 1 off-street bay per property</u> • <u>4+ bed units – 1 off-street bay per property plus the equivalent of 1 non-allocated bay per property</u> <p><u>Office and Research and Development Space (Use Classes E(g) (i) and E(g) (ii))</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1 space per 60 m² of employment space</u> <p><u>Other Commercial, Business and Service Uses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Parking for other supporting land uses will be determined through transport evidence supporting the relevant application and should represent the lowest level capable of efficiently serving those uses.</u> <p><u>Electric Vehicle (EV) charging points must be provided as follows (or as determined in any subsequent government guidance or legislation):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>All residential properties with a parking space</u> • <u>50% of non-allocated parking spaces</u> • <u>25% of non-residential development parking spaces</u> <p><u>Charging points in non-allocated spaces must be located conveniently for residents with no longer than a 5 minute walk (approximately 500 metres) from any property with non-allocated parking and their nearest EV charging point. To future proof developments and reduce longer term</u></p>	

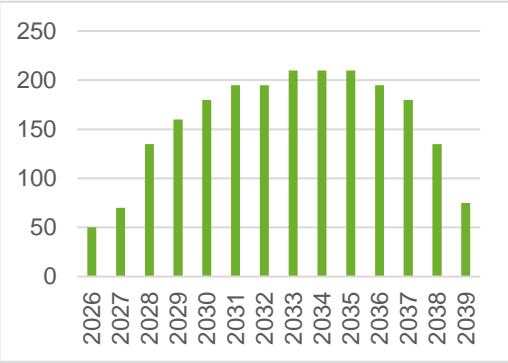
Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		costs, all non-allocated parking areas should include appropriate cable provision to prepare for increased future demand.	
MM27	Policy 17 - Road Connectivity and Access	<p>Replace Policy 17 as follows:</p> <p>The principal vehicular access points for Salt Cross will comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new roundabout (the 'Western Development Roundabout') located on the A40 to the west of the proposed Park & Ride access junction. Additional junctions on the A40 will not be permitted as this would impact on traffic flow and congestion, and would undermine the benefits of the A40 corridor improvements. • A new junction with Lower Road which will form the eastern access point for the spine road through the Garden Village. <p>Additional highway infrastructure to be provided will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spine road through the site, accessed from the 'Western Development Roundabout' on the A40, west of the Park & Ride access junction. This should be a through road in at least the early phases of development although the route should be future-proofed to enable it to be bisected (allowing for walk, cycle and bus access only) in future years if traffic conditions on the external road network enable this. The mechanism (triggers and a long stop) for the contribution beyond build-out of the site will be needed, as will innovative infrastructure to enable monitoring of those triggers. An Innovation Plan will be needed for the site, which will include details of how monitoring will be undertaken using smarter technologies, how innovations within the development site will be future-proofed and what innovations will be integrated into the design and build, to be funded by the development. • Signalisation of the A4095/ Lower Road junction. 	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>For completeness a new appraisal matrix has been created given that a replacement policy has been drafted (see Appendix 2) and the significant effects are detailed below.</p> <p>In line with the SA effects reported in the August 2020 SA Report likely significant positive or negative effects are identified. Minor negative effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 9: air quality and 10: climate change. The minor negative effects identified in relation to these SA objectives, are identified in combination with minor positive effects, as part of overall mixed effects. Minor positive effects are also identified in relation to SA objectives 6: services and facilities, 16: employment and 17: economic growth.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>Measures to deter through traffic travelling between the A40 and A4095 via Cuckoo Lane and Freeland village. A change in priority on Cuckoo Lane to discourage traffic routing through Freeland village must be provided and technologies to support monitoring of the effectiveness of this will be required.</p> <p>All new infrastructure should be connected in real-time to traffic management.</p> <p>Section 106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards the A40 Corridor infrastructure schemes and the required repayment of the HIF funding secured to facilitate the delivery of these schemes ahead of the receipt of S106 funding. S106 contributions for these schemes will be required from developers at Salt Cross and other sites proposed along the A40 corridor. Specifically, Section 106 contributions will be required towards the following highway schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of the existing A40 dualling (between Witney and the new Park & Ride access junction). Improvements to the Lower Road/ A40 roundabout. Highway and junction capacity improvements along the A40 as part of the A40 Corridor improvements. Provision of enhanced facilities at the proposed Eynsham Park & Ride. <p>Development proposals must be aligned and integrated with the A40 Corridor Strategy and proposed A40 Corridor improvements along the A40, in addition to other infrastructure improvements in the wider area. Construction and phasing of the development must be co-ordinated with other works on the A40. The number of houses that can be accessed via a single road link should comply with OCC's 'Residential Road Design Guide (2003) – Second Edition (2015)'</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>All planning applications submitted for the Garden Village must include a Construction & Logistics Plan in order to minimise and mitigate the impact of construction traffic.</p> <p>All commercial uses at the Garden Village must be supported by a Delivery and Servicing Plan to reduce and mitigate the impact of deliveries on the local road network e.g. through freight consolidation. This must be submitted and agreed as part of the full planning application. For residential areas, deliveries and servicing must be covered within the Travel Plan, with appropriate targets set.</p> <p>Planning conditions/ planning obligations will be used to secure the measures identified through the Construction & Logistics Plan and Delivery and Servicing Plan, and the targets included within them.</p> <p>Any laybys impacted by proposed access arrangements must be mitigated/ relocated with any associated costs of doing this funded by the Salt Cross/ West Eynsham SDA developments as appropriate.</p> <p>Permission for development will only be granted where the Council is satisfied that the impact on the local and strategic road network and density of the development would be acceptable and does not compromise the delivery and benefits of the A40 Corridor improvements.</p> <p>Planning applications for built development must be accompanied by details of how proposed development will help facilitate the delivery of transport improvements and mitigation measures.</p> <p>First occupation of Salt Cross (unless car free) will not be permitted until completion of the A40 bus lanes, and completion of the junction improvements at Pear Tree roundabout. Car free development close to the A40/ Park & Ride would however be considered in advance.</p> <p>Mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with an agreed phasing of development, with full implementation prior to occupation of the final development phase.</p> <p>The principal vehicular access points for Salt Cross to be funded by the development will comprise:</p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A new roundabout (the 'Western Development Roundabout') located on the A40 to the west of the proposed Park & Ride access junction; and</u> • <u>A new junction with Lower Road which will form the eastern access point for the spine road through the Garden Village.</u> <p><u>Additional junctions onto the A40 to those above will not be permitted.</u></p> <p><u>Any laybys impacted by proposed access arrangements must be mitigated/ relocated, with any associated costs to be funded on a proportionate basis as necessary.</u></p> <p><u>Additional highway infrastructure to be provided will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A spine road through the site, accessed from the 'Western Development Roundabout' and connecting to Lower Road, enabling direct and indirect access to all areas of built development within the garden village. The spine road will need to be completed at an early phase of development as access via Cuckoo Lane to the Garden Village will be limited in later phases;</u> • <u>Signalisation of the A4095/ Lower Road junction; and</u> • <u>Measures to deter through traffic travelling between the A40 and A4095 via Cuckoo Lane and Freeland village.</u> <p><u>Planning applications must be accompanied by details of how proposed development will help facilitate the delivery of transport improvements and mitigation measures and permission will only be granted where the Council is satisfied that the impact on the local and strategic road network, including the A34, would be acceptable and does not compromise the delivery and benefits of the A40 Corridor improvements.</u></p> <p><u>Mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with an agreed phasing of development, with full implementation prior to occupation of the final development phase.</u></p>	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p><u>All new infrastructure should be connected in real-time to traffic management and the number of houses that can be accessed via a single road link should comply with OCC's 'Street Design Guide'.</u></p> <p><u>Development of the Garden Village must demonstrate effective integration with the A40 corridor improvements including increased highway capacity and additional junctions/reconfiguration. As these will be forward funded through HIF, S106 planning obligations will be required to secure financial contributions towards repayment of HIF which has enabled their early delivery.</u></p> <p><u>All planning applications submitted for the Garden Village must include a Construction & Logistics Plan with commercial uses to be supported by a Delivery and Servicing Plan. Planning conditions/planning obligations will be used to secure any agreed measures/targets.</u></p>	
MM28	Policy 18 – Salt Cross Science and Technology Park	<p>Amend the third paragraph of Policy 18 as follows:</p> <p>The campus will include a range of integrated and accessible complementary uses such as shops, coffee shops / restaurants, gym and crèche. <u>The potential impacts of any larger complementary uses in excess of 500m² (either individually or cumulatively) on the viability of nearby local centres including Eynsham, should be assessed accordingly.</u></p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The text for Policy 18 now includes reference to requirement for the delivery of larger complementary uses to consider the potential for viability impacts on nearby including those within Eynsham. This will help support access to services and facilities and community cohesion in the area. The SA has already identified minor positive effects in relation to SA objectives 3: inclusive communities and 6: services and facilities. This effect remains relevant. While the policy includes additional requirements relating to the protection of centres which will help community integration, its primary function is to address the development of science and technology park, not the protection of centres in the surroundings.</p>
MM29	Policy 20 – Homeworking	<p>Amend the third paragraph of Policy 20 as follows:</p> <p><u>Unless justified on the grounds of technical feasibility, Every every household and shared space will be supported by all necessary infrastructure to enable the provision of Ultrafast Fibre to the Premises (FttP) broadband.</u></p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Despite the changes to the policy text, Policy 20 is still supportive of the provision of FttP.</p>
MM30	Policy 21 – Employment	<p>Amend the first paragraph of Policy 21 as follows:</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
	Skills and Training	Any outline planning application or subsequent application for major development Applications for major development at Salt Cross will be required to be supported by a Community Employment Plan (CEP) to ensure that local people are able to benefit from training and job opportunities arising from the development.	Change has been made to address the Inspector's concerns that the policy should not be overly prescriptive at the outline application stage. It does not affect the overall requirements of the policy.
MM31	Figure 10.1	Replace Figure 10.1 with the following indicative trajectory: 	No change to SA findings. The figure provides background information and was not appraised in the SA.
MM32	Policy 22 - Housing Delivery	Amend the first paragraph of Policy 22 as follows: The total number of new homes expected to be delivered within the boundary of Salt Cross as defined in the AAP is 2,200 units homes in line with the working assumption contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031.	No change to SA findings. The update is a wording change with no implications for the application of the policy.
MM33	Policy 22 - Housing Delivery	Amend the second paragraph of Policy 22 as follows: This is not however a maximum 'ceiling' to development and may be exceeded. Any increase over and above this indicative quantum will need to be robustly justified having regard to if it is demonstrated to accord	No change to SA findings. The update does not change the expected number of homes to be delivered at the site.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		with the overall vision, core objectives and relevant policies set out in the AAP and relevant policies of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 and Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan.	
MM34	Policy 22 - Housing Delivery	Amend the third paragraph of Policy 22 as follows: The delivery of new homes will be phased in accordance with the provision of supporting infrastructure, drawing from the Eynsham Area Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and any the site-specific IDP as appropriate (see also Policy 30 – Provision of Supporting Infrastructure)	No change to SA findings. The change is for clarity of wording and will not affect the effect previously identified.
MM35	Policy 22 - Housing Delivery	Delete the fourth paragraph of Policy 22 as follows: Residential development proposals at Salt Cross will be expected to demonstrate exemplary design standards alongside a commitment to the acceleration of housing delivery. This should be in the form of a housing delivery statement (or equivalent) which includes consideration of the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Timely provision of supporting infrastructure, in particular social and community infrastructure such as schools, meeting spaces and transport; — A diversity of housing including a range of different housing products, types, tenures and styles within each phase of development; — The use of Modern Methods of Construction (MMC); — ‘Non-traditional’ housing delivery mechanisms including community-led housing and custom/self-build; — The potential to support multiple sales outlets at different locations within the development scheme, as part of each phase; — Integration of affordable housing within development phases; – Catering for different specialist market segments, such as build-to-rent; elderly persons accommodation, student/graduate and employer-linked housing. 	No change to SA findings. Policy 22 has been updated to remove reference to the requirement for a housing delivery statement (or equivalent) which would have addressed the timely provision of infrastructure and the delivery of housing meeting different needs including integrated affordable homes and specialist market homes. It would also have addressed the use of MMC. The SA identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 1: housing for the policy which noted the policy’s support for the achievement of an exemplary standard in terms of design, which has been removed from the policy. However, the policy still sets out the overall level of housing for Salt Cross meaning the significant positive effect is still applicable. This reflects the contribution the policy makes to housing delivery in the area. The removal of policy text relating to different types of homes (including affordable homes) and reference to the provision of timely supporting infrastructure in line with a housing delivery statement could potentially reduce the benefits relating to a number of SA objectives. However, the policy will continue to require the provision of supporting infrastructure in line with the IDP. The delivery of this infrastructure is likely to support community integration and reduce the potential for existing services and facilities in the surroundings to become overburdened. Minor positive effects are therefore still expected in relation to SA objectives 2: health and well-being, SA objective 3: inclusive communities, SA objective 4: education and SA objective 6: services and facilities. This approach for

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
			the delivery of infrastructure in line with the IDP and housing to be phased to accord with this provision will also help instil a degree of self-containment from the outset of the development. Therefore, the mixed minor positive and minor negative effects recorded for this policy in relation to SA objective 9: air quality and SA objective 10: climate change are still applicable. The negative effects expected as part of these mixed effects reflect the potential for increased levels of the air pollution and carbon emissions associated with vehicles as the garden village is built out and occupied.
MM36	Policy 23 - Housing Mix	Amend the seventh paragraph of Policy 23 as follows: This indicative mix provides a guide only and in determining proposals, the Council will take into account other relevant factors including the profile of need revealed by the West Oxfordshire District Council's Housing Register and Oxford City Council's Housing Register , taking account of not just the overall needs profile but relative priority needs.	No change to SA findings. Updates are made to reflect the most up to date information about the housing register.
MM37	Policy 23 - Housing Mix	Amend the penultimate paragraph of Policy 23 as follows: Affordable homes proposed as part of the overall mix of development should demonstrate 'genuine affordability'. Affordable rent should be set having regard to the living rents identified in Table 10.2 and capped at no higher than the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) limits set out in Table 10.2 (and any subsequent updates).	No change to SA findings. Policy 23 has been amended to remove reference to 'genuine affordability'. The definition of affordable homes is set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF and it is assumed that the policy will support the delivery of housing that would help meet the needs of those whose are not met by the market. The significant positive effects recorded in the SA in relation to SA objectives 1: housing and 3: inclusive communities are therefore still applicable.
MM38	Policy 24 - Build to Rent	Amend the fifth paragraph of Policy 24 as follows: It is anticipated that the proportion of affordable housing provided as part of any Build to Rent scheme will accord with the default requirement benchmark set out in national policy/guidance – currently 20%.	No change to SA findings. The change is for clarity of wording and will not affect the effects previously identified.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM39	Policy 25 - Custom and Self-Build Housing	Amend the first paragraph of Policy 25 as follows: To ensure that Salt Cross provides opportunities for community-led housing and individuals to build or commission their own homes, at least 5% of the total number of homes will be set aside as serviced plots for the purposes of custom and self-build housing. Serviced plots must be provided in line with the definitions in the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) Section 1(A1) and (A2).	No change to SA findings. Policy 1 still requires the achievement of 5% serviced plots for the purposes of custom and self-build housing onsite. Therefore, the significant positive effect recorded in relation to SA objectives 1: housing and 3: inclusive communities are still applicable.
MM40	Policy 25 - Custom and Self-Build Housing Paragraph 10.71	Amend the third paragraph of Policy 25 as follows: Serviced plots will be expected to be provided <u>As an indicative guide serviced plots will be encouraged</u> in clusters of 10 or more homes, included as part of each phase of development across the garden village as a whole and set out in a Phasing Plan. Paragraph 10.71 to be amended as follows: The Council expects that <u>will encourage</u> custom and self-build plots will to be delivered as an element of each phase of Salt Cross to ensure a phased supply of serviced plots comes forward to address both current and future demands. The proportion and mix of such plots and the broad locations for each phase will be agreed at the outset having regard to demand.	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification results in a less onerous policy in that clusters for serviced plots and self-build plots provided as part of each phase of development will now only be encouraged and not specifically required. The requirement to agree from the outset of the development, the proportion of these types of plots, is also removed. The policy will still support the delivery of an appropriate mix of housing to meet local requirements and therefore the significant positive effects identified in relation to SA objectives 1: housing and 3: inclusive communities are still applicable.
MM41	Policy 25 - Custom and Self-Build Housing	Amend the fifth paragraph of Policy 25 as follows: A range of Custom and Self Build housing delivery models to be supported, shall be considered including those which can deliver affordable homes and require some form of discount, subsidy or equity/land ownership being held by a third party such as a Registered Provider or a Community Land Trust. Where such serviced plots are provided as affordable homes they will be required to remain affordable in perpetuity and will count towards the overall affordable housing requirement for the Garden Village.	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification updates the emphasis of the policy but the policy direction to support the delivery of custom and self-build homes does not change.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM42	Policy 25 - Custom and Self-Build Housing	Amend the seventh paragraph of Policy 25 as follows: Serviced plots must be marketed at a fair market price which reflects the form and type of custom and self-build housing to be provided, for a period of 12 months, in line with a marketing strategy <u>agreed as part of any planning permission</u> which must to be agreed with the Council prior to the commencement of the development . If suitable purchasers have not come forward at the end of this 12 month period then plots may remain on the market or be built out by the developer for market housing.	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification updates the policy to make direct reference to the agreement of a marketing strategy through any planning permission for the development. This requirement will not affect any of the effects identified.
MM43	Policy 25 - Custom and Self-Build Housing	Delete the final paragraph of Policy 25 as follows: The Council will seek to secure the implementation of this policy through a Section 106 legal agreement or, where appropriate, planning conditions.	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification removes reference to how the implementation of the policy will be secured. It does not change the policy direction which has been taken into consideration when appraising its potential effects.
MM44	Policy 26 - Specialist Housing Needs	Amend the first paragraph of Policy 26 as follows: As part of the overall type and mix of housing opportunities at Salt Cross, <u>the District Council will encourage provision should to be made for specialist housing to meet identified needs including, but not limited to, the needs of older people and persons with disabilities as well as opportunities for communal housing and housing linked to key employers and educational institutions.</u> Amend paragraph 10.90 as follows: <u>The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 suggests that in order to achieve the current Oxfordshire average of 133 units of older persons housing per 1,000 population, an additional 1,891 new properties would need to be provided in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011 – 2031 (95 per year) rising to 2,588 new properties (129 per year) to achieve the current national average of 170 units per 1,000 population.</u> The AAP housing strategy suggests that given the projected changes in the number of older people living in Eynsham, there is likely to be a requirement for specialist housing options moving forward, including 147 units of 'housing with support' development (i.e. retirement/ sheltered housing) up to 42	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification results in the policy including direct reference to the relevant section of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031. This addition does not affect the approach set out in Policy 26. The proposed Main Modification also clarifies that the figures included in the policy relating to specialist housing options should not be used as a ceiling for the delivery of this type of housing. The significant positive effects identified in the SA report in relation to SA objectives 1: housing and 3: inclusive communities are therefore still applicable.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		housing with care units (extra-care housing/enhanced sheltered housing) and 70 care home bedspaces. <u>This is however a point in time assessment and should not be construed as a 'cap' or 'ceiling' to the number of specialist housing units that may come forward in the Eynsham area.</u>	
MM45	Policy 26 - Specialist Housing Needs	Delete the second paragraph of Policy 26 as follows: All new homes at Salt Cross will be designed to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4 (2) – accessible and adaptable dwellings unless it be robustly demonstrated that achieving the standard is not practical (e.g. where level site access cannot be achieved) or viable. 5% of new homes will be designed to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4 (3) – wheelchair adaptability.	Yes - the proposed Main Modification updates the policy to remove the cross reference to Building Regulations Requirement M4(2). This change could potentially mean that homes are less accessible to certain groups within the garden village. The minor positive effect recorded in relation to SA objective 2: health and well-being is still applicable given that it reflects this requirement of the policy as well the support in the policy for proposals for specialist housing (including older people and people with disabilities). While this requirement will continue to help achieve benefits in relation community integration, the proposed Main Modification will remove more specific support for the creation of more adaptable and accessible homes. Therefore, the significant positive effect previously recorded in relation to SA objective 3: inclusive communities is reduced to a minor positive effect.
MM46	Policy 26 - Specialist Housing Needs	Further amend the first paragraph of Policy 26 in line with MM57 above as follows: As part of the overall type and mix of housing opportunities at Salt Cross, the District Council will encourage provision should to be made for specialist housing to meet identified needs including, but not limited to, the needs of older people and persons with disabilities as well as opportunities for communal housing, <u>travelling communities</u> and housing linked to key employers and educational institutions. Also amend the penultimate paragraph of Policy 26 as follows: Proposals for education and employment-linked housing <u>as well as accommodation for travelling communities</u> will be supported as part of the overall mix of housing at Salt Cross. Any such proposals should be located in an accessible location in terms of available services and facilities including public transport.	No change to SA findings. The support in Policy 26 for accommodation for those of the travelling community, as a result of the proposed Main Modification, will further strengthen the significant positive effects already recorded in relation to SA objectives 1: housing and 3: inclusive communities.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
MM47	Policy 27 - Key Development Principles	<p>Delete Policy 27 as follows:</p> <p>All development proposals at Salt Cross must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Be consistent with the vision and core objectives of the AAP together with the TCPA garden city principles set out in Figure 2.3; — Accord with and not prejudice the delivery of, any agreed overall masterplan for the garden village site; — Demonstrate a high quality standard of design that contributes to a distinct sense of place in accordance with Policy 29; — Be designed to be resilient to, and mitigate against climate change in accordance with Policies 1 and 2 in particular; — Encourage behavioural change away from the private car, towards active travel and public transport in accordance with Policies 13, 14 and 15 in particular; — Be designed to embed the principles of community safety, cohesion and inclusivity in accordance with Policies 4 and 5 in particular; — Demonstrate high levels of digital connectivity in accordance with Policy 20; — Be supported by appropriate and timely investment in infrastructure to facilitate inclusive place-making, in accordance with Policy 30; — Make efficient use of land and resources including the use of higher-density development in suitable, accessible locations; — Be durable and sustainable over the whole lifetime of the development, not just in the short-term in accordance with Policies 1 and 29 in particular; <p>and</p>	<p>Yes – Policy 27 has been deleted. Therefore, all effects identified previously for this policy are removed from the findings in the SA report.</p> <p>The August 2020 SA Report identified that this policy would have significant positive effects in relation to SA objectives 1: housing (as part of an overall uncertain mixed significant positive and minor negative effect), 2: health and well-being, 3: inclusive communities, 10: climate change, 14: landscape and 15: historic environment. Minor positive effects were previously identified in relation to SA objectives 4: education, 5: crime, 6: services and facilities, 7: land use, 9: air quality, 11: water, 12: flooding, 13: biodiversity and geodiversity, 16: employment and 17: economic growth (as part of an overall uncertain mixed minor positive and minor negative effect).</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		Contribute to the health and well-being of all in accordance with Policies 4–8 in particular.	
MM48	Paragraph 11.12 Table 11.1	<p>Replace paragraph 11.12 as follows:</p> <p>Where applicable, the table includes reference to different uses by 'Class,' in line with the national Use Classes Order¹ which splits land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. There are four main 'parts' to the use classes order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part A (A1 – A5) which includes commercial uses such as shops, financial services, restaurants, cafes, bars and takeaways; • Part B (B1(a), B1(b), B1 (c), B2 and B8) which includes business uses such as offices, research and development, industrial, storage and warehousing; • Part C (C1– C4) which includes hotels, care homes, training centres, dwellinghouses and houses in multiple occupation; and • Part D (D1, D2) which includes community and leisure uses such as health centres, nurseries, day centres, schools, halls places of worship and indoor sports. <p><u>Where applicable, the table includes reference to different uses by 'Class,' in line with the national Use Classes Order¹ which splits land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. There are four main 'parts' to the use classes order:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Part B (B2, B8) including industrial, storage and distribution;</u> • <u>Part C (C1, C2, C3, C4) including hotels, residential institutions, dwellinghouses and houses in multiple occupation;</u> • <u>Part E – commercial, business and service such as offices, research and development, shops, cafes/restaurants, financial services and indoor sport and recreation; and</u> 	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>Changes have been proposed to the supporting text at paragraph 11.12 and Table 11.1 to reflect the updates to the use classes order classifications as of September 2020. There is no change to made through the proposed Main Modification in relation to the distribution of land for different uses at the garden village or other changes that might otherwise result in a change to the SA findings.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?									
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part F (F1, F2) including learning and non-residential institutions such as schools and local community uses such as community halls, meeting spaces and small-scale shops. <p>Amend Table 11.1 as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land Use</th> <th>Quantum/size</th> <th>Commentary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residential (C3, C2)</td> <td>About 2,200 units of varying densities.</td> <td>As outlined earlier, Salt Cross is expected to accommodate around 2,200 new homes although this is not an exact, fixed figure and should not be treated as such. The majority of new homes are expected to be in the form of 'mainstream' housing (C3a) but it is likely that a proportion of other forms of housing including 'supported living' (e.g. C3(b) and C2 uses) will come forward, in line with Policy 26 – Meeting Specialist Housing Needs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment (B1(a) B1(b) (E))</td> <td>About 40 hectares including around 80,000m² of floorspace within Salt Cross Science and Technology Park and other opportunities across the site including within village/ neighbourhood centres.</td> <td>As outlined earlier, a core element of Salt Cross is the creation of a large-scale Science and Technology Park to the west of Cuckoo Lane. This is expected to be accommodated on around 40 hectares of land and include around 80,000m² of floorspace – thereby allowing for extensive green and blue infrastructure to create a highly attractive place to work. Other, smaller-scale employment space is expected to come forward as part of any village or neighbourhood centre which will include a mixture of different uses including potentially some flexible B-class E-class floorspace.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land Use	Quantum/size	Commentary	Residential (C3, C2)	About 2,200 units of varying densities.	As outlined earlier, Salt Cross is expected to accommodate around 2,200 new homes although this is not an exact, fixed figure and should not be treated as such. The majority of new homes are expected to be in the form of 'mainstream' housing (C3a) but it is likely that a proportion of other forms of housing including 'supported living' (e.g. C3(b) and C2 uses) will come forward, in line with Policy 26 – Meeting Specialist Housing Needs.	Employment (B1(a) B1(b) (E))	About 40 hectares including around 80,000m ² of floorspace within Salt Cross Science and Technology Park and other opportunities across the site including within village/ neighbourhood centres.	As outlined earlier, a core element of Salt Cross is the creation of a large-scale Science and Technology Park to the west of Cuckoo Lane. This is expected to be accommodated on around 40 hectares of land and include around 80,000m ² of floorspace – thereby allowing for extensive green and blue infrastructure to create a highly attractive place to work. Other, smaller-scale employment space is expected to come forward as part of any village or neighbourhood centre which will include a mixture of different uses including potentially some flexible B-class E-class floorspace.	
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Employment (B1(a) B1(b) (E))	About 40 hectares including around 80,000m ² of floorspace within Salt Cross Science and Technology Park and other opportunities across the site including within village/ neighbourhood centres.	As outlined earlier, a core element of Salt Cross is the creation of a large-scale Science and Technology Park to the west of Cuckoo Lane. This is expected to be accommodated on around 40 hectares of land and include around 80,000m ² of floorspace – thereby allowing for extensive green and blue infrastructure to create a highly attractive place to work. Other, smaller-scale employment space is expected to come forward as part of any village or neighbourhood centre which will include a mixture of different uses including potentially some flexible B-class E-class floorspace.										

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification			Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		Sustainable Transport hub	8ha	A sustainable transport hub to the west of Cuckoo Lane including park and ride comprising 850 car parking spaces for Park & Ride users, cycle parking spaces and electric vehicle charging points.	
		Education (D4) (F1)	<p>A primary school site of 3.01 ha to accommodate either a new 2-form or 3-form entry primary school (depending on arrangements made in respect of the West Eynsham SDA).</p> <p>A secondary school site of 4.88 ha intended as a 'satellite' for Bartholomew school in Eynsham.</p>	<p>Development at Salt Cross will increase the number of families and school age children within Eynsham Parish. To accommodate this, a 3.01 ha site will be provided which is large enough to cater for a 2-form entry or 3-form entry primary school. The size of the school will be determined by decisions made in respect of the West Eynsham SDA. In addition, the cumulative impact of planned growth in the Eynsham area including the West Eynsham SDA means that additional provision needs to be made for secondary school pupils and as such, a 4.88 ha site will be provided within Salt Cross to accommodate a secondary school facility. This is likely to form a satellite facility to Bartholomew School which would then operate on a split-site basis. There are a number of options as to how this could be provided (e.g. separate sixth form, separate upper school, or separate lower school). The decision will be taken by the academy trust, based on educational grounds, alongside ensuring sufficiency of school places, and may evolve over time.</p>	
		Other comm	A mixture of different community	In addition to two new schools, Salt Cross is expected to provide a range of other community buildings/spaces including for	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification			Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		unity uses	uses, the size and mix of which will be determined at a later date through detailed/reserved matters planning applications.	example crèches, day nurseries, day centres, halls and potentially a place or places of worship. The Eynsham Area IDP identifies a potential need for around 385 m ² of floorspace for culture and the arts and around 1,056 m ² for community meeting space. There is also the potential to create space for primary health care – depending on future decisions regarding any expansion/ re-location of the Eynsham medical practice. In this respect, the Eynsham Area IDP identifies that Salt Cross generates a need for an additional 460m ² of primary care floorspace.	
		Green and Blue Infrastructure (GI)	Extensive green and blue infrastructure including, but not limited to, at least 40 hectares of formal parks and gardens, amenity green space, natural and semi-natural green space, outdoor sports, allotments, community orchards, play areas and other outdoor provision (e.g.	The Eynsham Area IDP identifies the need for a minimum of 40 hectares of certain green infrastructure components including formal parks and gardens, amenity green space, natural and semi-natural green space, outdoor sports, allotments, community orchards, play areas and other outdoor provision (e.g. multi-use games areas, extreme sport sports, pop up events and festivals) This excludes a range of other potential forms of GI within the garden village which will come forward additionally including, but not limited to, nature reserves, private gardens, drainage infrastructure, verges and incidental open space; stand-off corridors and on-plot landscaping. There is also the opportunity to provide additional burial space for which there is an identified need in the Eynsham area.	

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification		Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
			multi-use games areas, extreme sports, events, festivals and activities spaces etc.)	
		Commercial uses (A1–A5) (E, F2, Sui Generis)	A mixture of different commercial uses, the size and mix of which will be determined at a later date through detailed/reserved matters planning applications.	Development at Salt Cross is expected to include a range of small-scale commercial uses falling within the A1–A5 E, F2 and Sui Generis use classes including for example shops, cafes, professional services and public houses. These are expected to be located within the main village centre and within individual neighbourhood centres as part of a mix of different uses to create interest and activity throughout the day. At this stage, we do not consider it appropriate for the AAP to stipulate the amount of land or floorspace expected to come forward for commercial uses as this will evolve in response to a number of factors including market demand and changing trends e.g. retail habits and online shopping.
MM49	Policy 28 - Land uses and layout – the spatial framework New paragraph (to be inserted after Paragraph 11.9)	<p>Amend the tenth paragraph of Policy 28 as follows:</p> <p>A comprehensive, detailed masterplan will be required at the outline planning application stage, reflecting the key elements that takes account of the illustrative Spatial Framework Plan at Figure 11.6 including and includes consideration of:</p> <p>Add new paragraph after existing paragraph 11.9 as follows:</p> <p><u>It is expected that the detailed layout of Salt Cross will follow a comprehensive masterplan agreed as part of the planning application</u></p>		<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The changes to the policy wording have been made to address the Inspector's concerns that the policy should not be overly prescriptive at the outline application stage. It does not affect the overall requirements of the policy. A masterplan plan is still required by the policy and it is still required to be prepared to consider the same criteria for new development. The remaining changes relate to the supporting text of the policy which are not directly appraised.</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
	Paragraph 11.14 Paragraph 11.15 Paragraph 11.16	<p><u>process. The following pages of the AAP set out detail on layout that should be regarded as illustrative but should also be taken into account as part of drawing up the masterplan (in accordance with Policy 28).</u></p> <p>Amend paragraph 11.14 as follows:</p> <p>As well as guiding the amount and mix of different uses at Salt Cross, the AAP has a key role to play in terms of determining <u>guiding</u> how those uses are distributed across the site. Whilst the AAP does not get down to the detailed level of a masterplan, it does provide a clear indication of what is expected at Salt Cross, in the form of an 'Illustrative Spatial Framework.'</p> <p>Amend paragraph 11.15 as follows:</p> <p>This includes key connections and points of access, the main areas of 'built development' (housing, jobs, schools etc.) and the main areas of 'undeveloped' green and blue spaces. The advantage of such an approach is that it provides certainty <u>provides an appropriate level of certainty</u> to the local community and other stakeholders but is sufficiently flexible so as to not inhibit the more detailed masterplanning process undertaken by the site promoter.</p> <p>Delete paragraph 11.16 as follows:</p> <p>Essentially the two processes are complementary, with the AAP illustrative Spatial Framework setting the overall parameters within which any more detailed masterplan needs to come forward.</p>	
MM50	Policy 29 – Design Requirements Paragraph 11.50 Paragraph 11.60 Figure 11.12	<p>Amend the first paragraph of Policy 29 as follows:</p> <p>Development at Salt Cross will be expected to achieve a high quality, innovative and inclusive approach to design which is consistent with garden village principles, and draws on key references as appropriate including the National Design Guide, the West Oxfordshire Local Plan and Design Guide, the AAP, the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan and best practice.</p> <p>Amend the eleventh paragraph of Policy 29 as follows:</p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The proposed Main Modification removes reference to a number of plans that the development will be required to adhere to regardless of whether or not they are listed in the policy (as local and national plan policy that is material to any planning decisions). The update of the policy also now requires that a masterplan is prepared for the garden village and is supported by a site-wide design code and design and access statement which should be consistent the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code. The SA identified a significant positive effect in</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		<p>The design rationale for development at Salt Cross should be set out in a comprehensive masterplan supported by a site-wide design code and design and access statement. This must be consistent with the key design principles above and other relevant considerations including the National Design Guide <u>and National Model Design Code</u>.</p> <p>Amend paragraph 11.50 as follows:</p> <p>At the national level, the importance of achieving well-designed <u>and beautiful</u> places is embedded in the NPPF which in itself is illustrated through the National Design Guide <u>and National Model Design Code</u> which sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice. The guide is based around 10 characteristics which work together to create physical character, nurture and sustain a sense of community and address environmental issues affecting climate. The ten characteristics are:</p> <p>Amend paragraph 11.60 as follows:</p> <p>Any masterplan and design code will need to be consistent with these key principles as well as the National Design Guide <u>and National Model Design Code</u>, the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, the West Oxfordshire Design Guide and the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Amend the first box of Figure 11.12 as follows:</p> <p>NPPF and National Design Guide <u>and National Model Design Code - design guides or codes should be consistent with the principles in the National Guide and Code —establishes high-level design principles including the 10 characteristics of well-designed places</u></p>	<p>relation to SA objectives 14: landscape and 15: historic environment for this policy given the approach to design set out in the policy. The remaining changes relate to the supporting text of the policy which were not directly appraised.</p>
MM51	Policy 29 – Design Requirements	<p>Delete the tenth paragraph of Policy 29 as follows:</p> <p>Building for a Healthy Life (BHL)</p> <p>In accordance with the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan, residential development proposals will be expected to comply with Building for a Healthy Life —the latest edition of Building for Life 12 (BFL12) or</p>	<p>Yes - the proposed Main Modification removes the requirement to comply with the latest edition of Building for Life 12. The policy still requires development to be consistent with the garden village principles. The SA found that this approach would help to promote the delivery of green infrastructure with benefits relating to higher levels of physical activity among residents. The minor positive effect expected in relation to SA objective 2: health and well-being is therefore still applicable. The</p>

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
		equivalent principles unless it can be demonstrated that these cannot be achieved or are being met in an alternative way.	<p>requirement for development to be delivered in line with the garden village principles as well as to be of a high quality design was noted through the SA to help promote the creation of a self-sustaining settlement. The findings also noted that the requirement for residential development proposals to comply with the latest edition of Building for Life 12 or equivalent principles would likely help to meet the needs of a wider number of residents. Given that this second requirement has been removed, the significant positive effect previously recorded in relation to SA objective 3: inclusive communities is reduced to a minor positive effect.</p> <p>It is noted that the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan (Policy ENP2) includes a requirement for new development to comply with Building for Life (now Building for A Healthy Life). This requirement would help to mitigate the identified change of effect relating to SA objective 3. However, the SA findings reported in this table relate to the policies in the AAP (as proposed to be modified) alone and therefore it is appropriate to report the change of effect to minor positive for the reasons included above.</p>
MM52	Policy 30 – Provision of Supporting Infrastructure	<p>Amend the third paragraph of Policy 30 as follows:</p> <p>The site-specific IDP should be based on <u>include consideration</u> of the identified requirements set out in the Eynsham Area Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). <u>A phasing plan must also be included covering the lifetime of the development.</u></p>	<p>No change to SA findings.</p> <p>The proposed Main Modification updates Policy 30 to require a phasing plan for the lifetime of the development. This approach will help to ensure that infrastructure is provided at the appropriate stage of the new development to better meet the requirement of new residents. The SA already identified a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 3: Inclusive communities and a minor positive effect in relation to SA objective 6: services and facilities. The effects recorded reflect the benefits the policy is likely to support in relation to the accessibility of services and facilities for a wider number of residents. The lesser, minor positive effect recorded in relation to SA objective 6: services and facilities reflects the role market forces will play in the delivery of certain services and facilities at the garden village, including retail.</p>
MM53	Policy 30 – Provision of	Delete fourth paragraph of Policy 30 as follows:	No change to SA findings.

Main Modification Reference	Policy/Paragraph Reference	Proposed Main Modification	Does the Main Modification affect the SA findings reported previously in the August 2020 SA Report?
	Supporting Infrastructure	Appropriate mechanisms including the use of planning obligations and planning conditions will be used to secure an appropriate package of improvements for the long term benefit of the local community.	The proposed Main Modification is made to address mechanisms for enforcing the requirements of the policy. It does not alter the approach to the delivery of supporting infrastructure at the garden village.
MM54	Policy 30 – Provision of Supporting Infrastructure	Add new fourth paragraph into Policy 30 as follows: <u>The phasing plan may include triggers and particular circumstances that would justify the need for a viability assessment of the cumulative effects of all policies in the AAP. This must be subject to robust evidence being presented by an applicant. Consideration of such evidence will balance the need to not compromise sustainable development with ensuring that all policies are realistic and will not undermine deliverability of the development.</u>	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification sets out more detail relating to the requirement for a phasing plan. The proposed Main Modification is therefore expected to have broadly similar effects to those reported in relation to proposed Main Modification 52 which introduces the requirement for development proposals to be supported by a phasing plan. No change in effects is reported in relation to proposed Main Modification 52.
MM55	Policy 31 – Long Term Maintenance and Stewardship	Delete the second paragraph and amend the third paragraph of policy 31 as follows: Development proposals at Salt Cross must be supported by robust, cost-effective and transparent maintenance and stewardship arrangements including appropriate financing arrangements and management responsibilities in perpetuity. This is anticipated to take the form of a new, independent body – the Salt Cross Garden Village Trust – with interim measures to be put in place as appropriate to support the early phases of development. This and other suitable Suitable options should be explored through the submission of a Community Management and Maintenance Plan (CMMP) or equivalent which will be required in support of any outline and where appropriate, detailed planning applications. This must include consideration of appropriate governance arrangements and demonstrate flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances throughout the life of the development phase and beyond.	No change to SA findings. The proposed Main Modification removes the details of the specific form that the maintenance and stewardship arrangements for the garden village should take. However, there is still the requirement in Policy 31 for these types of arrangements to be worked up through a Community Management and Maintenance Plan (CMMP).

Summary of updated SA findings

1.24 Most of the proposed Main Modifications would not result in changes to the SA findings recorded previously as they are generally wording changes intended either to correct factual errors or to provide improved clarification. Therefore, most of the proposed Main Modifications do not affect the overall meaning of the policies in the AAP or their likely effects on the SA objectives. The proposed Main Modifications do, however, result in the proposed replacement of Policies 2, 14, 15, 16 and 17. In most cases the replacement policies are expected to have the same or broadly similar sustainability effects as the original policies, however, for completeness, new appraisal work has been undertaken for the proposed replacement policies and SA matrices are presented in **Appendix 2**.

1.25 Main Modifications are proposed to be made to 29 of the 31 existing policies (all policies apart from Policies 13: Movement and Connectivity Key Design Principles and 19: Small-Scale Commercial Opportunities and Flexible Business Space) within the submitted AAP (including changes to supporting text related to these policies). Additionally, a small number of policies are proposed to be replaced as described above. The proposed Main Modifications to most of the 29 modified policies are not considered to change the SA findings set out previously in the August 2020 SA Report. Where proposed Main Modifications are considered to result in changes to the previous SA findings, these are summarised in **Table 3** below. It is notable that for a small number of policies (Policies 2, 14, 16 and 26), the proposed changes would result in planning applications having to meet less onerous requirements and therefore the significance of the positive effects identified previously has been reduced.

1.26 The table below includes all policies that are proposed for replacement as part of the Main Modifications given that the replacement of these policies constitute substantial changes to the AAP. Where Policy 27 is proposed to be deleted, all of the associated effects reported previously (both positive and negative) will no longer occur, as indicated by N/A in the final column.

Table 3 Changes to the SA findings recorded previously as a result of the Main Modifications

Policy	SA Objective(s)	Previous effect	Updated effect
Policy 2 - Net Zero Carbon Development (policy replaced)	SA objective 1: housing	++/-?	+
Policy 14 – Active and Healthy Travel (policy replaced)	SA objective 6: services and facilities	++	+
Policy 15 – Public Transport (policy replaced)	No changes	No changes	No changes
Policy 16 - Reducing the Overall Need to Travel Including by Car (policy replaced)	SA objective 6: Services and facilities	++	+
	SA objective 7: Land use	+	0
Policy 17 - Road Connectivity and Access (policy replaced)	No changes ⁴	No changes	No changes
Policy 26 - Specialist Housing Needs (amendment to policy text)	SA objective 3: inclusive communities	++	+
Policy 27 - Key Development Principles (policy deleted)	All SA objectives	Various	N/A
Policy 29 – Design Requirements (amendment to policy text)	SA objective 3: inclusive communities	++	+

1.27 It can be seen from **Table 3** above that the changes to the SA findings as a result of the proposed Main Modifications are fairly limited and that a similar number of changes improve the sustainability effects of policies as adversely affect them. No new significant effects, either positive or negative, are introduced by the proposed Main Modifications.

Cumulative effects of the AAP as proposed to be modified

1.28 As the effects of the proposed Main Modifications on the SA findings are quite limited, the cumulative effects of the AAP as a whole on the SA objectives are not considered to have changed from those described in Chapter 4 of the August 2020 SA report and summarised in **Table 4** below.

⁴ Please note that in the August 2020 SA Report (see Table 4.5), the effects recorded for Policy 17 in relation to SA objectives 9: air quality, 10: climate change, 16: employment and 17: economic growth in the summary table were uncertain. The uncertainty recorded in relation to these SA objectives was included in error. On checking the sustainability effects of the policy with consideration for the changes proposed through the Main Modification, there is no change in relation to whether a beneficial (i.e. positive) or adverse (i.e. negative) effect is applicable for these SA objectives and there is still no uncertainty attached to any of the effects recorded. Further detail about the justification for each of the effects recorded is provided in Appendix B of this report.

Table 4 Cumulative effects of AAP as proposed to be modified

SA objective	Cumulative effect of AAP Policies
SA1: Housing	++/-?
SA2: Health and well-being	++
SA3: Inclusive communities	++
SA4: Education	+
SA5: Crime	+
SA6: Services and facilities	+
SA7: Land use	--/+
SA8: Waste	+
SA9: Air quality	+/-
SA10: Climate change	++/-
SA11: Water	+/-
SA12: Flooding	+/-
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	+/-
SA14: Landscape	+/-
SA15: Historic environment	+/-
SA16: Employment	++
SA17: Economic growth	++

1.29 The cumulative effects described above present the potential for the Garden Village AAP to give rise to in-combination effects with other development planned in West Oxfordshire and areas outside of the District which are in close proximity to the Garden Village site, i.e. development planned at Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and Cherwell. There is also potential for in-combination effects with county-wide initiatives such as transport infrastructure projects within Oxfordshire County.

1.30 From the time of the publication of that report, the policy position for areas surrounding the garden village area, remains relatively unchanged from that reported in the August 2020 SA Report. Updates in local and sub-regional planning policy include the five-year review Vale of White Horse District Council has undertaken of its adopted Local Plan Part 1 which came to the conclusion that the plan continues to provide a suitable framework for development in the Vale of White Horse. Cherwell District Council is at the beginning stages of its local plan review process and the stages of consultations undertaken to date have not identified potential sites for allocation. The Regulation 18 Part 2 consultation on the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 was held in summer 2021, however, no strategic development locations have been identified. Furthermore, Oxfordshire County Council is presently working on a new Local Transport Plan to set out the long-term county-wide transport strategy up to 2050.

1.31 As reported in the previous section, the proposed Main Modifications are not expected to result in a change to the cumulative effects of the AAP. Importantly, the proposed Main Modifications do not propose changes to policy text that sets out the overall level of development or distribution of development at the garden village. Therefore, the potential in-combination effects are not considered to have changed from those described in Chapter 4 of the August 2020 SA Report.

Mitigation

1.32 It is a requirement of the SEA Regulations that consideration is given to “the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.” For many of the potential negative effects identified, mitigation will be provided through the implementation of policies in the AAP itself.

1.33 For example, potential negative effects are identified on SA objective 13: biodiversity and geodiversity from a number of policies that set out the level or distribution of development at the site and mitigation is likely to be achieved through a number of policies in the AAP, including Policy 9: Biodiversity Net Gain which requires that development proposals properly assess impacts on biodiversity using the mitigation hierarchy, and Policy 7: Green Infrastructure which requires a comprehensive approach to the provision, maintenance and long term management of green and blue infrastructure.

1.34 Mitigation will also be achieved through the implementation of the policies in the adopted West Oxfordshire Local Plan which will also be a material consideration when deciding upon planning applications for the garden village site. For example, the policies of most relevance to the achievement of SA objective 13 are Policies EH3: Biodiversity and Geodiversity and EH4: Public Realm and Green Infrastructure.

Monitoring

1.35 The August 2020 SA Report which accompanied the Pre-submission AAP sets out indicators for monitoring the significant and uncertain sustainability effects identified through the appraisal SA of the AAP. Having reviewed and appraised all the proposed modifications to the AAP it is considered that the monitoring indicators that were set out in the August 2020 SA Report continue to be applicable. Therefore, no changes are proposed to the monitoring indicators included that report.

Conclusions and next steps

1.36 The Salt Cross Garden Village AAP as proposed to be modified provides sets out a relatively high level of housing at the Garden Village up to 2031 as well as the delivery of a 40ha Salt Cross Science and Technology Park. The proposed Main Modifications continue the AAP’s approach to align with the garden village principles, while also detailing an approach which seeks to achieve net zero carbon development, ‘zero-waste’, biodiversity net gain and a relatively self-contained community in which long term maintenance and stewardship can be fostered.

1.37 Taking into account the proposed changes set out in the Main Modifications, the AAP has been found to have a wide range of positive effects on the SA objectives, although some significant negative effects remain. For a small number of policies, the proposed changes would result in planning applications having to meet less onerous requirements, thereby reducing the strength of the expected positive effects. However, considered in the round, the proposed Main Modifications do not significantly alter the conclusions of the August 2020 SA Report, including the assessment of cumulative effects.

1.38 This SA Addendum will be available for consultation alongside the proposed Main Modifications for a period of six weeks.

1.39 Following the consultation on the proposed modifications to the Salt Cross Garden Village AAP and this SA Addendum, the Inspectors will consider the representations raised and report on the modified AAP’s soundness.

1.40 If the AAP is found to be ‘sound’, it can be formally adopted by West Oxfordshire District Council. Once the AAP has been adopted, an SEA Adoption Statement will be published to report the full plan-making and SA process and the framework for monitoring future effects.

LUC
July 2022

Appendix A

SA framework

Table A.1: SA framework for the AAP

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
<p>1. Ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed affordable home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide a balanced mix of dwelling types and tenures to meet identified needs including unmet housing need arising from Oxford City, specialist accommodation, self-build and the travelling community. ■ Increase affordable housing provision, especially for young people, first-time homeowners and essential local workers. ■ Accelerate housing delivery, including affordable housing, in a timely manner (e.g. modular construction, phasing of infrastructure). ■ Provide high quality, sustainably constructed, accessible and adaptable new homes. ■ Promote high quality design that protects and enriches the character of the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population & Human Health ■ Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensuring a broad mix of housing types and tenures that are genuinely affordable including starter homes and opportunities for self-build ■ Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhoods ■ Sustainable scale ■ Well-designed places ■ Great homes ■ Strong local vision and engagement ■ Legacy and stewardship arrangements
<p>1. Improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safeguard key public rights of way and deliver new and enhanced provision as appropriate including multi-use transport networks that are accessible to pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and mobility scooter users to increase opportunities for physical activity. ■ Ensure the early delivery of health-promoting infrastructure including a network of high-quality green infrastructure to benefit new and existing residents and workers. ■ Ensure the availability and accessibility of adequate capacity for primary healthcare. ■ Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. ■ Ensure proximity and good access to the provision/production of healthy food environments supported by community activities including space for people to grow their own food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population & Human Health ■ Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Beautifully and imaginatively designed homes with gardens, combining the best of town and country to create healthy communities, and including opportunities to grow food ■ Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhood ■ Strong local vision and engagement ■ Healthy places ■ Green space ■ Legacy and stewardship arrangements

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the needs of a range of different age groups including children and young people and older people. 		
2. Promote thriving and inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that new development is supported by appropriate and timely investment in infrastructure. Ensure that new development does not have a harmful impact on the vitality and vibrancy of Eynsham and instead, integrates in an effective, complementary and mutually-beneficial manner. Promote effective and meaningful interactions between different age groups to promote social cohesion and well-being (e.g. inter-generational spaces and mix of uses). Provide new cultural, leisure and recreational opportunities including improved access to the countryside to help increase rates of physical activity. Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Provide for the needs of an ageing community. Meet the needs of a range of different age groups including children and young people and older people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beautifully and imaginatively designed homes with gardens, combining the best of town and country to create healthy communities, and including opportunities to grow food Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhood Clear identity Sustainable scale Well-designed places Great homes Strong local vision and engagement Transport Healthy places
3. Improve education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the availability of and accessibility to adequate capacity of primary and secondary education. Provide new and enhanced opportunities to increase educational attainment, skills and training. Provide new high-quality business land in an attractive setting thereby helping to attract inward investment, generate new jobs and skills, and reduce the propensity to travel to work elsewhere. Promote high levels of home-working. Support innovation-led growth, underpinned by the strength of Oxfordshire's research, business collaboration and supply chain potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & Human Health Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a wide range of jobs within easy commuting distance of homes Strong local vision and engagement Future proofed
4. Maintain a low level of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise both the fear of crime and opportunities for/incidences of crime through appropriate design, layout and mix of uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhoods

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
and fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote high quality design that protects and enriches the character of the District. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong vision, leadership and community engagement Well-designed places Strong local vision and engagement Healthy places Legacy and stewardship arrangements
5. Improve accessibility to all services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the opportunities to improve and better connect to existing public transport in the area including links to Oxford and Hanborough Station. Effectively integrate with proposed improvements to the A40 including park and ride and bus priority. Maximise opportunities for non-car travel including improved pedestrian, cycling and riding connections across the A40 and between the Garden Village, West Eynsham SDA, Eynsham village, Hanborough Station and Oxford City. Develop a high quality, innovative and resilient integrated transport system. Reflect the 'compact' and 'walkable' nature of Eynsham in new development. Meet the needs of a range of different age groups including children and young people and older people. Encourage the protection and enhancement of village centre. Promote the provision of new and the protection of existing services and facilities at sustainable locations including as part of mixed-use development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & Human Health Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhoods Providing integrated and accessible transport systems, with walking, cycling and public transport designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport Sustainable scale Well-designed places Strong local vision and engagement Transport Healthy places Legacy and stewardship arrangements
6. Improve the efficiency of land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure land use meets identified community needs. Ensure development is of a suitable density or range of densities to minimise the extent of any 'developable' land-take and maximise opportunities for greenspace provision. Explore opportunities for sustainable waste management to ensure a sufficient supply of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Assets Water & Soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong vision, leadership and community engagement Community ownership of land and long-term stewardship of assets Sustainable scale Future proofed

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
	<p>aggregate materials is available to meet identified development needs with priority given to secondary and recycled aggregate materials (where practicable).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safeguard mineral resources. ■ Minimise impact on the soil resource and seek to ensure the conservation of best and most versatile agricultural land. 		
7. Reduce waste generation and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To reduce the amount of waste generated both initially during construction and in the longer-term, post-occupation. ■ Maximise opportunities to re-use, recycle and recover waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water & Soil ■ Population & Human Health ■ Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna ■ Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience ■ Future proofed
8. Reduce air pollution and improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure new development does not have a harmful effect on air quality, especially with regards to the Oxford Meadows Special Conservation Area (SAC). ■ Improve multi-use transport networks that are accessible to pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and mobility scooter users to decrease dependency on the private car. ■ Avoid, minimise and mitigate the effects of poor air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air ■ Climatic Factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Providing integrated and accessible transport systems, with walking, cycling and public transport designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport ■ Transport ■ Healthy places ■ Green space
9. Address the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and be prepared for its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximise opportunities for the use of renewable, low-carbon and local energy sources. ■ Minimise the use-of non-renewable energy sources. ■ Develop a high quality, innovative and resilient integrated transport system. ■ Minimise the need to travel and promote travel by sustainable means. ■ Promote the use of designs and materials which will promote energy efficiency at new development. ■ Promote increased levels of home working, facilitated by improved broadband provision, to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air ■ Climatic Factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Providing integrated and accessible transport systems, with walking, cycling and public transport designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport ■ Sustainable scale ■ Transport ■ Green space ■ Future proofed

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
	reduce out-commuting and increase the self-containment of communities.		
10. Protect and improve water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maximise resource efficiency including water. ■ Ensure no deterioration in water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water & Soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience ■ Green space ■ Future proofed
11. Reduce the risk from all sources of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources both directly (on-site) and indirectly (off-site) taking account of the potential impacts of climate change. ■ Increase the provision of sustainable drainage at new developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Climatic Factors ■ Material Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience. ■ Green space ■ Future proofed
12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take all available opportunities to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the site or locality including biodiversity and geodiversity designations. ■ Contribute to wider biodiversity and green infrastructure networks where appropriate. ■ Demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity where possible. ■ Provide and manage opportunities for people to come into contact with resilient wildlife places whilst encouraging respect for and raising awareness of the sensitivity of such locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience. ■ Sustainable scale ■ Green space ■ Future proofed
13. Conserve and enhance landscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To ensure that development will conserve, integrate with and where possible enhance the intrinsic character, quality and distinctive natural and man-made features of the local landscape, including hedgerows, streams and ponds. ■ To identify, safeguard and enhance key views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultural Heritage & Landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainable scale ■ Well-designed places ■ Strong local vision and engagement ■ Green space
14. Conserve and enhance the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conserve and/or enhance the historic environment including identified heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. ■ Mitigate any potential impacts on any heritage assets 'at risk'. ■ Ensure no harmful impact on the existing historic core of Eynsham as a result of new development. ■ To maximise opportunities to better reveal heritage assets and improve education and understanding of their significance. ■ Promote sustainable and appropriately managed access to as well as enjoyment and understanding of the local historic environment for Eynsham's residents and visitors. ■ Ensure archaeological features are preserved and recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultural Heritage & Landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community ownership of land and long-term stewardship of assets ■ Legacy and stewardship arrangements ■ Strong local vision and engagement
15. Maintain high and stable levels of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide new high-quality business land in an attractive setting thereby helping to attract inward investment, generate new jobs and skills, and reduce the propensity to travel to work elsewhere. ■ Provide for accessible employment opportunities. ■ To address the current demographic imbalance and help increase rates of economic activity. ■ Promote high levels of home-working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population & Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of a wide range of jobs within easy commuting distance of homes ■ Well-designed places
16. Promote sustainable economic growth and competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide new high-quality business land in an attractive setting thereby helping to attract inward investment, generate new jobs and skills, and reduce the propensity to travel to work elsewhere. ■ Address the current demographic imbalance and help increase rates of economic activity. ■ Promote increased levels of home working, facilitated by improved broadband provision, to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population & Human Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provision of a wide range of jobs within easy commuting distance of homes ■ Clear identity ■ Transport ■ Future proofed

Appendix A
SA framework

Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan
July 2022

Sustainability Objectives	Sub-objectives	SEA topic(s)	Relevant Garden Village Principles/Qualities
	<p>reduce out-commuting and increase the self-containment of communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Maintain and improve transport connections to support economic growth and vitality.■ Ensure a strong link between jobs and housing growth.■ Promote innovation-led growth, underpinned by the strength of Oxfordshire's research, business collaboration and supply chain potential.		

Appendix B

SA matrices for new policies

Policy 2 - Net Zero Carbon Development

SA objective	Policy 2 - Net zero carbon development
SA1: Housing	+
SA2: Health and well-being	0
SA3: Inclusive communities	0
SA4: Education	0
SA5: Crime	0
SA6: Services and facilities	0
SA7: Land use	0
SA8: Waste	0
SA9: Air quality	0
SA10: Climate change	++
SA11: Water	0
SA12: Flooding	0
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	0
SA14: Landscape	0
SA15: Historic environment	0
SA16: Employment	+
SA17: Economic growth	+

B.1 Policy 2 supports the delivery of buildings that achieve a high level of energy efficiency. Proposals for major development should be supported by an energy statement that considers the feasibility of incorporating measures that would help achieve this aim. This is to include consideration for ultra-low energy building fabric and design measures to help prevent overheating. These measures are likely to help ensure the delivery of a higher quality and more energy efficient housing stock where residents have lower energy bills. Therefore, a minor positive effect is recorded in relation to SA objective 1: **housing**.

B.2 The policy is most directly related to the aim of reducing carbon emissions in the District. Measures beyond achieving a high level of energy efficiency at new builds include an ambitious approach to the use of renewable energy and the use of

sustainable construction methods. Developments are required to align with the Council's ambitions for achieving net zero carbon at Salt Cross. A significant positive effect is expected for the policy in relation to SA objective 10: **climate change**.

B.3 Given that the policy also requires consideration of the use of on-site renewable energy, there is potential for it to support on site jobs in this area of employment. There is also potential to support a longer term transition to a greener economy. Minor positive effects are therefore recorded for the policy in relation to SA objectives 16: **employment** and 17: **economic growth**.

Policy 14 - Active and Healthy Travel

SA objective	Policy 14 - Active and Healthy Travel
SA1: Housing	0
SA2: Health and well-being	++
SA3: Inclusive communities	++
SA4: Education	+
SA5: Crime	+
SA6: Services and facilities	+
SA7: Land use	0
SA8: Waste	0
SA9: Air quality	++
SA10: Climate change	++
SA11: Water	0
SA12: Flooding	0
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	0
SA14: Landscape	0
SA15: Historic environment	0
SA16: Employment	0
SA17: Economic growth	0

B.4 Policy 14 supports the delivery of development that ensures that active modes of travel will be the most attractive mode for local transport. This approach is to include the delivery of an extensive network of high quality walking and cycling routes both on and off-site, incorporating improvements at and across the A40. A portion of the site is to be set out as cycle and pedestrian zones where motor vehicles will be restricted at certain times (or at all times). Furthermore, a suitable level of car parking is to be provided on site as part of the new housing and other uses delivered. This approach is likely to encourage the use of more active modes of transport to the benefit of local health and therefore a significant positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 2: **health and well-being**.

B.5 The delivery of this type of infrastructure to support the use of active travel over car traffic will encourage its uptake by a wider section of the community. The potential for informal interactions between residents where they are walking or cycling is likely to be higher than in an environment where more journeys are made by car. This will likely benefit community integration. A significant positive effect is therefore recorded in relation to SA objective 3: **inclusive communities**.

B.6 The policy is likely to support increased levels of access for many residents to service and facilities. The policy specifically requires that safe routes to school are to be evidenced as part of the supporting masterplan. Therefore, while the policy does not promote the incorporation of new school facilities, its promotion of safe access to these types of facilities means that a minor positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 4: **education**. The delivery of new active travel infrastructure is expected to support the potential for travel by related to modes to be undertaken safely. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 5: **crime**. The increased potential for residents to safely access services and facilities means a minor positive effect is also recorded for Policy 14 in relation SA objective 6: **services and facilities**.

B.7 The promotion of a transition to active and more sustainable modes of transport is likely to directly support benefits relating to reducing air pollution and carbon emissions. This transition is of particular relevance given that in 2019 in the UK, transport produced 35% of Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) and 13% of Particulate Matter (PM2.5) emissions as well as 27% of the total greenhouse gas emissions⁵. Policy 14 is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to SA objectives 9: **air quality** and 10: **climate change**.

Policy 15 – Public Transport

SA objective	Policy 15 – Public Transport
SA1: Housing	0
SA2: Health and well-being	+
SA3: Inclusive communities	++
SA4: Education	0
SA5: Crime	0
SA6: Services and facilities	+
SA7: Land use	-?
SA8: Waste	0
SA9: Air quality	++
SA10: Climate change	++
SA11: Water	0
SA12: Flooding	-
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	0
SA14: Landscape	-?

⁵ DfT (2021) Transport and environment statistics: Autumn 2021

SA objective	Policy 15 – Public Transport
SA15: Historic environment	-?
SA16: Employment	+
SA17: Economic growth	+

B.8 Policy 15 requires the design of development to be integrated with the Sustainable Transport Hub (centred on the new park and ride site) as well as with the public transport elements of the A40 corridor improvements. As part of the broad approach to public transport at the site there is to be a focus on pedestrian and cycle connectivity. The development is to ensure that high quality, fully accessible bus stops are delivered in suitable locations. This approach is likely to encourage some level of travel my active modes while also providing suitable travel solutions for a wide cross section of the community (including those without a car). Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for the policy in relation to SA objective 2: **health and well-being** and a significant positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 3: **inclusive communities**.

B.9 Given that these provisions are likely to support good access to services and facilities for many residents a minor positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 6: **services and facilities**. The delivery of new infrastructure to support public vehicular transport will require greenfield land take. Furthermore, the location of site of the park and ride facility (the expansion of which is supported through the policy) to the west of Cuckoo Lane is likely to result in the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land to development. It is unknown if this land Grade 3a (good) or Grade 3b (good to moderate) quality land. Therefore, an uncertain minor negative effect is expected for the policy in relation to SA objective 7: **land use**.

B.10 It is expected that the infrastructure requirements included through Policy 15 will support the delivery of the garden village in a manner which encourages a greater proportion of trips to be made by public and active modes. The measures include a focus on pedestrian and cycle connectivity towards the park and ride site from the garden village. Furthermore, development is required to support public transport improvements along the A40 and improvements to Hanborough Station. Given the important role modal shift plays in reducing air pollution and carbon emissions from vehicular sources, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to SA objectives 9: **air quality** and 10: **climate change**.

B.11 The greenfield land take required for the delivery of public transport infrastructure (most notably the park and ride site) is likely to disrupt the existing rural character of the area as well as contributing to soil sealing. Therefore, a minor negative effect is expected in relation to SA objective 12: **flooding** and well as SA objectives 14: **landscape** and 15: **historic environment**. Given there is potential for the design of any development to mitigate effects relating to local character including landscape setting and the unknown nature of the final design and layout of the site, the effects recorded in relation to SA objectives 14 and 15 are uncertain.

B.12 The transport improvements which the policy requires will allow for access to employment opportunities and education facilities within the new settlement. These types of provisions will also support the viable of businesses in the area by ensuring employees and customers have good access to them. This includes the access the policy supports between the garden village and areas further afield including at Carterton, Witney, Oxford and the Eastern Arc. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for the policy in relation to SA objectives 16: **employment** and 17: **economic growth**.

Policy 16 – Reducing the Overall Need to Travel including by Car

SA objective	Policy 16 – Reducing the Overall Need to Travel including by Car
SA1: Housing	0
SA2: Health and well-being	++

SA objective	Policy 16 – Reducing the Overall Need to Travel including by Car
SA3: Inclusive communities	+
SA4: Education	+
SA5: Crime	0
SA6: Services and facilities	+
SA7: Land use	0
SA8: Waste	0
SA9: Air quality	++
SA10: Climate change	++
SA11: Water	0
SA12: Flooding	0
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	0
SA14: Landscape	0
SA15: Historic environment	0
SA16: Employment	+
SA17: Economic growth	+

B.13 Policy 16 sets out the general approach to reducing the overall need to travel at the garden village. The focus is particularly to reduce travel by car. Travel plans are to be required to support developments and measures which may be used to support a shift away from travel by car may include bike hire schemes at accessible locations. The inclusion of maximum car parking standards will also help to encourage increased use of active and public modes over travel by car. A significant positive effect is therefore expected in relation to SA objective 2: **health and well-being** given the potential for an increased number of people to travel by more active modes.

B.14 The delivery of development supported by a site-wide travel plan is likely to further help ensure that a high number of new residents (including those without access to a car) have good access to services and facilities. The policy includes a specific requirement for travel plans to cover schools, which is likely to support the accessibility of these types of facilities for a high number of residents. It is also noted that the increased potential for trips to be made by walking is likely to result increased number of informal interactions between residents which could support community integration. A minor positive effect is therefore recorded in relation to SA objectives 3: **inclusive communities**, 4: **education** and 6: **services and facilities**.

B.15 Measures to be incorporated at the site to reduce travel, particularly by car, are likely to be of particular benefit to local air quality and the contribution the site makes to climate change. Beyond the preparation of a travel plan, measures considered to be of particular importance, include the preparation of a detailed car parking management plan to take all reasonable opportunities to reduce the amount of private car parking. The incorporation of infrastructure to support a transition to electric vehicles will also be of importance, although it is noted that electric vehicles will still contribute to air pollution through particulate

matter from tyre wear and other sources. Significant positive effects are expected in relation to SA objectives 9: **air quality** and 10: **climate change**.

B.16 Policy 16 is likely to support measures that would limit the potential for congestion at the garden village and the surrounding road network. The policy specifically requires that monitoring of trip generation should be undertaken using smart technologies. This is to include development at employment sites. It is therefore expected that the policy will help ensure residents have good access to employment opportunities as well as helping to ensure the viability businesses at the garden community as well as in the surrounding area. A minor positive effect is therefore expected in relation to SA objectives 16: **employment** and 17: **economic growth**.

Policy 17 – Road Connectivity and Access

SA objective	Policy 16 – Road Connectivity and Access
SA1: Housing	0
SA2: Health and well-being	0
SA3: Inclusive communities	0
SA4: Education	0
SA5: Crime	0
SA6: Services and facilities	+
SA7: Land use	0
SA8: Waste	0
SA9: Air quality	+/-
SA10: Climate change	+/-
SA11: Water	0
SA12: Flooding	0
SA13: Biodiversity and geodiversity	0
SA14: Landscape	0
SA15: Historic environment	0
SA16: Employment	+
SA17: Economic growth	+

B.17 Policy 17 sets out the approach to the provision of infrastructure to ensure road connectivity at the garden village site. Transport improvements at the site are required to be demonstrated to have an acceptable impact on the local and strategic road network as well as having a negligible impact upon the delivery and benefits of the A40 Corridor improvements. The policy includes a requirement for a number of improvements to the A40 to facilitate the delivery of the site as well as the provision of a new spine road enabling direct and indirect access to all areas of built development within the garden village. These

improvements will support the access between the new homes delivered and services and facilities within the development and further afield. Therefore, a minor positive effect is recorded in relation to SA objective 6: **services and facilities**.

B.18 The improvements to be delivered will help to prevent local congestion and also support access to the new park and ride facility, as well as having particular benefits for the alleviation of congestion along the A40. Furthermore, there is potential that addressing congestion along the A40 will support increased use of public transport along this route. However, the provision of new road infrastructure in the area will undoubtedly result in some increase in the number of car journeys made in the local area. This will have implications for air quality and carbon emissions. A mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to SA objectives 9: **air quality** and 10: **climate change**.

B.19 The improvements supported through Policy 17 will help to address congestion along the A40 and will thereby support the projection of the new science park as an attractive investment in the area. The improvements will also support a good level of access for residents to local jobs and those further afield. A minor positive effect is therefore recorded for this policy in relation to SA objectives 16: **employment** and 17: **economic growth**.

Appendix C

Review of plans, policies and programmes

Table C.1: Review of plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the Salt Cross Garden Village AAP and West Eynsham SDA SPD

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
INTERNATIONAL		
<i>United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015)</i>	<p>Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address interconnected global challenges including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals and targets aim to be achieved by 2030.</p> <p>The UK Government has yet to localise the SDGs and determine a UK level plan for their implementation.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the SDGs when developing objectives.</p> <p>The AAP and SPD should consider the SDGs when developing policies/proposals.</p>
EUROPEAN UNION		
<i>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment⁶</i>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisal where an integrated SA/SEA is being undertaken (as is the case for the GESP).</p> <p><i>Relates to the overall SA process.</i></p> <p>Allocate sites and develop policies that are selected based on the SEA findings (as well as other relevant factors).</p>
NATIONAL		
<i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021)</i>	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>Delivering sustainable development by:</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.</p> <p>Development plan has a statutory status as the</p>

⁶ It is noted that the European Communities Act 1972 (ECA 1972) (which allowed for the SEA Regulations to be applied in the UK) was repealed as part of Brexit. Its repeal was, however, subject to specific savings provisions in the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020. These savings provisions provided for EU-derived domestic legislation, such as the SEA Regulations, to continue to have effect from the day of Brexit onwards, preserving laws made in the UK to implement EU obligations. The SEA Regulations therefore continue to apply.

Appendix C
Review of plans, policies and programmes

Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan
July 2022

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
		starting point for decision making.
	Delivering a sufficient supply of homes.	<p>The SA Report should include a sustainability objective / appraisal question relating to the supply of housing.</p> <p>Development plans should seek to appropriately address housing need and consider the standard method to establish this in national planning guidance.</p>
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.</p> <p>Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.</p>
	Ensuring vitality of town centres.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the vitality of town centres.</p> <p>Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities.</p>
	Promoting healthy and safe communities.	<p>The SA Report should include a sustainability objective / appraisal question relating to the promotion of healthy and safe communities.</p> <p>The plan should be set out to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social interaction, are safe and accessible and enable and support healthy lifestyles.</p>
	Promoting sustainable transport.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.</p> <p>To implement sustainable transport modes depending on nature/location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure.</p>
	Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to improving communication.</p>

Appendix C
Review of plans, policies and programmes

Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan
July 2022

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
		Enhance the provision of local community facilities and services by supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks.
	Making effective use of land.	<p>The SA Report should include a sustainability objective / appraisal question relating to the use of previously developed land.</p> <p>The plan should seek to promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.</p>
	Achieving well-designed places.	<p>The SA Report should include a sustainability objective / appraisal question relating to good design.</p> <p>The plan should set out a clear design vision – design policies should reflect local aspirations and be grounded in an understanding of each area’s defining characteristics.</p>
	Protecting Green Belt Land.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to urban sprawl.</p> <p>To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open where appropriate.</p>
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.</p> <p>The plan should take into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overeating from rising temperatures.</p>
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and

Appendix C
Review of plans, policies and programmes

Salt Cross Garden Village Area Action Plan
July 2022

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
		<p>enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The plan should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p>
	<p>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of historic features.</p> <p>The plan should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.</p>
	<p>Facilitating the use of sustainable minerals.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to avoiding sterilisation of identified, viable mineral reserves.</p> <p>Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible.</p>
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (2021)</p>	<p>Provides further guidance to be read alongside the NPPF on a range of topics that link to the promotion of sustainable development including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Air quality ■ Climate change ■ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ■ Flood risk ■ Health and well being ■ Housing and economic development ■ Natural environment ■ Minerals ■ Rural housing ■ Open space 	<p>The principles and requirements of national policy will need to be embedded within the SA framework and appraisal.</p> <p>The NPPG sets out a range of social, economic and environmental considerations for the preparation of the plan. It also includes information on preparation of plans which can be taken into consideration.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transport ■ Waste ■ Water supply, wastewater and water quality 	
<p><i>TCPA Garden City Principles and Guidance: Guides 1-14 (2016/2021)</i></p>	<p>The TCPA has produced a suite of guidance with practical steps for all those interested in making C21st Garden Cities a reality. Guidance provides detail and case studies on a wide range of key issues, including planning, investment, land assembly, delivery, and longterm stewardship. The guide topics are:</p> <p>Guide 1: Locating and consenting new Garden Cities (2017)</p> <p>Guide 2: Finance and Delivery (2017)</p> <p>Guide 3: Design and Masterplanning (2017)</p> <p>Guide 4: Masterplanning for net-zero energy (2020)</p> <p>Guide 5: Homes for All (2017)</p> <p>Guide 6: I'd love to live there! Planning for Art and Culture (2016)</p> <p>Guide 7: Planning for Green and Prosperous Places (2017)</p> <p>Guide 8: Creating health-promoting environments (2017)</p> <p>Guide 9: Long-term Stewardship (2017)</p> <p>Guide 10: 'Edible' Garden Cities (2019)</p> <p>Guide 11: People, Planning and Power (2019)</p> <p>Guide 12: Modern Methods of Construction (2020)</p> <p>Guide 13: Sustainable Transport (2020)</p> <p>Guide 14: Building climate resilient large-scale new communities (2021)</p>	<p>The SA should consider the guidance set out in these documents when developing objectives.</p> <p>The AAP should consider the guidance set out in these documents when developing policies/proposals.</p>
<p><i>Garden Village Key Principles (TCPA, 2016)</i></p>	<p>The Garden Village will be based on key garden village principles as set out by the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA). The Garden City Principles are a distillation of the key elements that have made the Garden City model of development so successful, originating from the late 19th century Garden City movement and articulated for a 21st century context. Taken together, the principles form an indivisible and interlocking framework for the delivery of high-quality places.</p> <p>Garden villages are new settlements of between 1,500 and 10,000 homes and based on the following 9 key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong vision, leadership and community engagement ■ Community ownership of land and long-term stewardship of assets ■ Provision of a wide range of jobs within easy commuting distance of homes ■ Ensuring a broad mix of housing types and tenures that are genuinely affordable including starter homes and opportunities for self-build ■ Providing integrated and accessible transport systems, with walking, cycling and public transport designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport ■ Beautifully and imaginatively designed homes with gardens, combining the best of town and country to create healthy communities, and including opportunities to grow food ■ Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhoods 	<p>The SA objectives should be influenced and aligned with garden village principles.</p> <p>The AAP should develop policies/proposals that aim to achieve these principles.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains, and seeks to minimise carbon use and achieve energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience ■ Land value capture for the benefit of the community 	
<p><i>Garden Communities Prospectus (MHCLG August 2018)</i></p>	<p>Applications for the programme were allowed up to March 2021. At this point the prospectus was withdrawn by the Government. Nonetheless, the prospectus was of relevance at the early stages of plan making. It invited bids for ambitious, locally supported, proposals for new garden communities at scale. Each will be holistically planned, self-sustaining, and characterful. Garden communities expected to embrace the following key qualities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clear identity - a distinctive local identity as a new garden community, including at its heart an attractive and functioning centre and public realm. b. Sustainable scale – built at a scale which supports the necessary infrastructure to allow the community to function self-sufficiently on a day to day basis, with the capacity for future growth to meet the evolving housing and economic needs of the local area. c. Well-designed places – with vibrant mixed-use communities that support a range of local employment types and premises, retail opportunities, recreational and community facilities. d. Great homes – offer a wide range of high quality, distinctive homes. This includes affordable housing and a mix of tenures for all stages of life. e. Strong local vision and engagement – designed and executed with the engagement and involvement of the existing local community, and future residents and businesses. This should include consideration of how the natural and historic environment of the local area is reflected and respected. f. Transport –integrated, forward looking and accessible transport options that support economic prosperity and well-being for residents. This should include promotion of public transport, walking, and cycling so that settlements are easy to navigate, and facilitate simple and sustainable access to jobs, education, and services. g. Healthy places – designed to provide the choices and chances for all to live a healthy life, through taking a whole systems approach to key local health & well-being priorities and strategies. h. Green space – generous, accessible, and good quality green and blue infrastructure that promotes health, well-being, and quality of life, and considers opportunities to deliver environmental gains such as biodiversity net gain and enhancements to natural capital. i. Legacy and stewardship arrangements – should be in place for the care of community assets, infrastructure and public realm, for the benefit of the whole community. j. Future proofed – designed to be resilient places that allow for changing demographics, future growth, and the impacts of climate change including flood risk and water availability, with durable landscape and building design planned for generations to come. This should include anticipation of the opportunities presented by 	<p>The SA objectives should be influenced and aligned with garden village principles.</p> <p>The AAP should develop policies/proposals that aim to achieve these principles.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	technological change such as driverless cars and renewable energy measures.	
<i>Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) (2017)</i>	<p>The Housing Infrastructure Fund is a government capital grant programme of up to £2.3 billion, which will help to deliver up to 100,000 new homes in England. Funding will be awarded to local authorities on a highly competitive basis, providing grant funding for new infrastructure that will unlock new homes in the areas of greatest housing demand.</p> <p>The Housing Infrastructure Fund will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deliver new physical infrastructure to support new and existing communities; ■ Make more land available for housing in high demand areas, resulting in new additional homes that otherwise would not have been built; ■ Support ambitious local authorities who want to step up their plans for growth and make a meaningful difference to overall housing supply; and ■ Enable local authorities to recycle the funding for other infrastructure projects, achieving more and delivering new homes in the future. 	The AAP should seek to take advantage of the HIF where possible.
<i>Housing and Planning Act (2016)</i>	The Act makes widespread changes to housing policy at the national level. Measures introduced in the Act relate to starter homes, and permitting the sale of higher value local authority homes. Starter homes are the new affordable housing product designed by the government to specifically meet the housing needs of younger generations and to allow them to access homeownership. The overarching aim of the Act is to promote home ownership and increase levels of house building.	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the provision of an appropriate range of housing within the Eynsham area.</p> <p>The AAP will need to take account of the provisions of the Act in relation to housing provision.</p>
<i>Housing White Paper: Fixing our broken housing market (2017)</i>	<p>The emphasis of the Paper is on four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local Planning Authorities planning for the right homes in the right places. ■ Building homes faster. ■ Diversifying the housing market. ■ Helping people right now to invest in affordable homes. 	<p>Include SA objectives relating to housing provision, community facilities and services.</p> <p>Particular emphasis on accelerating the delivery of new homes and diversifying opportunities to help meet identified needs.</p>
<i>The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (2020)</i>	Sets out the Government's actions to ensure residents in social housing are safe, listened to, live in good quality homes and have access to redress when things go wrong.	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the provision of housing, including that to meet the needs of all sections of the community.</p> <p>The AAP should also seek to address this need.</p>
<i>White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (2022)</i>	Sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK-wide missions to achieve by 2030.	Include SA objectives relating to housing provision, economic development and community facilities and services.

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
		The AAP will need to take into account of the approach set out in the White Paper to spreading opportunity more equally across the UK.
<p><i>The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting Making the country resilient to a changing climate (Defra, 2018)</i></p>	<p>The National Adaptation Programme (NAP) document – covering England only – sets out a register of actions agreed under the programme, aligns actions being taken with the risks identified in the 2012 Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), and establishes timeframes for actions according to different themes.</p> <p>The NAP sets out actions according to six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Built environment ■ Infrastructure ■ Healthy and resilient communities ■ Agriculture and forestry ■ Natural environment ■ Business and local government. <p>The NAP identifies actions to be taken by the government, as well as by local governments, the private sector and civil society. The NAP focuses on particular areas of particular importance, guided by the CCRA's assessment of the magnitude, confidence and urgency scores assigned to particular risks.</p> <p>The NAP also sets out four overarching objectives to address the greatest risks and opportunities arising due to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increasing awareness ■ Increasing resilience to current extremes ■ Taking timely action for long-lead time measures ■ Addressing major evidence gaps. <p>On July 19th, 2018, a second version of the National Adaptation Programme was released. This version covers the period 2018-2023.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.</p> <p>The AAP should take the 4 overarching objectives set out in the Programme into account when developing policies/proposals.</p>
<p><i>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (HM Government, 2018)</i></p>	<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to tackle a wide range of environmental pressures. The 25 Year Environment Plan identifies six areas around which action will be focused. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Using and managing land sustainably. ■ Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes. ■ Connecting people with the environment to improve health and well-being. ■ Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste. ■ Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans. ■ Protecting and improving the global environment. 	<p>The SA should include sustainability objectives that relate to the protection of the natural environment.</p> <p>The AAP should develop policies/proposals that promote conservation and enhancements of the natural environment and take account of the goals of the Environment Plan.</p>
<p><i>Clean Air Strategy 2019 (DEFRA, 2019)</i></p>	<p>The Clean Air Strategy 2019 sets out actions to improve air quality by reducing pollution from a wide range of sources, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Action to reduce emissions from transport ■ Action to reduce emissions at home 	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p> <p>Ensure that the AAP policies/proposals will</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Action to reduce emissions from farming ■ Action to reduce emissions from industry 	contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.
<i>Improving air quality in the UK: tackling nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities: Draft UK Air Quality Plan for tackling nitrogen dioxide (Defra and DfT 2017)</i>	<p>The Plan provides an overview of actions that the UK Government plans to take to achieve reduction of harmful air pollution, particularly nitrogen dioxide.</p> <p>Proposes reducing air pollution is via charging Clean Air Zones (CAZs) – areas in which emission standards determine whether a vehicle’s owner must pay a charge to enter.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p> <p>Ensure that the AAP policies/proposals will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.</p>
<i>UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations (DEFRA, 2017)</i>	Statutory air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), setting out how the UK will be reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations.	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and improve air quality.</p> <p>Ensure that the AAP policies/proposals will contribute to maintaining and improving air quality.</p>
<i>The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (HM Government, 2022)</i>	<p>The Climate Change Act requires the Government to compile every five years its assessment of the risks and opportunities arising for the UK from climate change. It identifies eight priority climate change risks areas for the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Risks to the viability and diversity of terrestrial and freshwater habitats and species from multiple hazards. ■ Risks to soil health from increased flooding and drought. ■ Risks to natural carbons stores and sequestration from multiple hazards leading to increased emissions. ■ Risks to crops, livestock and commercial trees from multiple hazards. ■ Risks to supply of food, goods and vital services due to climate-related collapse of supply chains and distribution networks. ■ Risks to people from climate-related failure of the power system. ■ Risks to human health, wellbeing and productivity from increased exposure to heat in homes and other buildings. ■ Multiple risks to the UK from climate change impacts overseas. 	<p>Include sustainability objectives relating to the eight urgent climate change risks identified in the assessment.</p> <p>The AAP should acknowledge the eight priority areas identified and ensure that policies help to address such matters, rather than increasing the risks.</p>
<i>The Clean Growth Strategy (HM Government, 2017)</i>	Under the Climate Change Act, the Government is required to publish a set of policies and proposals that will enable the legally-binding carbon budgets, on track to the 2050 target, to be met. The Clean Growth Strategy sets out a range of policies and proposals, as well as possible long-term pathways for UK emissions in two ways – by decreasing emissions and by increasing economic growth.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from renewable sources.</p> <p>The AAP should support renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.</p>
<i>Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (HM Government, 2017)</i>	The Government White Paper sets out the approach to building an industrial strategy that addresses long term challenges to the UK economy by improving living standards and economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth across the whole country. It identifies five foundations of productivity: Ideas; people; Infrastructure; Business Environment; and Places.	<p>The SA will need to consider objectives in relation to economic growth and development.</p> <p>The AAP policies/proposals should encourage</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
		sustainable economic growth and take account of changing economic conditions and requirements to support businesses and enterprises.
<i>Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth (HM Treasury, 2021)</i>	Sets out a plan to 'build back better' tackling long-term problems to deliver growth that delivers high-quality jobs across the UK while supporting the transition to net zero. This will build on three core pillars of growth: infrastructure, skills and innovation.	The SA will need to consider objectives in relation to economic growth and development. The AAP policies/proposals should encourage sustainable economic growth and support a transition to net zero emissions
<i>Rural Development Programme for England (2015-2020)</i>	Provides money for projects to improve agriculture, the environment and rural life. Funding goes to schemes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve rural life and business, ■ Promote environmentally friendly ways of managing land ■ Sustain existing and create new areas of woodlands. Funding is available to a wide range of different sectors including agriculture, forestry, rural businesses and communities. DEFRA sets priorities for the delivery of socio-economic elements of the plan aligning RDPE resources with the priorities of the Rural Growth Review 2011. The programme is delivered nationally by the DEFRA RDPE delivery team who also take responsibility for the community led Leader approach, Natural England, The Forestry Commission and Local Action Groups.	The AAP policies/proposals should seek to take advantage of the Programme where possible.
<i>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)</i>	The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in 2007 ⁷ ; the currently applicable version is the Habitats Regulations 2017, as amended ⁸ . When preparing the AAP, West Oxfordshire District Council is therefore required by law to carry out an HRA. West Oxfordshire District Council can commission consultants to undertake HRA work on its behalf and this is then reported to and considered by West Oxfordshire District Council as the 'competent authority'. West Oxfordshire District Council will consider this work and may only progress the Local Plan if it considers that the Plan will not adversely affect the integrity ⁹ of any European site. The requirement for authorities to comply with the Habitats Regulations when preparing a Local Plan is also noted in the Government's online Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).	The Local Plan has already been subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment. A separate HRA has been undertaken for the AAP and the findings have been reflected in this SA Report.

⁷ The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (2007) SI No. 2007/1843.

⁸ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (2017) SI No. 2017/1012, as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/579).

⁹ The integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area, that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of the species for which it was designated. (Source: UK Government Planning Practice Guidance)

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<p>HRA refers to the assessment of the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European sites, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Potential SPAs (pSPAs)¹⁰, candidate SACs (cSACs)¹¹, Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)¹² and Ramsar sites should also be included in the HRA.</p> <p>For ease of reference during HRA, these designations can be collectively referred to as European sites¹³ despite Ramsar designations being at the international level.</p> <p>The overall purpose of the HRA is to conclude whether or not a proposal or policy, or the whole development plan, would adversely affect the integrity of the European site in question either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. This is judged in terms of the implications of the plan for the 'qualifying features' for which the European site was designated.</p>	
<p><i>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1,2 and 3 (Historic England, 2015)</i></p>	<p>The three guides are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Historic Environment in Local Plans 2. Managing Significance in decision taking on the Historic Environment 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets - Good practice guides in implementing the NPPF historic environment policy. 	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of heritage assets.</p> <p>The AAP must ensure that the requirements of the NPPF with regards to heritage assets are applied in line with best practice.</p>
<p><i>English Heritage Historic England Corporate Plan 2021 to 2022 (2021)</i></p>	<p>The plan sets out its purpose as to improve people's lives by championing and protecting the historic environment. The vision of the plan is to help maintain and enhance a heritage that is valued, celebrated and shared by everyone. A historic environment that people connect with and learn from and that people can be proud to pass on to future generations.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the historic environment.</p> <p>The AAP should contain policies/proposals to safeguard the historic environment.</p>
<p><i>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)</i></p>	<p>The Governments planning policy for Traveller sites which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure local planning authorities make their own assessment of need. ■ Work collaboratively to meet need through identification of land setting pitch and plot targets. ■ Plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. ■ Protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. ■ Promote more private Traveller site provision. ■ Reduce number of unauthorised developments. ■ Include fair, inclusive and realistic policies in Local Plans. ■ Increase the number of sites in appropriate locations. 	<p>Ensure the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to support travelling communities.</p>

¹⁰ Potential SPAs are sites that have been approved by the Minister for formal consultation but not yet proposed to the European Commission, as listed on the GOV.UK website.

¹¹ Candidate SACs are sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted, as listed on the JNCC's SAC list.

¹² SCIs are sites that had been adopted by the European Commission before the day of the UK's exit from the EU (31 January 2020) but not yet formally designated as SACs by the UK Government.

¹³ The term 'Natura 2000 sites' can also be used interchangeably with 'European sites' in the context of HRA.

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce tension between Travellers and settled communities in planning decisions. ■ Ensure accessibility to services and facilities. ■ Protect the local environment and amenity. 	
<i>Resources and Waste Strategy for England (2018)</i>	The Strategy sets out how the government will preserve the stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. It also aims to minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully, and by tackling waste crime. It combines actions the government will take now with commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan.	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to the preservation of resources and waste management.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to support the efficient use of resources and sustainable waste management.</p>
<i>The Environment Act (HM Government, 2021)</i>	Sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. It also establishes the Office for Environmental Protection which will act as an impartial and objective body for the protection and improvement of the environment. The Act sets out legislation which covers local air quality management frameworks and the recall of motor vehicles.	<p>Include sustainability objectives that address the protection of the environment (including biodiversity and natural resources, such as air and water).</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to support the ensure the protection of the natural environment.</p>
<i>Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain (Department for Transport, 2021)</i>	The Decarbonisation Transport Plan (DTP) sets out the Government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It follows on from the Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge report published in 2020. The DTP commits the UK to phasing out the sale of new diesel and petrol heavy goods vehicles by 2040, subject to consultation, in addition to phasing out the sale of polluting cars and vans by 2035. The DTP also sets out how the government will improve public transport and increase support for active travel, as well as creating a net zero rail network by 2050, ensuring net zero domestic aviation emissions by 2040, and a transition to green shipping.	<p>Include sustainability objective that relates to reducing the need to travel and promotes more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to support modal shift.</p>
<i>Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020)</i>	Sets out the strategic priorities for the new Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), published in July 2021. It sets out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting us on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This document acknowledges that while there have been recently published strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in individual transport modes, transport as a whole sector needs to go further and more quickly, therefore the TDP takes a coordinated, cross-modal approach to deliver the transport sector's contribution to both carbon budgets and net zero.	<p>Include sustainability objective that relates to reducing the need to travel and promotes more sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to support modal shift.</p>
REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL		
<i>Oxfordshire Housing & Growth Deal (2017)</i>	The Oxfordshire Growth Deal aims to drive economic growth through innovation to meet the needs of the area's science and knowledge-rich economy, and to place Oxfordshire at the forefront of the UK's global innovation ambitions. Building on the successful Oxfordshire City Deal,	The SA should include an objective relating to

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	<p>announced in January 2014, the Deal seeks to drive investment in key sectors – including life sciences, electronics, telecoms and IT – by strengthening the business-critical infrastructure around the Oxfordshire ‘Knowledge Spine’ stretching from Bicester in the north through Oxford City centre to Science Vale Enterprise Zone in the south of the county.</p> <p>The Growth Deal, subject to a satisfactory conclusion of the funding agreement, will bring together local, national and private funding as well as new freedoms and flexibilities to focus on four key priority areas as identified in the LEP’s Strategic Economic Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Innovative Connectivity – allowing people and knowledge to move freely along the ‘Knowledge Spine’ and around the county by improving physical (transport) and service (broadband) connectivity ■ Innovative Place - providing the quality environment needed to support growth ■ Innovative Enterprise – building on the strength of Oxfordshire’s university and industry research and development capacity to develop business collaboration and supply chain potential. ■ Innovative People – delivering and attracting specialist skills at all levels and across sectors to meet business need <p>Over the lifetime of its Deal (2015-2021) the Local Enterprise Partnership estimates that up to 9,000 new jobs could be created, 5,000 new homes built and that it has the potential to generate £440m public and private investment.</p>	<p>sustainable economic growth and housing provision.</p> <p>The AAP should be developed in alignment with the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal objectives and relevant projects.</p>
<p><i>Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan (2016)</i></p>	<p>This plan’s vision is “Oxfordshire as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence.” The plan sets out objectives for economic growth to 2030 under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Innovative enterprise e.g. business collaboration; ■ Innovative people e.g. building of skills and specialisms; ■ Innovative place e.g. quality environment and choice of homes; ■ Innovative connectivity, including sustainable transport routes 	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable economic development.</p> <p>The AAP should support regional economic growth objectives.</p>
<p><i>Oxfordshire Strategic Environmental Economic Investment Plan: Creating the Environment for Growth (OxLEP, 2015)</i></p>	<p>The Oxfordshire Strategic Environmental Economic Investment Plan (SEEIP) will provide direction and clarity on how investment in Oxfordshire will be delivered. It is one of a series of investment plans which will sit under the Strategic Economic Plan, and will help to deliver its ambitions for economic growth in Oxfordshire up to 2030.</p>	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable economic development.</p> <p>The AAP should take account of any relevant investment strategies.</p>
<p><i>Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2021 (Oxfordshire Insight, 2021)</i></p>	<p>The 2021 JSNA was due to be reviewed in March 2020, however, due to the coronavirus pandemic this full review could not be undertaken. Instead, a working draft was released. It was finally published in March 2021.</p> <p>This assessment brings together vast range of health and healthcare related data including public health, primary care, and social care and hospital services. The information underpins strategic planning and priority setting across Oxfordshire. Analysis of the data shows that Oxfordshire’s population is relatively healthy. Among the key findings for Oxfordshire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The population is ageing, a trend that is forecast to continue. 	<p>The SA should include health and well-being objectives.</p> <p>The AAP should be mindful of the JSNA findings when developing policies/proposals and aim to improve health and well-being.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People aged 65+ made up 20% of Oxfordshire's four rural districts. ■ Close to a quarter (23%) of people aged 85+ live in areas of Oxfordshire ranked in the 10% most deprived on access to services. ■ Use of the internet by older people is increasing nationally, however a significant number of older or disabled people have never used the internet. ■ Almost two thirds of adults are classified as overweight or obese. Prevalence is higher in males, older people, some ethnic groups and in more deprived areas. ■ Air pollution causes more harm than passive smoking, and is linked to asthma, heart disease and stroke. Transport is now the largest source of carbon emissions in Oxfordshire. ■ Oxfordshire's first healthy new towns – in Bicester and Barton – have highlighted strong partnership working and people actively managing their health. ■ Despite Oxfordshire's relative affluence, 1 in 5 children in Oxfordshire are estimated to be living in poverty (after removing housing costs). Excess weight in children has remained high. One in five in Reception, and one in three in Year 6 was overweight or obese. ■ Almost half of children in Oxfordshire are not meeting the daily physical activity guidelines. 	
<p><i>A Countywide Approach to Meeting the Unmet Housing Need of Oxford (Oxfordshire Growth Board, 2016)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public bodies have a Duty to Co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. 2. A key planning issue in Oxfordshire is how to address the unmet housing need arising from Oxford City identified in the 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment. 3. The Oxfordshire Growth Board agreed to establish a working group and a programme of projects to enable agreement to be reached between the Local Authorities on the level of unmet housing need of Oxford City together with an appropriate apportionment that could then be taken forwards through the Local Plans for each District. This programme is called the Post SHMA Strategic Work programme (the Programme). 4. This report sets out detail of that Programme, the work streams which were commissioned; how the findings were considered and the conclusions which were reached. 5. This report includes a recommended apportionment of the unmet housing need of Oxford. 	<p>The SA objectives should consider the housing needs of Oxford.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals that help to meet Oxford's unmet housing need.</p>
<p><i>Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS, 2017)</i></p>	<p>The Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS) has been prepared on behalf of the Oxfordshire Growth Board to provide a view of emerging development and infrastructure requirements to support growth from 2016 to 2031 and beyond.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives related to infrastructure to support growth.</p> <p>AAP policies/proposals to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner.</p>
<p><i>Connecting Oxfordshire: Local Transport Plan 2015-2031 (Oxfordshire County Council, 2016)</i></p>	<p>Connecting Oxfordshire has been developed with three over-arching transport goals (economy, environment and society):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support jobs and housing growth and economic vitality; 2. To reduce emissions, enhance air quality and support the transition to a low carbon economy 	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to minimising the number of vehicles on the road and improve air quality.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<p>3. To protect and enhance Oxfordshire’s environment and improve quality of life (including public health, safety and individual well-being)</p> <p>And 10 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain and improve transport connections to support economic growth and vitality across the county ■ Make most effective use of all available transport capacity through innovative management of the network ■ Increase journey time reliability and minimise end-to-end public transport journey times on main routes ■ Develop a high-quality, innovative and resilient integrated transport system that is attractive to customers and generates inward investment ■ Minimise the need to travel ■ Reduce the proportion of journeys made by private car by making the use of public transport, walking and cycling more attractive ■ Influence the location and layout of development to maximise the use and value of existing and planned sustainable transport investment ■ Reduce per capita carbon emissions from transport in Oxfordshire in line with UK Government targets ■ Mitigate and wherever possible enhance the impacts of transport on the local built, historic and natural environment <p>Improve public health and well-being by increasing levels of walking and cycling, reducing transport emissions, reducing casualties and enabling inclusive access to jobs, education, training and services.</p> <p>Oxfordshire County Council is presently working on a new Local Transport Plan to set out the long-term county-wide transport strategy up to 2050. The Local Transport and Connectivity Plan (LTCP) will be supported by strategies specific to freight, active travel and innovation.</p>	<p>The AAP should incorporate policies/proposals which aim to minimise the number of vehicles on the roads, to reduce traffic which is contributing to congestion, to minimise the impact on local residents’ amenity and to minimize traffic related contribution to air pollution.</p>
<p>Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Part 1: Core Strategy (2017)</p>	<p>The Oxfordshire Minerals Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the minerals strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the efficient use of Oxfordshire’s mineral resources by encouraging the maximum practical recovery of aggregate from secondary and recycled materials for use in place of primary aggregates. 2. Make provision for a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and crushed rock over the plan period to meet the planned economic growth and social needs of Oxfordshire. 3. Make an appropriate contribution to meeting wider needs for aggregate minerals, having regard to the strategic importance of Oxfordshire’s mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel. 4. Enable a continued local supply of limestone and ironstone for building and walling stone for the maintenance, repair and construction of locally distinctive buildings and structures, and of clay to meet local needs for engineering and restoration material. 5. Provide a framework for investment and development by mineral operators and landowners through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy which is sufficiently flexible to meet future needs and has regard to existing and planned infrastructure. 6. Minimise the flood risk associated with minerals development and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including 	<p>Include SA objectives related to the use and protection of mineral resources.</p> <p>Ensure the AAP policies/proposals do not hinder or conflict with policies in the core strategy.</p>

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	<p>through restoration schemes which provide habitat creation as a mechanism for addressing climate change adaptation and additional flood storage capacity in the floodplain where possible.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Minimise the transport impact of mineral development on local communities, the environment and climate change by minimising the distance minerals need to be transported by road and encouraging where possible the movement of aggregates by conveyor, pipeline, rail and on Oxfordshire's waterways. 8. Protect Oxfordshire's communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of mineral development (including traffic). 9. Provide benefits to Oxfordshire's natural environment and local communities through the restoration and aftercare of mineral workings at the earliest opportunity, in particular by contributing to nature conservation, enhancing the quality and extent of Conservation Target Areas, contributing to landscape character, improving access to the countryside, safeguarding local amenity, providing opportunities for local recreation and providing benefit to the local economy. 10. Implement a biodiversity-led restoration strategy that delivers a net gain in biodiversity, and contributes to establishing a coherent and resilient ecological network, through the landscape-scale creation of priority habitat. 11. Safeguard important known resources of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, crushed rock and fuller's earth to ensure that those resources are not needlessly sterilised and remain potentially available for future use and are considered in future development decisions. 12. Safeguard important facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, railhead sites for the bulk movement of aggregate into Oxfordshire by rail and other infrastructure to support the supply of minerals in Oxfordshire. <p>Waste Planning Objectives</p> <p>The Oxfordshire Waste Planning Vision is supported by the following objectives which underpin the waste strategy and policies in this plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make provision for waste management (including residual waste disposal) capacity that allows Oxfordshire to be net self-sufficient in meeting its own needs for municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction, demolition and excavation waste. 2. Make provision for facilities for the management of agricultural waste, waste water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire, recognising that specialist facilities for hazardous and radioactive wastes often require provision at a sub-national or national level. 3. Support initiatives that help reduce the amounts of waste produced and provide for the delivery, as soon as is practicable, of waste management facilities that will drive waste away from landfill and as far up the waste hierarchy as possible; in particular facilities that will enable increased re-use, recycling and composting of waste and the recovery of resources from remaining waste. 	

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	<p>4. Seek to provide for waste to be managed as close as possible to where it arises, and encourage other Waste Planning Authorities to become net self-sufficient in meeting their own waste needs, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – minimise the distance waste needs to be transported by road; – reduce adverse impacts of waste transportation on local communities and the environment; and – enable communities to take responsibility for their own waste. <p>5. Provide for a broad distribution of waste management facilities to meet local needs across Oxfordshire and make more specific provision for larger facilities that are needed to serve the whole or more substantial parts of the county or a wider area.</p> <p>6. Seek to ensure that the waste management facilities required in Oxfordshire are provided as an integral part of the infrastructure of the county and where possible are located to enable local employment and local use of energy (heat and power) recovered from waste.</p> <p>7. Seek to maintain opportunity for necessary disposal of residual waste from Oxfordshire and other areas in operational landfill sites.</p> <p>8. Avoid the unnecessary loss of green field land when making provision for sites for waste management facilities, giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land.</p> <p>9. Protect Oxfordshire’s communities and natural and historic environments (including important landscapes and ecological, geological and archaeological and other heritage assets) from the harmful impacts of waste management development (including traffic).</p> <p>10. Secure the satisfactory restoration of temporary waste management sites, including landfills, where the facility is no longer required or acceptable in that location.</p> <p>Indicators and targets have been developed to provide a consistent basis for monitoring the performance of the Core Strategy’s vision, objectives and policies for minerals development to 2031. The indicators reflect the intent of the strategy objectives and the sustainability appraisal framework identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.</p> <p>The Council will produce a Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report at least annually, in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). These reports will include an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the extent to which the policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are being achieved; ■ any changes needed where policies are not working or objectives are not being met; and ■ progress on the preparation of minerals and waste local plan documents. 	
<p><i>Oxfordshire Pupil Place Plan 2018-2022 (Oxfordshire County Council, 2018)</i></p>	<p>The Pupil Place Plan ensures that there are enough school places in the correct area for parents to access them. This means that the County Council have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available within their area for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one. Further, OCC have the responsibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ promote diversity, parental choice and high educational standards; ■ ensure fair access to educational opportunity; 	<p>The SA should take the Pupil Place Plan into consideration when developing objectives relating to education.</p> <p>The AAP policies/proposals should align with the PPP to ensure educational needs are fulfilled.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ help fulfil every child's educational potential. <p>The plan shows local communities and those interested in their development, how the county Council expects school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the county council will face in meeting its statutory duties for providing school places up to 2022.</p> <p>The plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity, and new housing. The plan analyses changes in the number of school places available over the last year and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The plan also sets out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools.</p>	
<p><i>Oxfordshire Children and Young People's Plan 2018 – 2023 (Children's Trust Board, 2018)</i></p>	<p>We want to ensure that all children and young people can:</p> <p><u>Be Successful</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have the best start in life; 2. Access high quality education, employment and training that is motivational. 3. Go to school and feel inspired to stay and learn 4. Have good self-esteem and faith in themselves. <p><u>Be Happy and Healthy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Be confident that services are available to promote good health and prevent ill health – early in life and before crisis 6. Learn the importance of healthy, secure relationships and having a support network 7. Access services to improve overall well-being 8. Access easy ways to get active. <p><u>Be Safe</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Be protected from all types of abuse and neglect 10. Have a place to feel safe and a sense of belonging 11. Access education and support about how to stay safe 12. Have access to appropriate housing. <p><u>Be Supported</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Be empowered to know who to speak to when in need of support, and know that they will be listened to and believed; 14. Access information in a way which suits them best; 15. Have inspiring role models; 16. Talk to staff who are experienced and caring. <p>Progress against the performance indicators included in the implementation plan will be monitored by the Children's Trust at each quarterly meeting.</p>	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to health and well-being, especially for children young people.</p> <p>Policies and proposals in the AAP to take account of the needs of children and young people.</p>

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<p><i>State of Nature in Oxfordshire 2017 (Wild Oxfordshire, 2017)</i></p>	<p>The report looks at five broad habitat categories that encompass the full diversity of habitats found across the county. For each habitat headline findings are presented including the current and historic extent and condition of specific habitat types, and recent changes and trends for characteristic species.</p> <p>It also seeks to encourage greater, collective ambition for increasing the network of wild spaces, reducing pressures on the environment, and halting the continued loss of biodiversity in the county to help secure a 'net positive' direction of travel in the future.</p>	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Policies and proposals in the AAP to limit potential adverse impacts on the natural environment and help to promote net gain.</p>
<p><i>Biodiversity and Planning in Oxfordshire (Wildlife Trusts, Oxfordshire County Council, Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre, 2014)</i></p>	<p>The document presents guidance relating to various biodiversity features which should be protected and enhanced through the planning system. Outline of which features are to be protected, and opportunities to be delivered in relation to biodiversity enhancements are also provided.</p>	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Policies and proposals in the AAP to limit potential adverse impacts on the natural environment and help to promote net gain.</p>
<p><i>Wytham Hill Conservation Target Area (CTA) (Wild Oxfordshire)</i></p>	<p>It is set out that consideration should in all cases be given to ensuring that any development within a CTA increases connectivity of wildlife habitats within target areas and results in a net gain for biodiversity. Biodiversity targets identified in the CTA statements incorporate, where appropriate, targets for Priority Habitat in Oxfordshire. Where development does take place it should do so in such a way that delivers significant net gains for biodiversity. Eynsham lies to the north west of the Wytham Hill CTA. The following Oxfordshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets are associated with this CTA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lowland mixed deciduous woodland – management ■ Limestone (lowland calcareous) grassland – management and restoration (especially to the south east) ■ Lowland Fens (including flushes) – management ■ Lowland meadow – restoration (the steep slopes of Beacon Hill may support lowland meadow habitat and there may be potential to restore other areas to this habitat) ■ Wood-pasture and parkland (including veteran trees) – management ■ Floodplain grazing marsh – management 	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>Policies and proposals in the AAP to limit potential adverse impacts on the natural environment and help to promote net gain.</p>
<p><i>Oxfordshire Rights of Way Management Plan 2015-2025 (Oxfordshire County Council, 2014)</i></p>	<p>The plan positives a clear vision for the management of public rights of way in the County. It is to be used to manage and improve the network and countryside access in an effective and efficient manner.</p> <p>The plan presents a vision "To record and maintain the existing public rights of way and countryside access network for all users and would-be users, and where possible improve the extent, facilities, use and understanding of the network, so that public rights of way fulfil their role as a vital part of life in the County."</p>	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to maintaining and improving the public rights of way network to help reduce reliance on travel by private vehicle.</p> <p>Policies and proposals in the AAP to promote suitable connections to the existing public rights of way network.</p>
<p><i>Thames river basin district River basin</i></p>	<p>The management plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve</p>	<p>Include an SA objective that relates to maintaining and</p>

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<i>management plan (Defra, Environment Agency, 2015)</i>	this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning. The document also sets out how partners and communities will work together to achieve an improved water environment for the Thames river basin district.	improving water quality within water courses and water bodies. Policies and proposals in the AAP to promote the achievement of improved local water quality.
<i>Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (Oxfordshire County Council, Natural England and The Earth Trust, 2005)</i>	The study aimed to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Biodiversity Appraisal of the county and investigate the relationships between them.	Include an SA objective that relates to landscape as well as biodiversity and geodiversity. Policies and proposals in the AAP to limit potential adverse impacts on the natural environment and achieve enhancement where possible.
<i>Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2018)</i>	The strategy sets out ambitions for waste management in the county until 2030, which involves working in partnership to reduce waste and to maximise reuse, recycling and composting. The strategy's aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Keeping household waste growth to zero (per person per year); ■ Increasing the amount of household waste Oxfordshire recycles to 70% by 2030; and ■ Sending less than 3% of Oxfordshire's household waste to landfill by 2020. 	Include an SA objective that relates to waste management. Policies and proposals in the AAP to promote sustainable and efficient waste management.
LOCAL		
<i>West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 (2018)</i>	The Local Plan 2031 is structured by 18 underlying core objectives listed below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable new development, services and facilities of an appropriate scale and type in locations which will help improve the quality of life of local communities and where the need to travel, particularly by car, can be minimised. 2. Ensure that new developments are suitably located and well designed to protect and enhance the individual form, character and identity of our towns and villages as well as contributing to the quality of life in West Oxfordshire. 3. Promote safe, vibrant and prosperous town and village centres and resist proposals that would damage their vitality and viability or adversely affect measures to improve those centres. 4. Locate new residential development where it will best help to meet housing needs and reduce the need to travel. 5. Plan for the timely delivery of new housing to meet forecast needs and support sustainable economic growth. 6. Plan for an appropriate mix of new residential accommodation which provides a variety of sizes, types and affordability with special emphasis on the provision of homes for local people in housing need who cannot afford to buy or rent at market prices including those wishing to self-build, as well as homes to meet the needs of older 	The SA should include objectives that support those in the Local Plan. The AAP must conform to the policies and objectives set out in the Local Plan 2031, especially with regards to Policies EW1 and EW2.

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	<p>people, younger people, black and minority ethnic communities, people with disabilities, families and travelling communities.</p> <p>7. To support sustainable economic growth which adds value to the local economy, improves the balance between housing and local jobs, provides a diversity of local employment opportunities, capitalises on economic growth in adjoining areas, improves local skills and work readiness, removes potential barriers to investment and provides flexibility to adapt to changing economic needs.</p> <p>8. To enable a prosperous and sustainable tourism economy.</p> <p>9. Promote inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free communities.</p> <p>10. Ensure that land is not released for new development until the supporting infrastructure and facilities are secured.</p> <p>11. Maximise the opportunity for walking, cycling and use of public transport.</p> <p>12. Look to maintain or improve where possible the health and well-being of the District's residents through increased choice and quality of shopping, leisure, recreation, arts, cultural and community facilities.</p> <p>13. Plan for enhanced access to services and facilities without unacceptably impacting upon the character and resources of West Oxfordshire.</p> <p>14. Conserve and enhance the character and significance of West Oxfordshire's high quality natural, historic and cultural environment – including its geodiversity, landscape, biodiversity, heritage and arts – recognising and promoting their wider contribution to people's quality of life and social and economic well-being both within the District and beyond.</p> <p>15. Contribute to reducing the causes and adverse impacts of climate change, especially flood risk.</p> <p>16. Enable improvements in water and air quality.</p> <p>17. Minimise the use of non-renewable natural resources and promote more widespread use of renewable energy solutions.</p> <p>18. Improve the sustainable design and construction of new development, including improving energy, water efficiency and water management.</p>	
<p>West Oxfordshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) (Update November 2016)</p>	<p>The main purpose of the IDP is to identify the infrastructure needed to support future growth planned in West Oxfordshire. The Local Plan Housing Consultation Paper (July 2014) suggested the provision of 9,450 homes in the period 2011 – 2029 (525 per year) along with around 60 hectares of land for business. The Pre-Submission draft Local Plan proposes an extended plan period to 2031 and aims to provide at least 10,500 homes in this period (525 homes per year).</p> <p>The IDP is a 'living document' and will be regularly updated and monitored as more information becomes available and as new schemes are completed or new infrastructure requirements are identified.</p> <p>Monitoring will normally be carried out annually and will include an update of the infrastructure delivered along with the infrastructure which remains outstanding, an assessment of the risk of infrastructure projects being undelivered and a record of CIL and S106 receipts.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the provision of infrastructure to support housing delivery.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies/proposals to ensure appropriate infrastructure is delivered alongside housing as set out in the IDP.</p>
<p>Eynsham Neighbourhood</p>	<p>Eynsham Parish Council Vision: <i>Our vision for the Parish of Eynsham at the end of the plan period is that both new and existing residents will be</i></p>	<p>The SA should consider the objectives and draft policies</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
<p><i>Plan: (Adopted February 2020)</i></p>	<p><i>enjoying the same benefits of living in the village as current residents do in 2017 and that the area will be an even more attractive community in which to live and work.</i></p> <p>Our vision will be made reality through meeting eight primary objectives:</p> <p>ENV 1 Housing: New development shall ensure a mix of housing types and tenures to make a balanced community suitable for this area of West Oxfordshire close to the city of Oxford. The ideal community will have a range of ages, incomes, education and skills so that the community could be largely self-sustaining.</p> <p>ENV 2 Design: New development shall be visually attractive and in harmony with its immediate setting and character. It shall provide a pleasant and safe place for all residents to live. Developments should achieve a Building for Life or equivalent accreditation and developers should aspire to achieve national recognition for excellence by attaining a 'green' in all categories.</p> <p>ENV 3 Community facilities: New development shall ensure that new residents have at least the same access to community facilities as existing residents and new developments shall, as far as reasonably practicable, contribute to the facilities of the entire community. Eynsham is successful as a community because it is compact and people can access schools, employment and other facilities without the use of a private car. New developments shall maintain this compact and well-connected feature of the village.</p> <p>ENV 4 Natural Environment: New developments shall bring together all aspects of design, connectivity and natural environment that constitute the landscape setting of the new (and existing) development, closely linking village and countryside. Quick and easy access to countryside and retaining trees, hedgerows and footpaths is a vital element in retaining a village feel, in some measure compensating for the lack of a village green or park within the existing village.</p> <p>ENV 5 Transport and parking: New development shall be planned and constructed to ensure that all residents have ready access to local transport networks by private car, bicycle or public transport and that excellent paths are created for pedestrians cyclists and mobility vehicles. New developments should not exacerbate existing parking problems within the village centre and shall ensure adequate and appropriate parking for new residents.</p> <p>ENV 6 Economy – industry, commerce and retail: New developments shall ensure that Eynsham continues to offer a range of employment opportunities that reflects its location on the edge of the 'knowledge spine' around Oxford city and that potentially utilises a full range of skills from manual through to post-graduate levels. Development should also ensure the continued viability of the excellent range of local shops that allow residents to shop for day to day needs within the village.</p> <p>ENV 7 Sustainability and climate change: New development shall be sustainable now and in the long term without compromising one for the other. Homes of a standard compatible with the intentions of the Climate Change Act are likely to be commercially viable in Eynsham and offer benefits to be reaped by the many generations that will live in them.</p> <p>ENV 8 A New Settlement: ENV1-7 shall be shared by the new settlement, which shall be built according to Garden Village principles as a new, separate, community. Neither settlement should be dependent on the</p>	<p>into account when developing objectives.</p> <p>The AAP should consider the objectives and draft policies of the Neighbourhood Plan into account when developing policy/proposals.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
	other; any shared facilities shall be for mutual benefit and without harm to either.	
<i>West Oxfordshire Design Guide (2016)</i>	<p>The purpose of the Design Guide is to describe the qualities and characteristics that make West Oxfordshire special – its landscapes, settlements and buildings – and to describe the ways in which good design can protect and enrich the character of the District.</p> <p>Design is central to a wide range of issues, from the colour of a front door to the layout of a new housing area. Whatever the context, being ‘fit for purpose’ should never be enough. Outstanding design makes places special, is life-affirming, and forms a material legacy by which future generations will know and judge us: for this reason it should be the aim of all those involved in the change or management of West Oxfordshire’s built and natural environment.</p> <p>The Guide provides advice to supplement policies contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to design.</p> <p>The AAP should include policies and proposals to enable high quality design in line with the Council’s overall design guide.</p>
<i>Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site Management Plan (2017)</i>	<p>The Blenheim Estate aim to maintain and preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, values and character of the WHS, whilst continuing to provide a home for the Dukes of Marlborough, and a high-quality visitor experience for future generations. To achieve this the Estate will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ maintain and manage the Palace and Park to preserve and enhance their character, and, where necessary repair significant buildings or replant parts of the Park in accordance with the objectives of this plan. ■ use management practices that are consistent with the above and which are designed to conserve the heritage qualities of the plan area and its OUV (described in Chapter 2) through appropriate and sustainable policies and practices. ■ protect the existing opportunities for public access including existing public rights of way within the Park and the access arrangements to the Palace and grounds. ■ enhance the qualities of visitor facilities and achieve new levels of excellence in visitor management and related experiences as one of the UK’s top tourism destinations. ■ interpret and present the history of Blenheim Palace and Park to a larger and more diverse audience, and continue to promote high quality education programmes. 	<p>The SA should include an objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, with specific reference to Blenheim Palace where appropriate.</p> <p>The AAP should ensure no harmful impact in terms of the setting of the Blenheim Palace WHS e.g. key views.</p>
<i>Climate Change Strategy for West Oxfordshire 2021 – 2025 (2021)</i>	<p>In line with the commitments set out in the Council Plan (2020-2024), this Climate Change Strategy has been developed as the framework for how the Council’s priorities for climate action across the district can be achieved between 2021-2025. The Strategy identifies five themes as the focus of local climate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protecting and restoring natural ecosystems ■ Energy ■ Active travel and low-carbon transport ■ Standards in new development ■ Engage, support and educate. 	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.</p> <p>The plan should take into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overeating from rising temperatures.</p>

Title & Legislation	Summary, Objectives, Key Targets & Indicators	Implications for SA and AAP
<p><i>Carbon Action Plan: The Pathway to Achieving Carbon Neutral by 2030 (2020)</i></p>	<p>West Oxfordshire District Council (the Council) declared a climate and ecological emergency making its pledge to become a carbon-neutral Council by 2030.</p> <p>The Carbon Action Plan sets out the Council's pathway for how it will achieve its target of carbon neutral. It will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions account as a baseline and measure of the Council's current impact on climate change so that it can measure the success of actions taken to reduce and remove emissions; ■ Define a set of Guiding Principles for planning all future research and projects implemented by the Council towards its target of carbon neutral; ■ Identify a Pathway and Priorities for Action as the trajectory for achieving carbon neutral; ■ Set out a process for the monitoring and review of action in progress and new action planned so that the Plan remains live and responsive to external influences, technological changes and innovation within the low-carbon and renewable energy sector; and ■ Lead by example, establishing as a Council an assessment methodology and set of Guiding Principles that partners working across the District may apply to their own projects planned in response to the climate emergency. 	<p>Include a sustainability objective relating reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>The plan should seek to identify and support opportunities to move towards development that would result in lower levels of carbon emissions.</p>

Appendix D

Baseline information

D.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely sustainability effects of a plan and helps to identify key sustainability issues and means of dealing with them.

D.2 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires information to be provided on:

- a. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;
- b. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
- c. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive'].

D.3 This section presents the relevant baseline information for Eynsham and the surrounding area. Data referred to has been chosen primarily for regularity and consistency of collection, in order to enable trends in the baseline situation to be established, and also subsequent monitoring of potential sustainability effects.

Environmental

D.4 Eynsham is a village in West Oxfordshire, close to the City of Oxford and is located immediately south of the A40 around halfway between Witney and Oxford. It falls within Eynsham Parish which extends to the north of the A40 and to the west to include Barnard Gate.

D.5 Eynsham has a rich heritage with the settlement being originally established as a consequence of its proximity to the River Thames and the crossing at Swinford. The first documented reference to Eynsham is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for AD 571 but there is also evidence of occupation in the Roman period and a Bronze Age enclosure ditch over 3,000 years old was found under the site of the former Eynsham Abbey.

D.6 A Conservation Area covers much of the southern part of Eynsham and there are a number of listed buildings. Collectively, there are five Grade II Listed Buildings within the Garden Village and West Eynsham sites and four in close proximity to the site boundaries. Additionally, within the village of Eynsham itself, there are 71 Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II*, and two Scheduled Monuments. A third Scheduled Monument lies immediately adjacent to the West Eynsham site overlapping with a small part of the southern end of the site.

D.7 The Garden Village Site lies to the north of Eynsham and is bounded to the south by the A40, to the east by Lower Road, to the north the site boundary follows a wetland corridor and to the west, bridle path. The site is comprised of mainly agricultural land enclosed by hedgerows and contains four farmsteads: City Farm in the northeast corner, New Wintles Farm along the eastern edge, and Evenlode Farm and Acre Hill Farm adjacent to Cuckoo Lane.

D.8 The HLC data¹⁴ shows that the western half of this site comprises late 18th to 19th century piecemeal enclosure and 19th century reorganised enclosures, which are common types within Oxfordshire. These two types of enclosure surround Acre Hill Farm and Evenlode Farm, both of which date to the 20th century. There is an area of modern woodland plantation (Eynsham Millenium Wood planted in 2000) to the south of Evenlode Farm.

D.9 Most of the eastern half of the site comprises fields created as a result of 19th century Inclosure Acts. These partially enclose two farmsteads – the 19th century City Farm (sited along the northern perimeter) and the 20th century New Wintles Farm (sited along the eastern perimeter). Between the two is a former minerals extraction area, which the Environment

¹⁴ OCC and HE, 2017. Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation. Available online at: https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/oxfordshire_hlc_2017/

Agency's authorised landfill data suggests is in fact much larger than is visible on the ground¹⁵. The eastern part of this area is currently occupied by an aggregates recycling facility and the rest has been restored to agricultural use.

D.10 In the Garden Village Site, there are four grade II listed buildings, all related to City Farm. These would be at risk of physical and setting change. Development of the Garden Village should ensure that these listed buildings and their spatial relationship are retained along with other key elements of their setting that relate to their heritage significance. Very little meaningful setting change is anticipated in relation to designated assets in the wider area of the Garden Village Site.

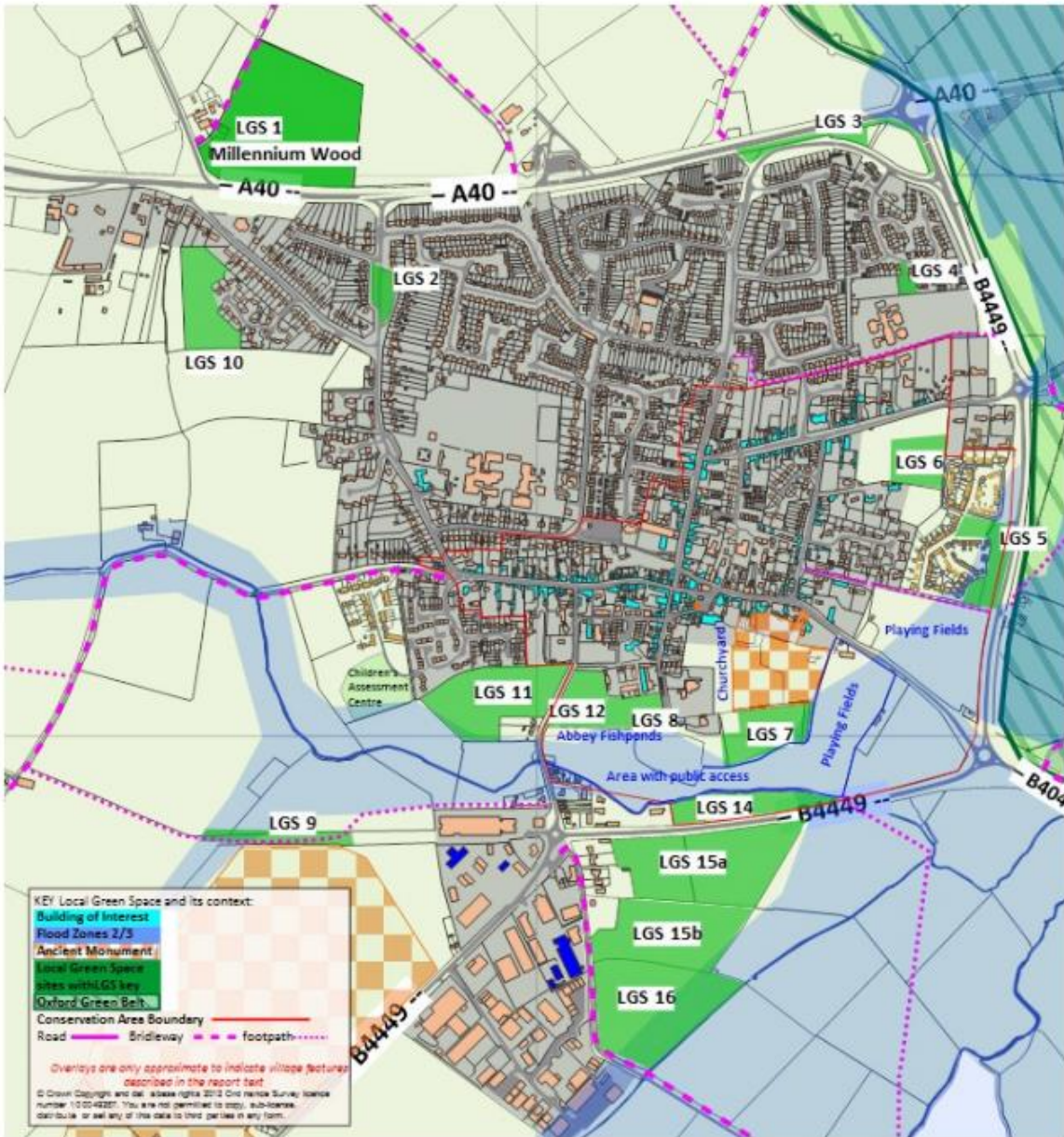
D.11 Eynsham village has a squarer form than its surrounding settlements which tend to follow a more linear form along roads. Eynsham's original core was extended as part of a planned medieval settlement and has since been obscured by post-WWII modern development until the late 1990s. The majority of dwellings were built between 1945 and 1999 (66.8%) with just 11% being built since 2000. Compared to the national average there are more detached, semi-detached and terraced properties and much fewer flats. Notably, compared to the District average there are fewer detached properties and more semi-detached and terraced properties.

D.12 As a result of its historic origins, the village has a distinct, compact form being tightly hemmed in by continuous functional flood plain from the south west to north east and the A40 to the north. The compact nature of the village means it is very walkable, allowing residents to access shops, schools, pubs, places of worship and other services, events and meetings that take place in various venues on foot. There is however a relative lack of green space – an issue highlighted in the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan¹⁶ which seeks to identify a number of local green spaces as shown on the plan in **Figure D.1** below.

¹⁵ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/ad695596-d71d-4cbb-8e32-99108371c0ee/permited-waste-sites-authorized-landfill-site-boundaries>

¹⁶ Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan 2018 – 2031. Available online at: https://eynsham-pc.gov.uk/variable/organisation/173/attachments/Eynsham-Neighbourhood-Plan-2018-2031-Referendum_FINAL.pdf

Figure D.1 Key Local Green Space and its context



D.13 In landscape terms, much of the land to the west and north of Eynsham falls within the 'Eynsham Vale' landscape character area as defined in the West Oxfordshire Landscape Assessment (1998). The Upper Thames Clay Vales National Character Area (NCA) covers the land surrounding Eynsham and comprises a broad belt of open, gently undulating lowland farmland on predominantly Jurassic and Cretaceous clays.

D.14 Overall, the Eynsham Vale has an attractive and largely unspoilt, rural character but with some localised variations in quality and condition. The majority of the garden village site and the northern half of the West Eynsham site are classified as 'semi-enclosed rolling vale farmland'. Characteristics of this landscape type include a stronger structure of trees and hedgerows, trees and occasional belts or blocks of woodland, a semi- enclosed character and moderate intervisibility.

D.15 At West Eynsham, the southern half of the site (south of Chilbridge Road) is classified as 'open rolling vale farmland' and is therefore more sensitive in landscape terms. Characteristics of this landscape type include larger-scale, cultivated fields (predominantly arable) with regular field boundaries, a weak structure of tightly clipped hedges and few hedgerow trees, an open, denuded character and high intervisibility.

D.16 The eastern part of the garden village site is classified as 'semi-enclosed flat vale farmland' with characteristics being distinctly flat and low-lying, a stronger landscape structure of ditches, hedgerows and occasional woodland blocks and a semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility.

D.17 As part of collective work on unmet housing need in 2016¹⁷, independent consultants LUC assessed a large proportion of the garden village site (excluding the northern parts around City Farm) and concluded that it was of 'medium-high' landscape sensitivity as a result of its strong rural character. LUC also assessed the northern half of the West Eynsham site concluding that it is of 'medium' landscape sensitivity due to the contribution it makes to the rural setting of Eynsham.

D.18 Views west from the village into open countryside and east back towards the St Leonard's Church and Wytham Hill are important features of Eynsham. These have been identified through the Neighbourhood Plan as contributing significantly to the rural feel of the village that is highly valued by residents. Acting as a defining characteristic of Eynsham, these views furthermore highlight the compact nature of the settlement.

D.19 A review of Natural England's Agricultural Land Classification Map shows that the majority of land at Eynsham is land classified as 'predominantly in urban use'. However, to the north, south and east of the village there is a band of Grade 2 ('very good') agricultural land. There are also extensive areas of Grade 3 (good to moderate') agricultural land further to the north and east. To the west of the village is a portion of Grade 4 ('poor') agricultural land.

D.20 In terms of biodiversity, the West Eynsham and Garden Village sites contain, and are in proximity to, areas notable for their biodiversity and ecology. Within the Garden Village site, sensitivities and designations include: predominantly lower though some high spatial priority areas of woodland priority habitat network; high priority for stewardship of farm wildlife areas; Keeping Rivers Cool project area; woodland for water priority catchment area; environmentally sensitive area of the upper Thames tributaries (south east corner of site); nitrate vulnerable zone for surface water; drinking water safeguard zone (surface water); drinking water protection area; some areas classified within Flood Zone 2 and immediately adjacent to areas classified as Flood Zone 2 and 3; stewardship agreements; and agricultural land (including some best and most versatile agricultural land).

D.21 The site also includes the Eynsham Millennium Wood which is part of the national forest inventory, a woodland improvement area, Woodland Trust site, and part of the Woodland Grant Scheme 3.

D.22 Land at West Eynsham contains a number of sensitivities and designations including: predominantly lower though some high spatial priority areas of woodland priority habitat network (north east part of site); priority habitat for deciduous woodland; priority species for countryside stewardship targeting (Lapwing and Brown Hairstreak); Keeping Rivers Cool project area; nitrate vulnerable zone (surface water); drinking water safeguard zone (surface water); drinking water protection area; areas around the Chil Brook classified within Flood Zone 2 and 3; and agricultural land (including some best and most versatile agricultural land).

D.23 Of relevance to both sites is the Oxford Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC) which is located approximately 2.5km and 3.7km east of the Garden Village and West Eynsham sites respectively. It comprises a lowland hay meadow and includes vegetation communities that are unique, reflecting the influence of long-term grazing and hay cutting on lowland hay meadows. The previous Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) work carried out in support of the Local Plan identified potential

¹⁷ <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1572227/SD14-Oxford-Spatial-Options-Assessment-LUC-September-2016-.pdf>

issues in terms of air pollution (nitrogen oxide emissions from vehicular activity along the A40, and nitrogen deposition) and recommended plan-level measures to enable a conclusion of no adverse effect to be reached.

D.24 Both sites are also in close proximity to the Oxford Green Belt which lies adjacent to the Garden Village site on its eastern boundary. Both sites are within the outer most impact risk zones for nationally recognised Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) nearby to the east and southeast including Wytham Woods, Wytham ditches and flushes, and Cassington Meadows. Wytham Hill Conservation Target Area is located to the north west of Eynsham. Woodland covers a large part of this area. Most of this woodland is within the woods of the Wytham SSSI which forms a large and continuous area.

D.25 In terms of green infrastructure, both sites contain bridleway networks and public right of ways (PRoWs). The Garden Village site also includes the Eynsham Millennium Wood. Eynsham itself also has a number of playing/recreation fields, well-maintained allotments and informal 'dog walking' fields. Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. According to the OS data, the total amount of green space in Eynsham is half the average for England as whole (1.11% compared with 2.22%)¹⁸.

D.26 Transport is a key issue for this sub-area. The A40 runs east-west through it and significant congestion occurs between Eynsham and Oxford at peak times. This also has a knock-on effect as drivers choose to avoid the A40 by using the A4095 through Long Hanborough and Bladon before joining the A44 just south of Woodstock. This leads to large volumes of through traffic in those villages and congestion on the A44 approaches to Oxford.

D.27 The high level of traffic through the area is likely to contribute to a significant proportion of overall carbon emissions. West Oxfordshire District Council has recognised the contribution the District makes to climate change and in June 2019 a motion to address the climate and ecological emergency was declared. This includes a pledge to become a carbon-neutral council by 2030. In 2020, a Carbon Action Plan¹⁹ was adopted for West Oxfordshire which sets out how the District Council plans to become carbon neutral.

D.28 A further key issue for Eynsham is the congestion caused at peak times by the Swinford Toll Bridge to the south east as drivers opt to use the B4044 as a further alternative to the A40 for travel into and beyond Oxford. Further pressure on the primary routes is caused by industrial traffic from the Lower Windrush area which often travels north, due to inadequate river crossings to the south (e.g. Newbridge).

D.29 In terms of public transport, Eynsham has access to very good bus services, with regular premium services to Oxford, Witney and Carterton. There is a need to improve bus journey times, however, through Eynsham and approaching the Wolvercote roundabout on the edge of Oxford. £35m of funding has been made available through the local growth fund and will be used to implement improvements including the provision of a new park and ride site to the north of Eynsham, coupled with the provision of an eastbound bus lane between the park and ride and the Duke's Cut canal bridge near Wolvercote. Further funding potential exists through the Government's Housing and Infrastructure Fund (HIF) which would enable westbound bus priority together with additional dualling and other improvements to the A40.

D.30 In term of rail infrastructure, Hanborough Station is located around 5km to the north of Eynsham along Lower Road.

D.31 Notably the number of households with no car or just one car is higher than District average and the number with two or more cars is below the District average. Those that live in Eynsham travel an average of 15.6km to work while those who work in Eynsham travel 18.3km from home²⁰. Further, Eynsham residents commute primarily to Woodstock, Witney, Kidlington and Oxford city, as well as Cotswold District and London.

D.32 Levels of air pollutants are in line with the District and national averages in terms of Benzene (0.01ppm) and particulates (0.4ppm). Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide are slightly higher than the District average (0.3ppm versus 0.2ppm) but below national levels (0.5ppm) and sulphur dioxide is on a par with the District average which itself is just below the national average (0.04ppm for District and village versus 0.05ppm nationally). While air quality in Eynsham is relatively good, the congestion along the A40 and potential impacts on the Oxford Meadows SAC and the Oxford Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) are a key consideration.

¹⁸ <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/2036549/Eynsham-Green-Infrastructure-Study.pdf>

¹⁹ Carbon Action Plan: The Pathway to Achieving Carbon Neutral by 2030. Available online at: <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/tslaufqh/carbon-action-plan.pdf>

²⁰ Eynsham Commuting Data - <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1876254/Eynsham-Travel-to-Work.pdf> (2011)

Social

D.33 Eynsham falls within the Eynsham – Woodstock sub-area as defined by the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031. It is the third largest of the Local Plan's five sub-areas, covering around 14,000 hectares and accommodating a population of around 21,000 people. The three main settlements within the sub-area are Eynsham, Long Hanborough and Woodstock.

D.34 With a population of around 5,042 (47.6% male and 52.4% female), Eynsham is the fourth largest settlement in West Oxfordshire, located just south of the A40, half-way between Oxford and Witney and just beyond the western edge of the Oxford Green Belt. Eynsham is an important local service centre offering a wide range of facilities and employment.

D.35 The indicative housing requirement for the Eynsham – Woodstock sub-area as set out in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan is 5,596 homes in the period 2011 – 2031. This includes past completions (547 homes) existing large commitments (1,258 homes) existing small commitments (164 homes) allocated sites (3,338) and future 'windfall' development (289 homes).

D.36 Eynsham has been identified as the location with the greatest potential for further development due to the size of the settlement as well as its proximity and connections to Oxford City and the Oxfordshire 'knowledge spine'. As a result, the area to the west of Eynsham has been allocated as a strategic development area for around 1,000 homes while the area to the north of Eynsham will be the site of the garden village with a working assumption of around 2,200 new homes.

D.37 Relative to national averages, Eynsham has: a larger proportion of owner-occupied housing (74.4% versus 64.1%); fewer owner-occupied shared ownership homes (0.5% versus 0.8%); fewer social rented households (12.3% versus 17.7%); and homes rented from the Council (2.6% versus 9.4%). There are more homes rented from a housing association or social landlord (9.7% versus 8.3%) and fewer rented from a private landlord or letting agency (11.0% versus 15.4%).

D.38 The average house price in Eynsham as per figures from the Land Registry is £425,323 compared to the England average of £304,430²¹. The affordability gap for affordable housing is £53,104 and £126,541 for the average house price. The affordability gap for affordable housing is higher than the national average which is £39,328. The affordability gap for the average house price in Eynsham is lower than the England average of £42,272.

D.39 At present in West Oxfordshire there are eleven authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites, including at Stanton Harcourt, Barnard Gate and Eynsham. The sites are small, accommodating one family and are privately run. There are also sites for Travelling Showpeople at Cassington, and Freeland. The existing Travelling Showpeople site at Cuckooood Farm, Freeland, has been identified as suitable for limited expansion and received planning approval for 6 additional plots in March 2017. Further potential for an additional site to meet the accommodation needs of the travelling communities will be considered as part of the future masterplan work of the Strategic Development Areas and Salt Cross Garden Village as well as the forthcoming review of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan.

D.40 According to 2019 Mid-Year ONS data, Eynsham has a significantly larger population aged 65+ (25%) relative to the Oxfordshire (18.2%) and England averages (18.4%). According to 2019 data, 57.1% of the population in Eynsham are of working age, which is lower than the Oxfordshire average of 59.7%. Eynsham also has a higher dependency ratio (0.75) than the ratio for England (0.60). This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population.

D.41 Eynsham's population also contains significantly more 'White British' people than the national average (92.2% compared to 79.8%). Residents who do not fall within the 'White British' category comprise 7.8% of the local population which is significantly less than the reported 20.2% nationally. People who are categorised as 'White-non-British' make up 4.3% of the local population which is slightly less than the 5.7% figure at the national level. Christianity is the majority religion (64.0%) with 'no religion' a distant second (26.9%). Compared to England household averages, there are more pensioner households (27.8% of Eynsham's households versus 20.7% of England's), fewer single-person households (12.6% in Eynsham versus 17.9% nationally), fewer lone parent families with dependent children (17.8% in Eynsham versus 24.5% nationally), and more married households (37.3% in Eynsham versus 33.2% in England).

D.42 Eynsham has a vibrant, active community that sustains a good range of shops and retail businesses as well as many societies, clubs and sports teams. Whilst Eynsham is a village, its size makes it larger than many nearby small towns. Unlike a small town, however, there is no commercial centre, with the village's core features including the church and the square in the historic centre with shops and services scattered along the oldest streets²². The village has a medical centre (the Eynsham

²¹ As per Land Registry reporting for England up to August 2020
Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan page 5 <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/ngkckyhi/eynsham-neighbourhood-plan.pdf>

Medical Centre), village hall, three churches, 3 play areas, football and cricket pitch, and a number of other community facilities. The percentage of total green space (all types) coverage is 1.1% in Eynsham versus 0.7% in West Oxfordshire and 2.2% in England.

D.43 There are two schools, one secondary (Bartholomew School) and one primary (Eynsham Community Primary School). Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 is above average (409.0 versus 377.8 for the District and 366.3 across England) and at Key Stage 1 and 2, broadly in line. In terms of early years, the number of pupils achieving at least the expected level in all 17 early learning goals is lower than the District and national averages (57.9% in Eynsham, 64.0% in West Oxfordshire, and 58.0% in England) as is the percentage of pupils achieving a 'good level of development' (53.9% in Eynsham versus 65% District-wide and 60% in England). The average distance from a secondary school in Eynsham is 0.9km.

D.44 The proportion of people in Eynsham with no qualifications (20.0%) is less than the national average (22.5%) but higher than the District average (17.6%). The proportion with the highest qualification (equivalent to degree or higher) is slightly above the District average (33.3% versus 32.9%) and above the national average (27.4%).

D.45 Between September 2019 and August 2020, the number of all crimes reported in Eynsham was 66.4 per 1,000 of the population, significantly lower than the national average of 102.2. In terms of health and well-being the proportion of residents with a limiting long-term illness, whilst slightly higher than the District average (16.3% versus 14.5%), remains lower than the national Average (17.6%). Standardised incidence ratio data shows that the number of people likely to have colorectal cancer are significantly higher in the Eynsham than West Oxon and nationally (incidence ration 140:107:100) while people are less likely to die from stroke incidence ratio of 88 for Eynsham versus 98 for West Oxon).

D.46 The percentage of physically active adults is nearly the same as the Oxfordshire average (71.0% versus 70.0% of the adult population) and a higher proportion of people (both children and adults) are classified as obese relative to District levels (9.4% of reception year children in Eynsham versus 7.0% Oxfordshire-wide and 9.6% across England; 18.80% of year 6 children in Eynsham versus 14.9% in the Oxfordshire and 20% in England; 24.9% of adults in Eynsham versus 23.5% Oxfordshire-wide and 24.1% in England).

D.47 The number of emergency hospital admissions is also higher than the District average though below England rates. Overall life expectancy is on a par with West Oxfordshire as a whole which is slightly higher than the national average, 81 years for males in Eynsham and 82 in West Oxon versus 80 years across England; 85 years for females in Eynsham and 84 in West Oxon versus 83 years for England).

D.48 At the time of writing, the UK including Oxfordshire and the South East, is emerging from the coronavirus pandemic. The impacts of the pandemic are wide ranging and cut across issues relating to the economy and wider indicators of deprivation, as well as health. The South East of England fared more favourably than many other regions in England in terms of health outcomes resulting from the pandemic as measured by number of deaths. A lower number of deaths per 100,000 population were recorded for the region (279.1) than for the North West (350.5), North East (339.0), East Midlands (311.6), Yorkshire and The Humber (307.3) and East of England (303.4)²³. However, the medium and long-term impacts of the public health crisis will take time to become known.

Economic

D.49 Eynsham plays an important economic role and along with Carterton, Chipping Norton and Witney and is a relatively important centre in terms of commercial property. Wharf Road, Eynsham is home to one of West Oxfordshire's largest employers, Siemens Magnet Technology. There is also an area of established business use to the south of Eynsham along either side of the B4499 – Oasis Park and Oakfields Industrial Estate. Just fewer than 18% of businesses are in the professional, scientific and technical services sector.

D.50 Evidence²⁴ prepared in support of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 identifies the Eynsham and Woodstock sub-area as being of particular importance with around 25% of the District's employment as a whole located here with around character area 10,400 jobs (a higher number of jobs than resident workers).

²³ UK Health Security Agency, Coronavirus in the UK, England Summary (July 2022)

²⁴ West Oxfordshire Economic Snapshot and Outlook (January 2015)

D.51 It also identifies a relative lack of employment land provision and suggests that in the Eynsham – Woodstock sub-area, there is a need to allocate further land for employment to support the growth of the Oxford City region. It is for this reason that the garden village allocation makes provision for 40 ha of new business land (out of a total site area of around 215 ha).

D.52 The proportion of economically active people aged 16-74 is higher than the national average (73.6% versus 69.9% respectively). There are more economically inactive residents compared to West Oxfordshire as a whole (26.4% in Eynsham versus 23.2% in West Oxon), fewer full time (41.3% in Eynsham versus 45.4% in West Oxon) and self-employed workers (11.7% in Eynsham versus 12.4% in West Oxon) and a greater proportion of part-time employees (16.1% in Eynsham versus 14.3% in West Oxon). A high proportion of the workforce is either in managerial (11.9%) or professional (34%) occupations.

D.53 This is reflected in close links with Oxford with 29.0% of workers travelling to work in the city. 19.0% of residents stay within Eynsham for work, 13.0% travel to Witney and around 22.0% travel elsewhere within West Oxfordshire for work²⁵. Notably, job density (i.e. number of jobs as a percentage of the working age population) is above the District and national averages (84.4% in Eynsham versus 72.8% in West Oxon and 76.3% in England). The breakdown of public and private sector workers is very similar to the district-wide position.

D.54 Unemployment benefit claimants (4.4%) are below the national average of 6.5%. There is a significant difference in the proportion of working age workless benefit claimants (5.8% versus 10.7% in England). Net weekly household income estimate after housing costs is £646 in Eynsham, £647 in West Oxfordshire and £543 in England.

²⁵ Oxfordshire JSNA Eynsham Settlement profile of Health and Wellbeing evidence (November 2020)