



LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT 2017-18

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Executive Summary

- E1 This is the West Oxfordshire Local Plan Monitoring Report 2017-18, covering the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018¹.
- E2 In accordance with legislative requirements this monitoring report provides information on the following:
- Local Plan progress
 - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
 - Duty to co-operate
 - Neighbourhood Planning
 - Local Plan policy implementation

Local Plan Progress

- E3 Following suspension of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 examination in December 2015 hearings re-commenced in May 2017 and concluded in July 2017.
- E4 Subsequently, the Council consulted on additional technical evidence from November to December 2017 and Further Main Modifications (FMMs) from February to April 2018. Additional Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) work was also undertaken from June to July 2018 in light of a European Court Judgement².
- E5 In August 2018 the Inspector's Report on the Local Plan examination was received which concluded that subject to a number of Main Modifications, the plan provided an appropriate basis for the future planning of the District.
- E6 The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was formally adopted on 27 September 2018. The plan now carries full weight in the determination of planning applications providing an overall framework and strategy for growth in the period up to 2031.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- E7 The Council has previously made some progress on CIL with consultation having taken place on a preliminary schedule in late 2013, a draft charging schedule in 2015 and a revised draft charging schedule in early 2017.
- E8 The Council's charging schedule was not able to be examined alongside the Local Plan during the hearings held in 2017 and as such further progress has not been possible.
- E9 Officers intend to progress CIL to submission and examination during 2019 although the precise timing is unclear as this will depend on the potential need for updated viability evidence and public consultation which is currently being determined.

¹ This report has been compiled in the months following the end of the monitoring period. Where more up-to-date information/data has been available this has been included in the report.

²<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=200970&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=565905>

Duty to Co-operate

- E10 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a 'duty to co-operate' which essentially means that local planning authorities and other 'prescribed bodies' must engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to address cross-boundary issues of strategic importance such as housing and transport.
- E11 A summary statement setting out in detail how the Council has fulfilled the duty to co-operate was published alongside the pre-submission draft Local Plan in March 2015³.
- E12 In the Inspector's final report of August 2018, he concluded that:

'Compliance with the duty was considered at Stage 1 hearings in November 2015 and Mr Emerson, as the appointed Inspector at that time, concluded in paragraphs 8.1 – 8.3 of his published Preliminary Findings Part 1 (Appendix 1) that the Council had fulfilled the Duty. Based on all that I have read and heard I have no reason to disagree with this conclusion and, overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the Council engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the plan and that the Duty to Co-operate has therefore been met.'

- E13 In addition to the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council continues to actively engage with the other Oxfordshire Authorities on various spatial planning and infrastructure matters through the Oxfordshire Growth Board as well as the Local Economic Partnership (LEP).
- E14 This will continue to be of particular importance in light of the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal which commits the Oxfordshire local authorities to the delivery of 100,000 new homes by 2031.

Neighbourhood Planning

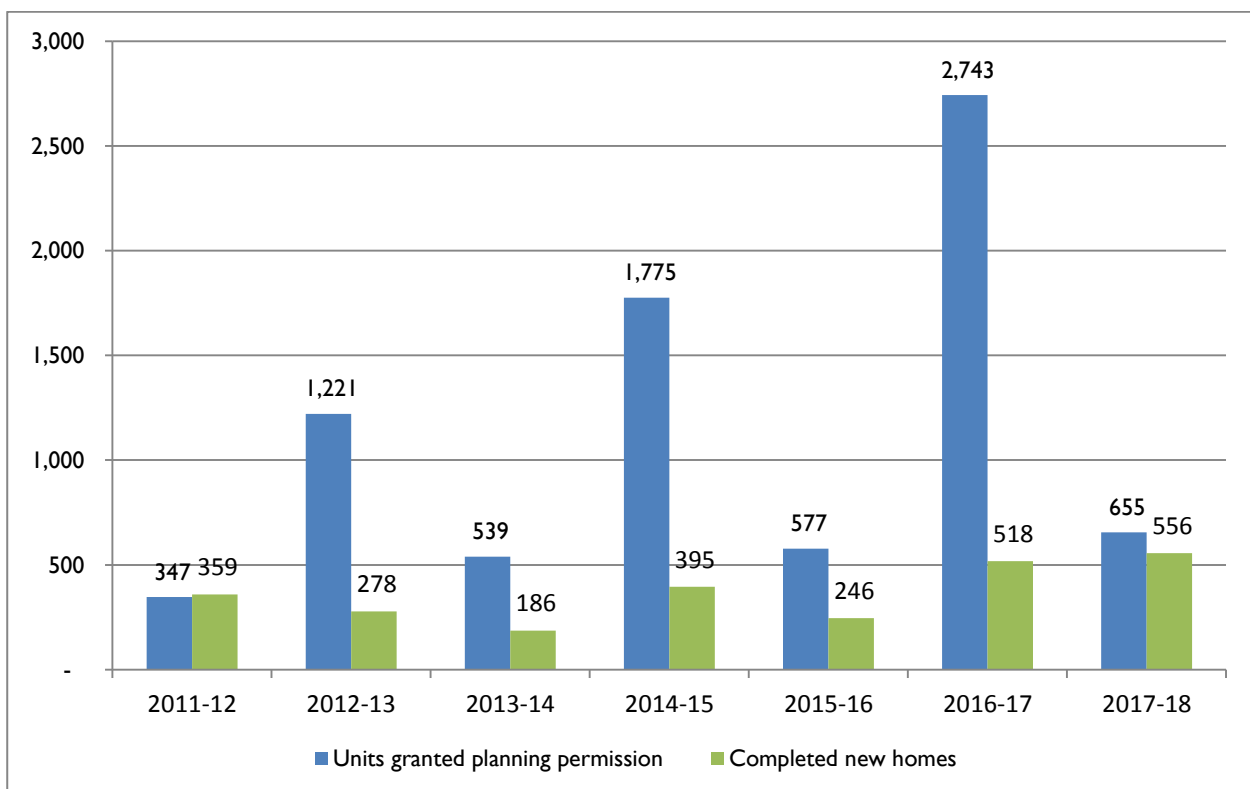
- E15 There are two adopted Neighbourhood Plans in West Oxfordshire. The Chipping Norton Neighbourhood Plan was formally 'made' (adopted) on 15 March 2016 and the South Leigh Neighbourhood Plan was formally made on the 8 January 2019. Both plans now form part of the statutory development plan for West Oxfordshire.
- E16 There are a further seven Neighbourhood Plans in progress:
- Brize Norton Neighbourhood Plan
 - Broadwell Village Neighbourhood Plan
 - Charlbury Neighbourhood Plan
 - Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan
 - Hailey Neighbourhood Plan
 - Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan
 - Shilton Neighbourhood Plan

³ <http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1037107/Duty-to-Co-operate-Statement-March-2015.pdf>

Local Plan Policy Implementation

Providing New Homes

- E17 Over the past 30 years, the population of West Oxfordshire has increased by +18,600 people or +21%. 45% of this growth (+8,400 people) took place in the period 2006 to 2016.
- E18 The main driver of West Oxfordshire's population growth has been inward internal migration i.e. people moving from elsewhere in the UK.
- E19 By 2041 the number of people aged 85+ living in West Oxfordshire is expected to reach 7,700, more than double the number in this age group in 2016
- E20 In the monitoring period 1 April 2017 to 31st March 2018, a total of 655 new homes were granted planning permission in addition to reserved matters approvals for previously permitted schemes. 556 new homes were completed in the monitoring period.
- E21 As of 31st March 2018, 5,757 dwellings have an extant (existing) planning permission or resolution to grant planning permission subject to completion of a legal agreement. This includes 5,128 dwellings on sites with 10 or more units and 629 on small sites of less than 10 units. It is therefore expected that dwelling completion rates will continue to increase in the next few years in line with the Council's anticipated housing trajectory.



- E22 The largest developments granted planning permission in the monitoring period 2017 – 2018 were:

2017-18: **160** units planned for Thornbury Road at Eynsham (part of the West Eynsham Strategic Development Area)

100 units planned for land south of Banbury Road, Chipping Norton (part of the East Chipping Norton Strategic Development Area)

73 units planned for land south of London Road, Chipping Norton (part of the East Chipping Norton Strategic Development Area)

E23 Detailed monitoring data shows that:

- The proportion of homes completed on previously developed (brownfield) land was 30% in 2017-18.
- There were two small rural exceptions sites (each for one agricultural worker's dwelling) permitted during the monitoring period for affordable housing.
- The total number of affordable housing completions was 158 (28.4%) in 2017-18.
- The number of households on the housing waiting list in West Oxfordshire has increased to 2,451 at 1st April 2018.

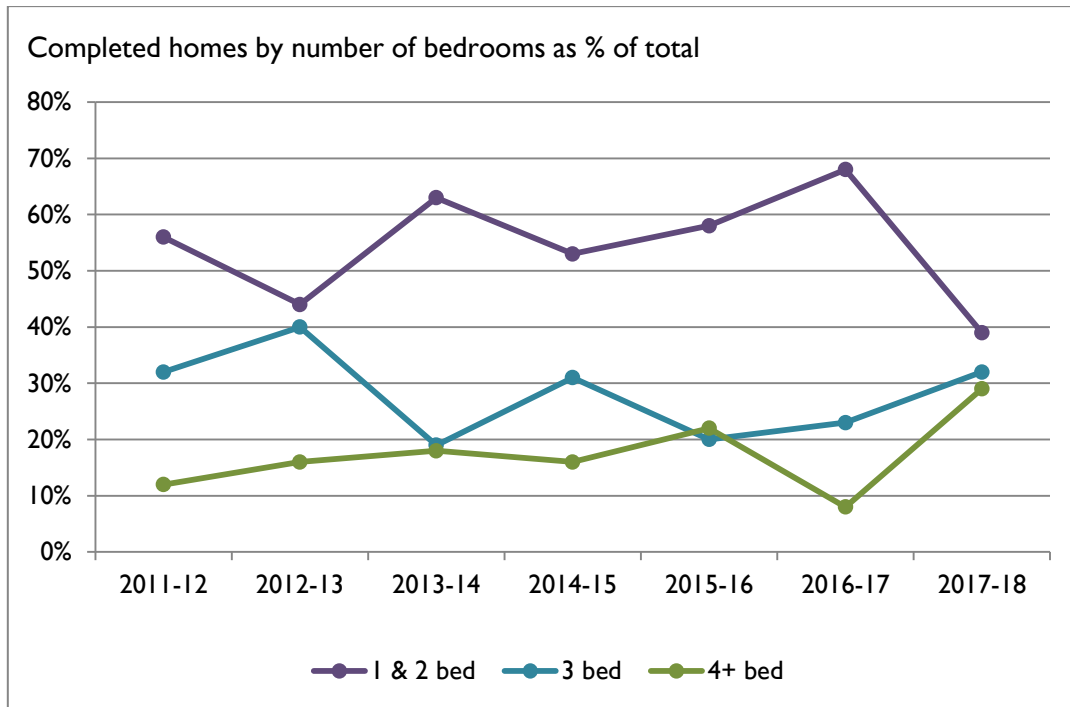
Number of households on the housing waiting list by priority banding (April 2018)

Emergency Band (priority)	26
Gold Band (priority) ⁴	170
Silver Band (priority) ⁵	437
Bronze Band	1818
Total	2451
% of the Total in a Priority Banding	26%

⁴ Accepted as statutorily homeless by the District Council, have an urgent medical need or are downsizing from a family-sized housing association property to a smaller home

⁵ Threatened with homelessness or are overcrowded, lacking one bedroom or have significant health issues

- The majority of new homes completed in West Oxfordshire in recent years have been 1 and 2 bedroom properties, although during the 2017 – 2018 monitoring period, there has been a more even mix between different property sizes. Since the start of the plan period in 2011 51% of new homes built were 1 or 2 bed, 30% were 3 bed and 19% were 4 bed or more.



Sustainable Economic Growth

- E24 The number of full time jobs in West Oxfordshire has increased and unemployment has fallen.
- Between 2013 and 2017 the total number of full time employees increased by 2,500 to 29,000 and the number of part time employees increased by 700 to 14,000.
 - As of July 2018, a total of 620 people in West Oxfordshire were claiming out of work benefits (claimant count) equivalent to 0.9% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64). This was below regional (1.3%) and England (2.2%) averages).
- E25 As of March 2018, superfast broadband was available for 90% of all West Oxfordshire premises, up from 67% in January 2013. The Council's contract with Gigaclear to bring fibre to the premise broadband to the remaining properties is underway and is on target to ensure in excess of 99.6% of properties will be able to connect to a superfast service by 2020.
- E26 There are 16 premises listed as Assets of Community Value (ACV) in West Oxfordshire as of 10th May 2018.
- E27 Employment floorspace permitted for business use in West Oxfordshire over the monitoring period 2017 – 2018 was 14,739m². The largest permission for new business development was for a warehouse / storage facility in north east Carterton (4,276 m²).
- E28 There has been limited new retail development in the District during the period 2017 – 2018 with a small net loss in town centre retail floorspace. Other new town centre use development has been small scale and limited to the main service centres or rural service centre locations.

Transport and Movement

- E29 Travel to work data⁶ shows that:
- The proportion of people driving a car to work in West Oxfordshire district was 71% of all commuters. This was above the South East average (65%) and England average (60%).
 - 16% of commuters travelled to work in West Oxfordshire district by walking or cycling, similar to the averages for the South East (15%) and England (14%).
 - The rate of people working from home in the district is relatively high, especially in rural areas. 14% of those in employment in West Oxfordshire were working mainly at or from home. This was up from 11% in 2001 and above the England 2011 average (11%).
- E30 The traffic monitoring point showing the highest traffic flow in West Oxfordshire continues to be the A40 east of the B4022 with 32,400 annual average vehicles per day in 2017. The road section showing the greatest increase in vehicles between 2011 and 2016 was the

⁶ 2011 Census

B4047 east of Minster Lovell with an extra 3,500 vehicles on average per day now making use of that route.

E31 There were 3 full travel plans requested and 6 full travel plans discharged within the monitoring period 2017 - 2018.

Environmental and Heritage Assets

E32 The 2018 Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report prepared by the Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre⁷ shows that there was:

- No SSSIs were assessed during this year.
- Change in the condition of Oxford Meadows SAC and area of protected sites was not assessed.
- There was some unsubstantial change in the area of priority habitats.

E33 Additional local Environmental and Heritage monitoring data shows that:

- West Oxfordshire has 2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).
 - The latest report on air quality in the District (June 2018) indicates that the levels of nitrogen dioxide at Chipping Norton and Witney AQMAs remain higher than the national objective level.
 - Concentrations outside of the AQMAs are all below the objectives at relevant locations (latest report 2018).
- 24 out of 51 Conservation Areas have an up to date Character Appraisal.
- There is a reducing number of “At Risk” sites in West Oxfordshire included in the Heritage At Risk Registers:
 - In 2014: 1 place of worship and 22 archaeology entries;
 - In 2015: 1 place of worship and 14 archaeology entries;
 - In 2016: 2 places of worship and 10 archaeology entries.
 - In 2017: 3 places of worship and 7 archaeology entries

⁷ Source: Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2018 for West Oxfordshire, Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. Available online here: <http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-reports>

I. Introduction

Purpose of the Annual Monitoring report

- 1.1 West Oxfordshire District Council has a statutory obligation to produce a monitoring report according to requirements set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to provide the latest information on:
 - Local Plan progress
 - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
 - Duty to co-operate
 - Neighbourhood Planning
 - Local Plan policy implementation
- 1.3 This AMR covers the monitoring period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. It has been published slightly later than usual due to Officer resources being focused on the adoption of the Local Plan during 2018.

Structure of the report

- 1.4 The overall structure of this report is consistent with the previous AMR for 2016-17 with the same set of monitoring indicators having been carried forward through adoption of the Local Plan 2031.
- 1.5 Some indicators referred to in the previous report were not fully developed as not all relevant information was available. Where possible these have been updated and reported on in this AMR however there continues to be some data gaps.
- 1.6 This AMR continues to report for the District as a whole and where necessary by the five sub-areas set out in the Local Plan 2031.

Section 2 reports on the progress of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan and associated documents.

Section 3 looks at neighbourhood planning within the District.

Section 4 provides a summary overview of social statistics for the District.

Section 5 sets out the monitoring results for the 2017-18 in detail. This section uses the theme headings from the Local Plan 2031.

- 1.7 For further information on the AMR, please contact West Oxfordshire District Council's Planning Policy team:

Email: planning.policy@westoxon.gov.uk Telephone: 01993 861696

2. West Oxfordshire Local Plan and associated documents

- 2.1 This chapter summarises the progress made in respect of the Council's key planning documents including the Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Documents, and the Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village Area Action Plan (AAP). It also sets out the Council's position with the Community Infrastructure Levy and Duty to Cooperate.
- 2.2 For further more detailed information, please refer to the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) approved in January 2019⁸.

Local Plan Progress

- 2.3 The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was formally adopted on 27 September 2018 following examination hearing sessions held in 2017. The plan now carries full weight in the determination of planning applications providing an overall framework and strategy for growth in the period up to 2031.
- 2.4 For information, the table below summarises the key stages of the Local Plan examination from July 2015 (submission of the Local Plan) to September 2018 (adoption of the Local Plan).

Stage of Local Plan examination	Date (Month, Year)
Local Plan submitted for independent examination	July 2015
Local Plan hearing session (Stage 1 – strategic matters)	November 2015
Inspector's preliminary findings published	December 2015
Local Plan examination suspended until December 2016 due to Inspector's concerns over proposed housing requirement	
Consultation on Local Plan proposed modifications	November – December 2016
Local Plan hearing session (Stage 2 – legal compliance, spatial strategy, provision of new homes, economic development, transport and environmental protection)	May 2017

⁸ <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1965885/LDS-December-2018.pdf>

Local Plan hearing session (Stage 3 – sub-area strategies, housing allocations, 5 year housing land supply)	July 2017
Consultation on additional technical evidence	November – December 2017
Consultation on Local Plan Further Main Modifications (FMMs)	February – April 2018
Additional HRA work undertaken in light of European Court Judgement ⁹ .	June – July 2018
Inspector’s Report received, concluding that the Local Plan has been found sound, subject to a number of main modifications.	August 2018
Local Plan formally adopted by the Council	September 2018

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 2.5 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) allows local planning authorities to raise funds from developers who are undertaking building projects in their area. CIL is charged on most new developments on a pound (£) per square metre basis and can be used for improvements to local infrastructure such as roads, schools and open spaces.
- 2.6 CIL charges are set out in a document called the 'charging schedule'. Infrastructure projects that are proposed to be funded by CIL are set out in a schedule, commonly referred to as a Regulation '123 list'.
- 2.7 West Oxfordshire District Council made some progress on CIL with consultation having taken place on a preliminary schedule in late 2013, a draft charging schedule in 2015 and a revised draft charging schedule in early 2017.
- 2.8 The Council’s charging schedule was not able to be examined alongside the Local Plan during the hearings held in 2017 and as such further progress has not been possible.
- 2.9 Officers intend to further assess the extent to which the Council’s evidence may need to be updated/supplemented having regard to previous consultation responses received with a view to submission of a charging schedule for examination during 2019. The timing of this will depend on whether further evidence is prepared and further consultation undertaken which at this stage is unclear.

9

<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=200970&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=565905>

Duty to Cooperate

- 2.10 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a 'duty to co-operate' which essentially means that local planning authorities and other 'prescribed bodies' must engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to address cross-boundary issues of strategic importance such as housing and transport.
- 2.11 The duty to co-operate is intended to fill the strategic planning gap created by the abolition of regional spatial strategies.
- 2.12 Local planning authorities must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the independent examination of their Local Plans. If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate that it has complied with the duty then the Local Plan will not be able to proceed further in examination. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require each local authority to report on any activities undertaken through the duty to co-operate during the period covered by the monitoring report.
- 2.13 A summary statement setting out in detail how the Council fulfilled the duty to co-operate in preparing the Local Plan 2031 was published alongside the pre-submission draft Local Plan in March 2015¹⁰.
- 2.14 In the Inspector's final report of August 2018, he concluded that:
- 'Compliance with the duty was considered at Stage 1 hearings in November 2015 and Mr Emerson, as the appointed Inspector at that time, concluded in paragraphs 8.1 – 8.3 of his published Preliminary Findings Part 1 (Appendix 1) that the Council had fulfilled the Duty. Based on all that I have read and heard I have no reason to disagree with this conclusion and, overall, I am satisfied that, where necessary, the Council engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the plan and that the Duty to Co-operate has therefore been met.'*
- 2.15 In addition to the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council continues to actively engage with the other Oxfordshire Authorities on various spatial planning and infrastructure matters through the Oxfordshire Growth Board as well as the Local Economic Partnership (LEP).
- 2.16 On 22 November 2017 the government announced that Oxfordshire would receive up to £215 million of new funding to deliver a programme of growth, including the delivery of 100,000 homes by 2031 and a commitment to adopt an Oxfordshire-wide statutory joint plan by 2021 (the Oxfordshire Plan 2050).
- 2.17 In addition to the considerable work that has been and continues to be undertaken in relation to the apportionment of 'unmet' housing need from Oxford through the Oxfordshire Growth Board, West Oxfordshire District Council is also working in cooperation with the other Oxfordshire authorities in the production of the Oxfordshire

¹⁰ <http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1037107/Duty-to-Co-operate-Statement-March-2015.pdf>

Plan. Work towards submitting and adopting this plan in line with the government's set milestones is progressing. Further information can be found on the Oxfordshire Plan website¹¹.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

2.18 At present the Council has two adopted SPDs:

- West Oxfordshire Design Guide SPD (adopted in 2016)
- Affordable Housing SPD (adopted in 2007)

2.19 No new SPDs were adopted during the monitoring period 1st April 2017 – 31st March 2018. However, the Council's current LDS (approved in January 2019) identifies five future SPDs to be prepared including:

- West Eynsham Development Framework
- East Chipping Norton Development Framework
- East Witney Development Framework
- North Witney Development Framework
- Developer Contributions

It should also be noted that the Council intends to further consider the preparation of a supplementary planning document (SPD) for Woodstock, dealing with the cumulative impact of planned growth on local infrastructure including for example parking, education and healthcare. Once the scope and timing of this document has been more clearly established, it will be incorporated into a future update of the LDS.

2.20 Further information on the scope and timing of these documents is set out in the Council's most recent Local Development Scheme¹². Further progress will be reported in the next monitoring report covering the period 2018 – 2019.

Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village Area Action Plan (AAP)

2.21 The Local Plan 2031 allocates land for a proposed Garden Village north of Eynsham. An Area Action Plan (AAP) is being prepared which will set out how the new development will be taken forward, what it will look like and how it will function.

2.22 An initial 'issues' consultation took place from June – August 2018 and since then various technical evidence has been prepared to inform the next stages. This is anticipated to include a 'preferred options' consultation in June 2019.

2.23 Further information on the scope and timing of the AAP is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme.

¹¹ <https://oxfordshireplan.org/>

¹² <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1965885/LDS-December-2018.pdf>

3. Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.1 Neighbourhood planning was introduced through the Localism Act 2011 and provides local communities with the opportunity to prepare their own development plan to help guide decisions at the local level.
- 3.2 Once adopted, Neighbourhood Plans form part of the statutory planning framework and must be taken into account by the District Council when determining planning applications.
- 3.3 There are two adopted Neighbourhood Plans in West Oxfordshire. The Chipping Norton Neighbourhood Plan was formally 'made' (adopted) on 15 March 2016 and the South Leigh Neighbourhood Plan was formally made on the 8 January 2019. Both plans now form part of the statutory development plan for West Oxfordshire.
- 3.4 There are seven further Neighbourhood Plans underway in the District:
 - Brize Norton Neighbourhood Plan
 - Broadwell Village Neighbourhood Plan
 - Charlbury Neighbourhood Plan
 - Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan
 - Hailey Neighbourhood Plan
 - Milton-under-Wychwood Neighbourhood Plan
 - Shilton Neighbourhood Plan

Adopted Plans

Chipping Norton

- 3.5 The Plan Proposal was submitted to West Oxfordshire District Council on 25th May 2015. Following the statutory Regulation 16 pre-submission consultation the Plan was submitted for Examination, with the result being that, subject to modifications, the Plan was found to meet the basic conditions.
- 3.6 The District Council formally 'made' (adopted) the Chipping Norton Neighbourhood Plan on 15 March 2016. It now forms part of the statutory development plan for West Oxfordshire.

South Leigh

- 3.7 South Leigh Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the development of a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of South Leigh. The Neighbourhood Area to which the Plan relates covers the Parish of South Leigh which was designated on 1 March 2017.
- 3.8 The draft South Leigh Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 consultation was held for 6 weeks during March and April 2018. The submission Neighbourhood Plan was received by WODC on 26 April 2018 and the Council undertook Regulation 16 consultation through May and June 2018.

- 3.9 The South Leigh Neighbourhood Plan Examiners Report was received on 27th September 2018 and this recommended that the Neighbourhood Plan should, subject to a set of specified modifications, proceed to referendum. The District Council accepted this recommendation and the Referendum on the South Leigh Neighbourhood Plan took place on 20th December 2018.
- 3.10 Over 90% of those who voted were in favour of the plan and it was formally made (adopted) on 8th January 2019.

Plans in Progress

Brize Norton

- 3.11 Brize Norton Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the development of a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Brize Norton. The Neighbourhood Area to which the Plan relates covers the Parish of Brize Norton which was designated on 8 May 2017. Under the Neighbourhood Planning (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the proposal qualified for designation without consultation or decision from West Oxfordshire District Council. The Parish Council has undertaken significant public engagement to inform the development of policies for the Neighbourhood Plan throughout 2017/18.

Broadwell

- 3.12 In the absence of a Parish Council, the Broadwell Village Neighbourhood Forum was designated in May 2014, alongside the Broadwell Neighbourhood Area. The Neighbourhood Forum continued its work on developing and drafting the Neighbourhood Plan during 2017/18.

Charlbury

- 3.13 The Charlbury Neighbourhood Area was designated in September 2014. A significant amount of work undertaken by the Charlbury community in 2017/18, including a Housing Needs Assessment, will inform the development of policies and proposals in the Plan.

Eynsham

- 3.14 The Eynsham Neighbourhood Area was designated in December 2014, and Regulation 14 consultation on the draft Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan was held in December 2016 and January 2017.
- 3.15 The Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan was submitted to the District Council in July 2017, and was subject to Regulation 16 pre-submission consultation through August and September, receiving 35 representations. The Plan was submitted to the Examiner on 22nd September 2017, and a recommendation that the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan should not proceed to referendum was received on 11 May 2018.
- 3.16 Since then the Eynsham Neighbourhood Plan has been redrafted and formally submitted to the District Council. The 6-week statutory consultation period closes on 28 February 2019 after which point the plan will be submitted for examination.

Hailey

- 3.17 The Hailey Neighbourhood Area was designated in December 2015 and Regulation 14 consultation on the draft Hailey Neighbourhood Plan was held between October and December 2017. The plan and supporting documentation was submitted in August 2018 after which Regulation 16 consultation was undertaken during November and December 2018. The examination took place in January 2019 and the examiners report is currently awaited.

Milton-under-Wychwood

- 3.18 Milton Under Wychwood Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the development of a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Milton Under Wychwood. The Neighbourhood Area to which the Plan relates covers the Parish of Milton Under Wychwood which was designated on 1 March 2017. Under the Neighbourhood Planning (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the proposal qualified for designation without consultation or decision from West Oxfordshire District Council.

Shilton

- 3.19 Shilton Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the development of a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Shilton. The Neighbourhood Area to which the Plan relates covers the Parish of Shilton which was designated on 5 October 2016. Under the Neighbourhood Planning (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the proposal qualified for designation without consultation or decision from West Oxfordshire District Council.
- 3.20 The draft Shilton Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14 consultation was held in February/March 2018 and the submission documents were received by WODC in April 2018. Regulation 16 consultation was held in May/June 2018. The Parish Council requested that the examination not commence until after imminent adoption of the emerging Local Plan. The Local Plan was adopted on 27th September 2018 and the examination commenced shortly thereafter. The Examiners Report was received on 13 December 2018 and it recommended that subject to modifications the Shilton Neighbourhood Plan should proceed to referendum. At present no date for the referendum has been set.

Neighbourhood Development Orders

- 3.21 Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs) allow certain types of development to come forward without the need for planning permission. A Community Right to Build Order proposing the development of 12 dwellings on land at Hen N Chick Lane, Shilton, was developed and consulted on concurrently with the Shilton Neighbourhood Plan by Shilton Parish Council. The Order was submitted to the District Council in April 2018 following Regulation 21 consultation in February/March 2018. The Council held the Regulation 23 consultation in May/June 2018.

- 3.22 The Parish Council requested that the examination not commence until after the imminent adoption of the emerging West Oxfordshire Local Plan. The Local Plan was adopted on 27th September and the examination commenced shortly thereafter. WODC received the Examiners Report on 13 December 2018.
- 3.23 The Report found *‘that the Order does not meet statutory requirements and consequently, it recommends that the Order should be refused and should not proceed to Referendum.’*
- 3.24 Further information on Neighbourhood Planning in West Oxfordshire is available on the Council’s website¹³.

¹³ <http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/residents/communities/community-planning/neighbourhood-planning/current-neighbourhood-plans/>

4. West Oxfordshire Character and Context

4.1 This section provides a summary of the latest social statistics on West Oxfordshire district.

A rural, growing and ageing population

4.2 The latest Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates (2017) show that West Oxfordshire has an estimated total population of 109,300, remaining the second most sparsely populated district in the South East region.

4.3 Over the past 30 years, the population has increased by 16,600 people or +18%. 43% of this growth (+7,100 people) took place in the past 10 years (from 2007 to 2017).

4.4 The main driver of West Oxfordshire's population growth has been inward internal migration i.e. people moving from elsewhere in the UK.

4.5 By 2041 the number of people aged 85+ living in West Oxfordshire is expected to reach 7,700, more than double the number in this age group in 2016.

Low unemployment, high rates of self-employment and home working

4.6 As of November 2018, 695 people in West Oxfordshire were claiming Universal Credit and 92 people claimed Job Seekers' Allowance. This is well below the post-recession peak of 1,138. The unemployment rate of West Oxfordshire is 2.4% which is below the national average of 4.2% of the population.

4.7 Median earnings of West Oxfordshire residents are significantly above that of England as a whole.

4.8 Rates of self-employment and home working in West Oxfordshire are well above average and are highest in rural parts of the district.

Low cost housing remaining unaffordable for many

4.9 In 2018 in West Oxfordshire the cheapest (lower quartile) market housing was over 12 times lower quartile earnings. In May 2018, the average price of a semi-detached property in the district was £352,422.

West Oxfordshire in numbers	
Estimated resident population (2016)	109,300
People aged 85+ (2018)	3,400
Estimated people aged 85+ (2041)	7,700
Estimated dwelling stock (2015)	48,070
Employee jobs (2017)	44,000
Median weekly earnings of full time resident workers (2018)	£623 (Eng £571)
Claimants of Universal Credit (November 2018)	695
Claimants of Job Seeker Allowance (November 2018)	92
Self-employment as % of economically active population (December 2017)	16% (England 11%)
Home working as % of those in employment (2011)	8% (South East 6.6%)
Average price of semi-detached (May 2018)	£352,422
Lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (2018)	12.56 (Eng 7.26)
Crime rate per 1,000 (2018)	37

District is ranked poorly on geographical access to services

- 4.10 According to the latest Indices of Deprivation (2015), 14 rural areas of West Oxfordshire are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England on access to local services (includes distance to GP, post office, primary school, supermarket).

Relatively low rate of crime

- 4.11 In 2018, the crime rate per 1,000 residents in West Oxfordshire was 37.

5. Monitoring Results

5.1 This section is structured in accordance with the Local Plan 2031, the monitoring indicators therein having been used in previous Annual Monitoring Reports.

Overall Strategy

5.2 This theme includes policies that apply to all development regardless of scale or type:

- Presumption in favour of sustainable development
- Locating development in the right places
- Prudent use of natural resources
- High quality design
- Supporting infrastructure

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
OS1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	OS1.1	% applications determined within target timescale	Over 1,500 applications were received by the Council during the monitoring period (Excluding notifications and discharge of conditions) The percentage of planning applications determined within the target timescale was 75% .
		OS1.2	% applications refused as contrary to policy	The percentage of planning applications refused was 7.87% .
		OS1.3	Number of successful appeals for major development	A total of 17 appeals were allowed in the monitoring period with 5 of these relating to new residential development.
		OS1.4	5-year housing land supply	The Council's November 2018 housing land supply position statement demonstrates that using the Liverpool (residual) methodology and 20% buffer, the Council can demonstrate a 6.7 year supply of deliverable housing sites.
OS2	Locating development in the right places	OS2.1	Annual total of new development floorspace permitted / (completed) within each sub area	<p><u>Witney Sub Area</u> Residential dwellings 49 (90) Non-residential floorspace 7,165m²</p> <p><u>Carterton Sub Area</u> Residential dwellings 56 (135) Non-residential floorspace 3,815m²</p> <p><u>Chipping Norton Sub Area</u> Residential dwellings 202 (128) Non-residential floorspace 8,022m²</p> <p><u>Eynsham Woodstock Sub Area</u> Residential 265 (112) Non-residential floorspace 13,245m²</p>

				<p><u>Burford Charlbury Sub Area</u> Residential 83 (91) Non-residential floorspace 3,879m²</p>
		OS2.2	Proportion of District development floorspace permitted / completed within each category of settlement / each sub area	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
OS3	Prudent use of natural resources	OS3.1	% car use	As of 2011, people driving a car to work in West Oxfordshire district was 71% of all commuters. This was above the South East average (65%) and England average (60%). No updated data available for monitoring period 2017-18.
		OS3.2	Residual household waste per household	West Oxfordshire residual household waste per household for 2017/18 was 385.4kg (England average 544 kg).
		OS3.3	% household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Recycling rates 2017-18 West Oxfordshire: 59.6% (12 th highest in England) South East: 46.7% England: 43.2%
		OS3.4	Proportion of development taking place on previously developed land	The % of homes completed on previously developed land was: 30% in 2017-18
		OS3.5	Average density of development	The average density of development on sites larger than 10 dwellings during the monitoring period, was 46.2 dwellings per hectare.
		OS3.6	% developments allowed in Flood Zones 2 and 3	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		OS3.7	Air quality	West Oxfordshire has 2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Levels of nitrogen dioxide at the Chipping Norton and Witney AQMAs remain higher than the national objective level. Concentrations outside of the AQMAs are all below the objectives at relevant locations, (latest report 2018) ¹⁴ .
		OS3.8	Compliance with sustainable construction	<i>To be removed or amended in light of changes in government policy on building regulations</i>

¹⁴ https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1912443/westox2017asr_2018_final.pdf

			requirements (to be addressed through building regulations)	
OS4	High quality design	OS4.1	Number of design awards won	<i>New indicator to be set up. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		OS4.2	Number of appeals upheld on design grounds	
OS5	Supporting infrastructure	OS5.1	Number of IDP schemes delivered per annum	One strategic highway scheme completed within the monitoring period (Downs Road junction, Witney).
		OS5.2	Money derived from new development as contribution to CIL	<i>New indicator to be set up once charging schedule has been adopted (see paragraphs 2.5 – 2.9)</i>
		OS5.3	Contributions derived through S106 agreements	A total of £428,036 was collected in 2017-18 through S106 agreements (un-related to affordable housing).
		OS5.4	Annual community infrastructure floorspace	A total of 1,325m ² was permitted for community uses district-wide including educational care, sporting facility extension, wedding venue function room, café, public house extensions and alterations and healthcare.

Providing New Homes

5.3 This theme includes:

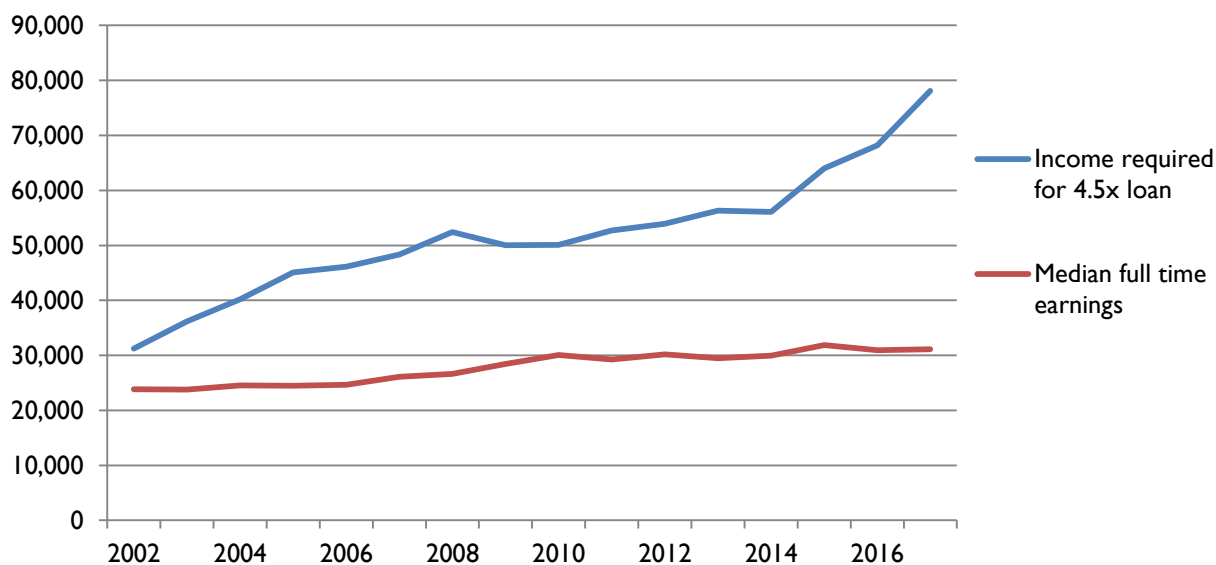
- Amount and distribution of housing
- Delivery of new homes
- Affordable housing
- Type and mix of new homes
- Custom and self-build housing
- Existing housing
- Travelling communities

Housing context – housing affordability

5.4 The income needed to afford a mortgage for a median-priced semi-detached property in West Oxfordshire has increased significantly. In 2002 it would have required 1.3x the median income to afford a median-priced semi-detached property in the District, by 2017 this had increased to 2.5x the median income.

Income required for a mortgage compared to median gross annual residence-based earnings

Where mortgage value assumed at 95% value of property, and 4.5x loan-to-income ratio



Housing context – private rents

5.5 Between 2011 and 2016, the average weekly cost to rent in West Oxfordshire increased by 31% to £112 per week. This change was above the increase in rental costs in Oxford (+22%) and England (+25%).

Average weekly Private Registered Provider rents: West Oxfordshire: 2011 to 2016

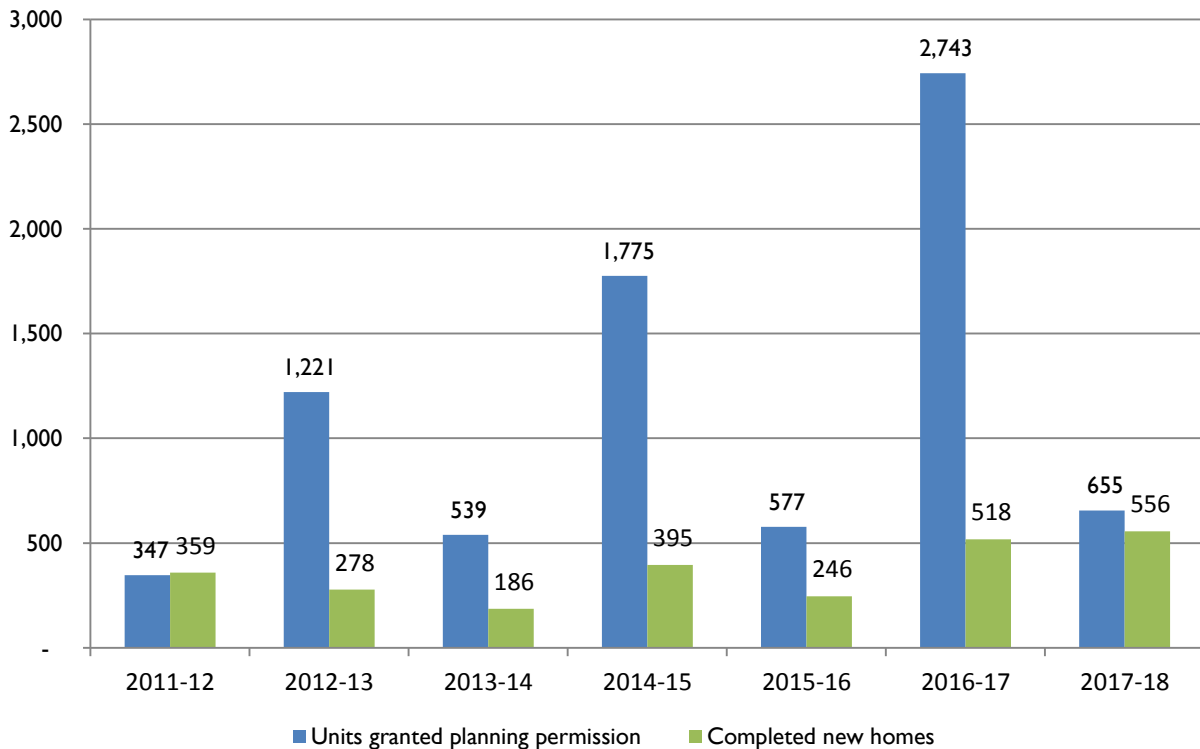
£	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011 to 2015
Oxford	93.87	99.04	105.26	109.10	113.20	114.54	+20.67 (22%)
West Oxfordshire	85.12	90.51	98.69	103.72	109.26	111.92	+26.80 (31%)
England	78.28	83.21	88.41	92.30	95.89	97.84	+19.56 (25%)

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
HI	Amount and distribution of housing	HI.1	Residential permissions / completions (district)	<p><i>Permissions</i> 655 residential units were given planning permission in the monitoring period 2017-2018 including 41 allowed via the appeals process.</p> <p><i>Completions</i> 556 new homes were completed over the monitoring period 2017-18.</p>
		HI.2	Proportion of target (District)	<p>Policy H2 of the Local Plan requires the provision of 550 homes in the period 2017 – 2018.</p> <p>The completion of 556 new homes therefore exceeds this requirement.</p>
		HI.3	Residential completions by sub-area	<p>90 Witney (16%) 135 Carterton (24%) 128 Chipping Norton (23%) 112 Eynsham Woodstock (20%) 91 Burford Charlbury (16%)</p>
		HI.4	Proportion of target by sub-area	<p>Witney (16%) Carterton (25%) Chipping Norton (23%) Eynsham Woodstock (20%) Burford Charlbury (16%)</p>
		HI.5	5 year housing land supply	<p>The Council's November 2018 housing land supply position statement demonstrates that using the Liverpool (residual) methodology and 20% buffer the Council can demonstrate a 6.7 year supply of deliverable housing sites.</p>

HI.1 and HI.3 Residential permissions / completions

5.6 Since the beginning of the West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2011 period, 1st April 2011, until 1st April 2018 there have been the following residential permissions and completions:

- 7,857 residential units granted permission; an average of 1,122 per year
- 2,538 new homes completed; an average of 363 per year.



5.7 The largest developments granted planning permission in the monitoring period 2017 – 2018 were:

160 units planned for Thornbury Road at Eynsham (Part of the West Eynsham Strategic Development Area (SDA))

100 units planned for land south of Banbury Road, Chipping Norton

73 units planned for land south of London Road, Chipping Norton

5.8 Major developments contributing to the growth in completed new homes in the District over the monitoring period were:

50 dwellings completed at New Road, Bampton

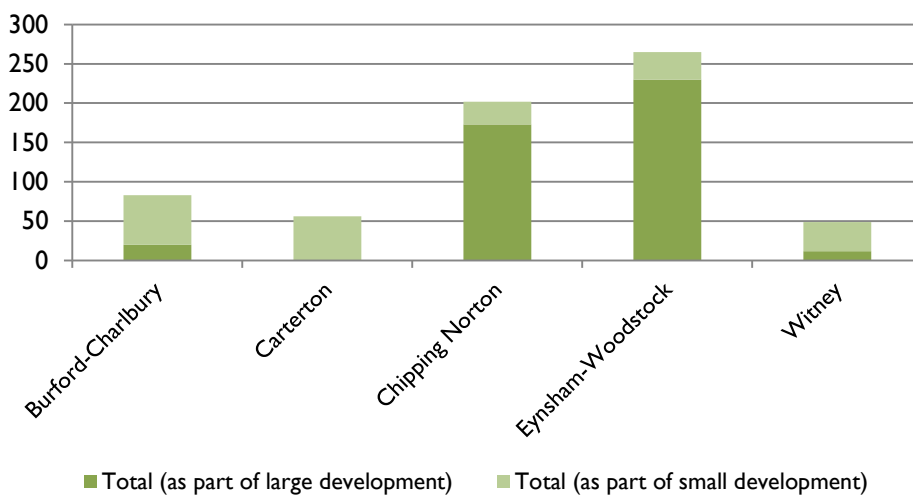
65 dwellings completed at Swinbrook Road, Carterton

107 dwellings completed at Walterbush Road, Chipping Norton

5.9 655 new homes were granted planning permission in the monitoring period 2017-18 in addition to reserved matters approvals for previously permitted schemes. This is broken down into permissions by sub-area in the table and graph below.

2017-18	Burford-Charlbury	Carterton	Chipping Norton	Eynsham-Woodstock	Witney	Total
Large developments (10 or more)	20	0	173	230	12	435
Small developments (less than 10)	63	56	29	35	37	220
Total units	83	56	202	265	49	655

Number of residential units **granted planning permission** by sub-area

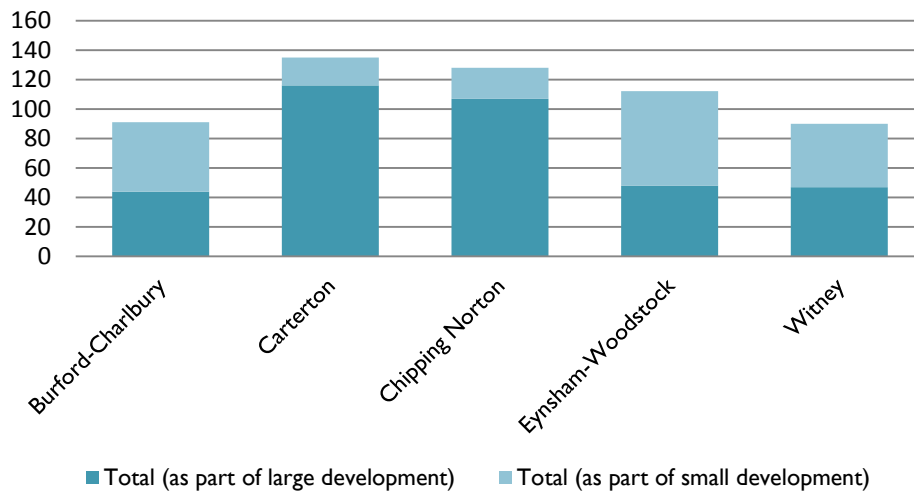


5.10 As of 31st March 2018, 5,757 dwellings have an extant (existing) planning permission or resolution to grant planning permission subject to completion of a legal agreement. This includes 5,128 on larger sites of 10 or more units and 629 on smaller sites of less than 10 units. It is therefore expected that dwelling completion rates will remain high in the coming years in line with the Council's anticipated housing trajectory.

5.11 In the monitoring period 2017- 2018, 556 new homes were completed which is broken down by size of scheme and by sub-area in the table and graph below.

2017-18	Burford-Charlbury	Carterton	Chipping Norton	Eynsham-Woodstock	Witney	Total
Large developments (10 or more)	44	116	107	48	47	362
Small developments (less than 10)	47	19	21	64	43	194
Total	91	135	128	112	90	556

Number of **completed new homes** by sub-area

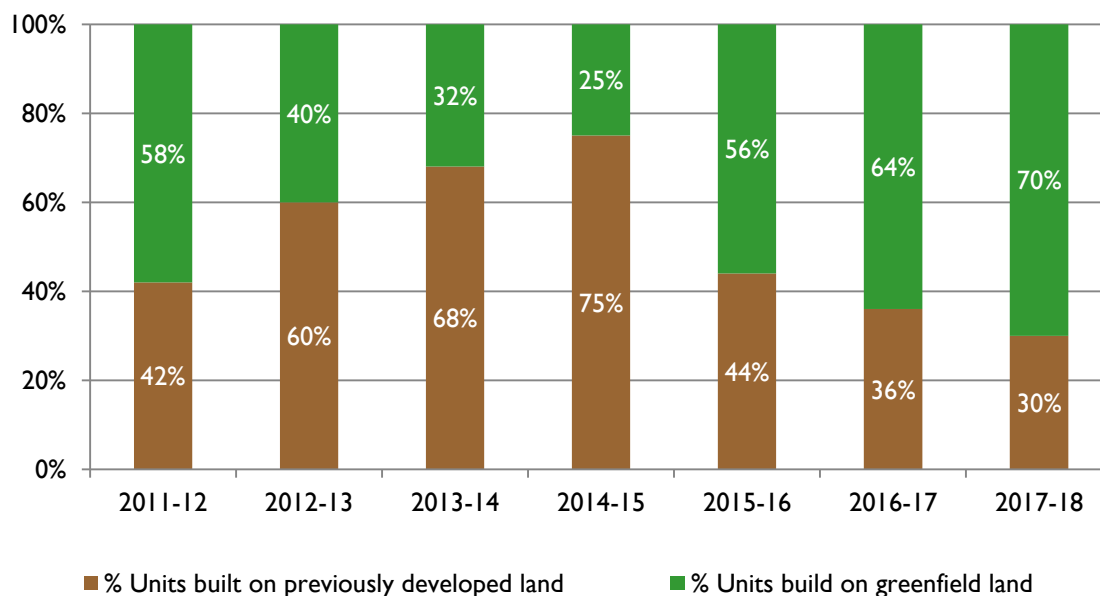


Policy		Monitoring indicator		
H2	Delivery of new homes	H2.1	Residential permissions / completions by sub-area / settlement (see H1.1 and H1.3 and charts above)	<p><i>Permissions</i></p> <p>665 residential units were given planning permission in 2017-18</p> <p><i>Completions</i></p> <p>556 homes were completed in 2017-18</p>
		H2.2	Percentage of development taking place on previously developed land	The % of homes completed on previously developed land was: 30% in 2017-18
		H2.3	Delivery of new homes on allocated sites	<p><u>Springfield Nursery, Curbridge</u></p> <p>13 dwellings (17/18)</p> <p><u>North East Carterton</u></p> <p>64 dwellings (17/18)</p>
		H2.4	Number / % residential schemes on unidentified windfall sites	The number of homes completed on non-allocated sites in 2017-18 was: 479 (86%)
		H2.5	Number of Rural Exception Site schemes	<p>Permissions</p> <p>Two permissions were granted during the monitoring period, each for a single agricultural workers' dwelling.</p> <p>Completions</p> <p>The scheme of 10 affordable dwellings permitted at New Road in Kingham was completed during the 2017/18 monitoring period.</p>
		H2.6	5 year housing land supply	The Council's November 2018 housing land supply position statement demonstrates that using the Liverpool (residual) methodology and 20% buffer the Council can demonstrate a 6.7 year supply of deliverable housing sites.
		H2.7	% development taking place in	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be</i>

H2.2 Percentage of development taking place on previously developed land

- 5.12 Previously developed land includes replacement dwellings, redevelopment of land and conversion of non-residential buildings.
- 5.13 The proportion of homes completed on previously developed land during this monitoring period in West Oxfordshire was 30%.
- 5.14 The amount of development on brownfield land has declined over the plan period and it is anticipated that the proportion of new dwellings permitted and completed on brownfield sites in the future will further decrease as the availability of such sites declines.
- 5.15 The Council has a duty to publish a brownfield land register by 31 December each year and to review the register at least once a year. This will help to identify brownfield sites suitable for housing. The intention of having a brownfield register is to speed up the delivery of suitable sites. The West Oxfordshire Brownfield Register, published in December 2018 contains 15 sites with a potential for 636 dwellings to come forward over the plan period to 2031.

Proportion of new homes completed on previously developed and greenfield land in West Oxfordshire, 2011-12 to 2017-18



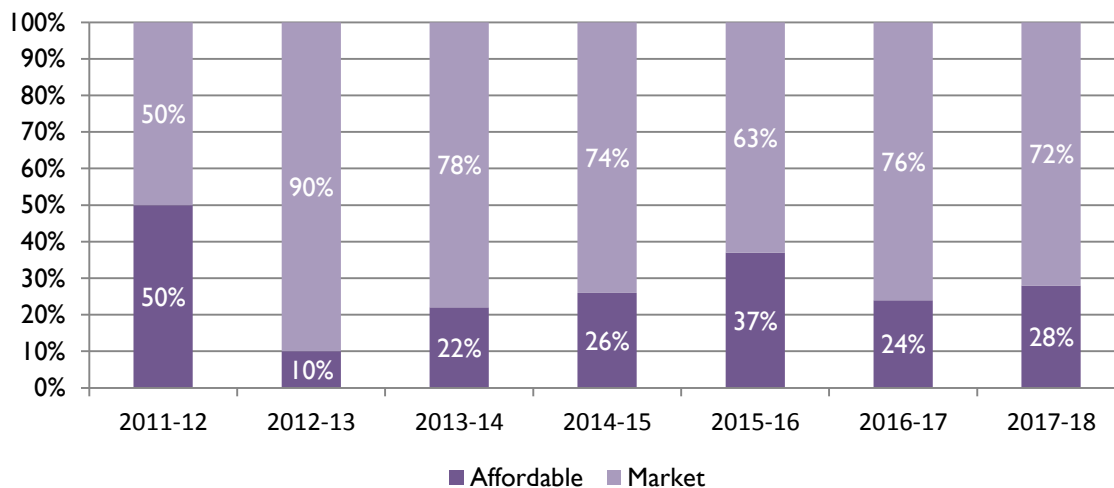
Policy		Monitoring indicator		
H3	Affordable housing	H3.1	Total number of affordable housing permissions / completions in district per annum	The total number of affordable housing <u>completions</u> in West Oxfordshire during the monitoring period 2017-18 was: 158
		H3.2	Proportion of total housing completions that are affordable	The overall % of homes completed that are affordable in West Oxfordshire during the monitoring period 2017-18 was: 28%
		H3.3	Proportion of total housing completions that are affordable by sub-area	The sub-area with the highest proportion of affordable housing completions in the district was Carterton (34%).
		H3.4	Changes in housing need including the extent of the Council's waiting list	As of 1 April 2018 there were a total of 2,451 households on the waiting list for housing in West Oxfordshire of which 633 had priority needs ¹⁵ .
		H3.5	Affordable housing commuted sums secured for schemes of 6-10 units within AONB	No sums were collected through S106 agreements for affordable housing during the monitoring period.

H3.2 Proportion of total housing completions that are affordable

- 5.16 The overall proportion of affordable housing completions for the monitoring period 2017-18 (28%) increased from the previous monitoring period (24% in 2016-2017). This was however consistent with the proportion of affordable homes completed in the district over the six year period 2011-12 to 2017-18 (**709** affordable homes completed, **28%** of a net total of **2,538** housing completions).
- 5.17 The Local Plan 2031 sets a minimum target of 30% affordable housing in the designated 'lower value' area and up to 50% in the 'higher value' area. Although it is anticipated that future planned housing growth will significantly increase the number of new affordable homes in the District by 2031 in order to help meet identified needs, no on-site affordable housing is required on any sites below 11 dwellings, anywhere in the District. This has an impact, particularly in the rural parts of the District where large scale schemes are generally less likely to be permitted.
- 5.18 The Local Plan contains some larger scale housing allocations in settlements throughout the District which will contribute to future affordable housing delivery in rural areas. A number of large schemes have been granted permission during the monitoring period which will also contribute to future affordable housing delivery in line with policy.

¹⁵ It should be noted that the housing register service changed from September 2016. This statistic is therefore not directly comparable to previous AMRs.

Percentage of new homes completed market vs. affordable



Affordable housing completions distribution by sub-area (2017-18)

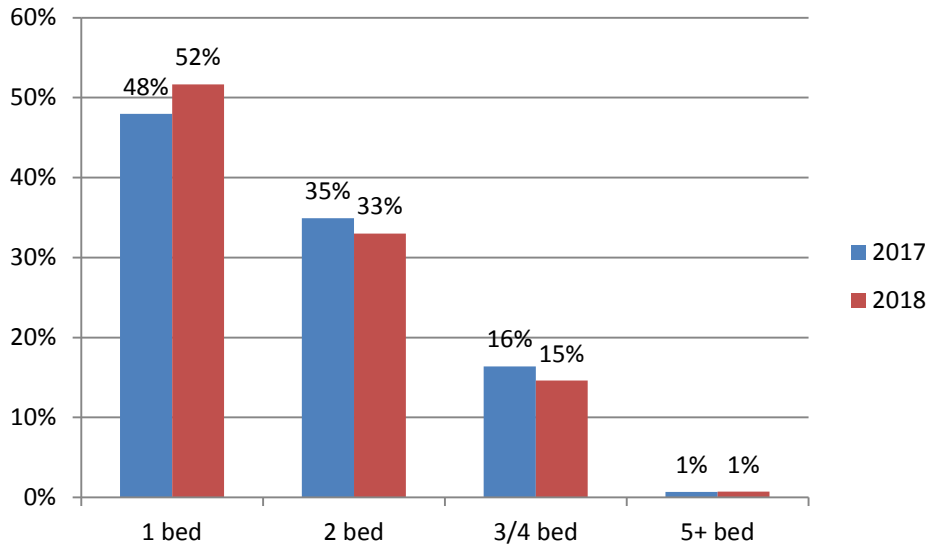
Sub-area	2017-18	
	Affordable / total completions	Affordable %
Burford-Charlbury	32 / 91	35%
Carterton	54 / 135	40%
Chipping Norton	47 / 128	37%
Eynsham-Woodstock	17 / 112	15%
Witney	8 / 90	9%
Total across district	158 / 556	28%

Local Plan Affordable Housing Value Zones (Local Plan 2031 - Policy H3)



H3.4 Housing waiting list

- 5.1 The number of households on the housing waiting list in West Oxfordshire has increased from 663 as of 1 April 2014 to 2,451 at the end of the monitoring period (31 March 2018).
- 5.2 The proportion requiring 1 or 2 bed housing accounts for 85% of the housing register as at 1 April 2018.



- 5.3 At April 2018, there were 552 households comprising at least one older person (23% of the housing register). Of these households 96% required a 1 or 2 bedroom property.
- 5.4 Since September 2016, households on the housing waiting list have been awarded a priority banding with those in Silver, Gold or Emergency bandings considered to be in priority need. The total number of households in priority need on the housing waiting list as of April 2018 is 633 (26%). 1% were in the Emergency band.

Number of households on the housing waiting list by priority banding (April 2018)

Emergency Band (priority)	26
Gold Band (priority) ¹⁶	170
Silver Band (priority) ¹⁷	437
Bronze Band	1818
Total	2451
% of the Total in a Priority Banding	26%

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
H4	Type and mix of new homes	H4.1	Proportion of residential permissions by type and tenure by sub-area	Over the monitoring period (2017-18) 42% of dwelling were 1 and 2 bedroom properties, 32% three bed properties and 26% were 4 or more bed.
		H4.2	Proportion of residential completions by type and tenure by sub-area	Over the monitoring period 2017-18, 39% of completed new homes were 1 or 2 bed, 32% were 3 bed and 29% were 4 bed or more.
		H4.3	Overall housing stock by type	The total number of dwellings in West Oxfordshire's Council Tax base (March 2018) was 48,070 of which just under half (49%) were in the lower Council Tax bands (A- C).
		H4.4	Proportion of homes built to accessible and adaptable housing standards	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		H4.5	Proportion of new home built as wheelchair user dwellings	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>

H4.1 Type of new homes permitted

5.19 The largest proportion of new homes permitted during the monitoring period were 1 and 2 bedroom properties, both flats and houses (42%). 3 bedroom properties accounted for 32% and 4 bedroom or larger properties just over than a quarter at 26%.

¹⁶ Accepted as statutorily homeless by the District Council, have an urgent medical need or are downsizing from a family-sized housing association property to a smaller home

¹⁷ Threatened with homelessness or are overcrowded, lacking one bedroom or have significant health issues

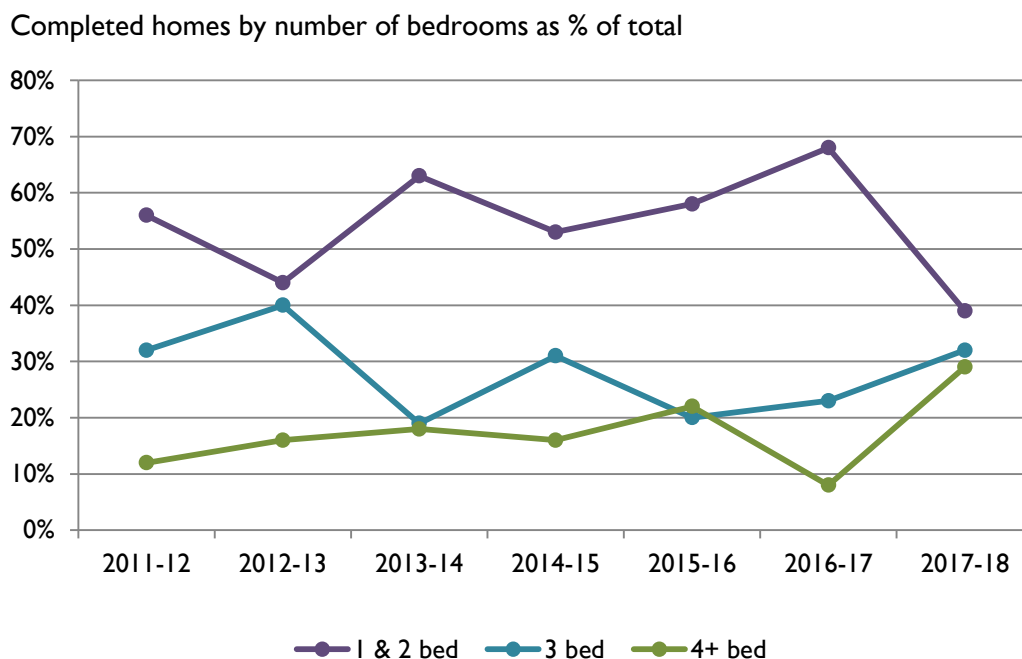
5.20 This is slightly less consistent with the guidelines within Policy H4 of the Local Plan 2031 than the permissions granted during previous monitoring period (see table below).

Local Plan 2031 property size guidelines	2016-2017 (+ 2017-18 quarter 1)	2017-18
4.8% 1-bed properties	44%	42%
27.9% 2-bed properties		
43.4% 3-bed properties	33%	32%
23.9% 4+bed properties	23%	26%

5.21 A number of larger scale proposals do not currently have bedroom details associated with them as they are currently outline permissions. The granting of reserved matters approval may therefore have a bearing on the overall mix of property sizes in the District and will be reported in future monitoring reports.

H4.2 Type of new homes completed

5.22 The majority of new homes completed in West Oxfordshire continue to be 1 or 2 bedroom properties. Over the past six years (2011-12 to 2017-18), 54% of new homes were 1 or 2 bed, 28% were 3 bed and 18% were 4 bed or more.



	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	2017-18
1 and 2 bedrooms	44%	63%	53%	58%	68%	39%
3 bedrooms	40%	19%	31%	20%	23%	32%
4 or more bedrooms	16%	18%	16%	22%	8%	29%

H4.3 Overall housing stock by type

5.23 As of March 2018, 49% of West Oxfordshire's total dwellings on the Council Tax valuation list were in the lower Council Tax Bands A to C. Across England 66% of dwellings were in these lower bands.

West Oxfordshire: number of dwellings by Council Tax band as at 31 March 2018

	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H	TOTAL
West Oxfordshire	1,580	5,530	16,320	10,600	7,100	3,920	2,650	370	48,070
	3.3%	11.5%	34.0%	22.1%	14.8%	8.2%	5.5%	0.8%	100%
England	24.4%	19.6%	21.8%	15.5%	9.6%	5.1%	3.5%	0.6%	100%

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
H5	Custom and self-build housing	H5.1	Quantum of land allocated for self-build projects per annum	One hybrid application for ten self-build dwellings approved in Standlake (17/00629/FUL). The Local Plan 2031 includes allocations which will be required to provide 5% of total plots for custom housing when implemented.
		H5.2	Number of people on WODC self-build register requiring a plot	The online West Oxfordshire self-build register opened to submissions in October 2015. There were 402 expressions of interest in the Council's self-build register recorded since the register opened until March 2018.
		H5.3	Number of self-build permissions / completions per annum	Approval of 10 self-build dwellings in Standlake (17/00629/FUL).

				The Rushy Bank scheme in Charlbury allocated 18 plots for custom and self build housing (15/03099/FUL) ¹⁸
H6	Existing housing	H6.1	Residential conversions to non-residential uses by District and sub-area	<i>Indicator being developed. May be replaced as majority are conversions from non-residential to residential.</i>
		H6.2	Size, number, location of existing housing which is subdivided / extended (or proposed for such alterations) to provide additional dwellings	A total of 3 schemes were granted during the monitoring period for sub division of existing dwellings, resulting in a net gain of 3 dwellings .
		H6.3	Number of replacement dwellings	A total of 14 schemes were classed as re-development during the monitoring period, resulting in a net gain of 17 dwellings .
		H6.4	Number of empty homes	According to CLG data, there were 1,218 vacant dwellings in West Oxfordshire in 2017.

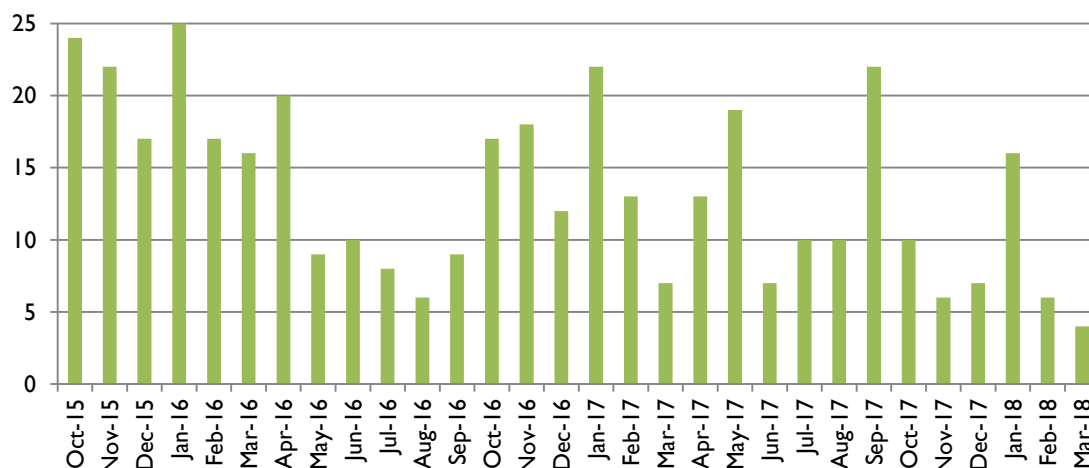
H5.1-3 Custom and self-build housing

5.24 West Oxfordshire District Council is responsible for maintaining a custom and self-build register, for individuals and groups of people who want to acquire serviced plots of land to build their own housing. The register provides an indication of demand for this type of housing within the district.

¹⁸ This decision was subject to judicial review and the decision to grant permission was subsequently quashed. The application was re-considered in December 2017 and approved subject to the applicant entering into a legal agreement.

5.25 The Council received 402 expressions of interest for the self-build register from October 2015 to March 2018.

Expressions of interest for Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register Oct 2015 - March 2018



5.26 Two applications were granted during the monitoring period with provision for custom and self build housing.

5.27 A hybrid application for ten dwellings, with full details provided for 4 dwellings and 6 outline dwellings, was approved in Standlake (17/00629/FUL).

5.28 The Rushy Bank scheme in Charlbury allocating 18 plots for custom and self build housing (15/03099/FUL) was approved in May 2017. The decision was subject to legal challenge and was subsequently quashed. The application was reconsidered by the Council in December 2017 and was approved subject to the applicants entering into a legal agreement.

5.29 The Local Plan 2031 seeks to set aside a proportion of the allocated strategic development areas for custom and self-build housing. Residential schemes larger than 100 dwellings are required to include 5% of serviced plots for the purpose of custom and self-build housing.

H6.4 Number of empty homes

5.30 Between 2016 and 2017 the total number of empty homes (vacant dwellings) in West Oxfordshire increased by 12% with the largest increase in private provider general needs vacant dwellings (more than double the 2016 figure). According to past survey data the main reasons for vacant dwellings in West Oxfordshire are where they are being repaired or renovated and where properties are in the process of being sold. Second home ownership is also relevant but in relatively low proportions.

Vacant dwellings: West Oxfordshire: 2011 to 2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	
All vacant dwellings	1,115	1,164	1,040	1,028	1,088	1,218	+130	+12%
All long-term vacants	339	311	232	199	262	262	No change	No change
Private provider general needs vacants	77	43	16	18	16	52	36	+225%
Other ² public sector vacants	62	62	45	135	Not provided	Not provided	N/A	N/A

Source: CLG live tables on dwelling stock, table 615; ¹not including supported housing or housing for older people rental stock ²Public sector vacant dwellings include dwellings owned by government departments and other public sector agencies (e.g. regional health authorities, Ministry of Defence, the Forestry Commission and county councils).

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
H7	Travelling communities	H7.1	Total number of pitches	83 Gypsy and Traveller pitches and 18 Showpeople plots (as of October 2016)
		H7.2	Total number of permissions per annum	6 plots for Travelling Showpeople were approved in 2016/17 at Cuckoowood Farm near Freeland
		H7.3	Proportion of permissions on allocated and unallocated sites	All new permissions were focussed on the authorised site at Cuckoowood Farm
		H7.4	Level of identified need	A study of the need for Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots in West Oxfordshire was completed in October 2016 The report indicates a need for 4 pitches and 5 plots over the plan period (2011-2031)
		H7.5	5-year housing land supply	6 additional plot permissions for Travelling Showpeople provides in excess of a 5 year housing land supply. The delivery of these plots will be phased over the plan period to ensure that they aren't all delivered at the same time.

5.31 All Councils are required to make adequate provision to meet the housing needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

5.32 The Local Plan 2031 allocates land for traveling showpeople provision at Cuckoowood Farm near Freeland in the Eynsham Woodstock Sub Area.

- 5.33 Permission has been granted for 6 plots within this allocation during the monitoring period, which addresses all of the need identified in the Council's evidence.
- 5.34 No allocations have been made for Gypsy or Traveller pitches, although it is considered that any need arising up to the year 2031 can be met by permitting new sites, or extensions to existing sites through the Council's criteria based policy in the Local Plan. Policy H7 sets out that the Council will consider the scope for provision of accommodation for travelling communities as part of the larger strategic development areas.

Sustainable Economic Growth

5.35 This theme includes:

- Land for employment
- Supporting the rural economy
- Re-use of non-residential buildings
- Sustainable tourism
- Local services and community facilities
- Town centres

Economic context – jobs

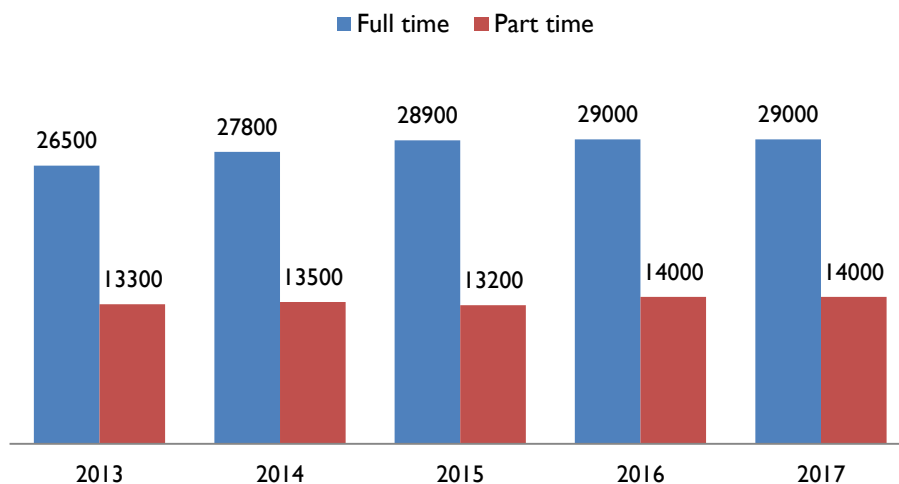
5.36 West Oxfordshire has a relatively strong and healthy local economy with a low unemployment rate and a wide and diverse range of businesses. The Local Plan employment policies seek to support and contribute to this prosperity by ensuring that a wide range of land, sites and premises, together with supporting infrastructure, is available to meet the needs of businesses.

5.37 According to ONS estimates there were a total of 59,000 jobs in West Oxfordshire in 2016 and a jobs density of 0.89 (number of jobs per working age resident).

5.38 Employee jobs (full time and part time jobs for businesses based in West Oxfordshire, excluding self-employed and HM Forces) accounted for 44,000 of this total.

5.39 Between 2013 and 2017 there was an increase in full time and part time employment in the District. (see following chart).

West Oxfordshire: Total Employees 2013 - 2017



Jobs by Industry (2017)

	West Oxfordshire (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Mining And Quarrying	0.1	0	0.2
Manufacturing	11.4	6.2	8.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	0	0.5	0.5
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	1.4	0.8	0.7
Construction	6.8	5.5	4.8
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	15.9	16.3	15.2
Transportation And Storage	5.1	4.6	4.7
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	10.2	7.3	7.5
Information And Communication	4.5	5.9	4.4
Financial And Insurance Activities	1.8	2.8	3.5
Real Estate Activities	2.3	1.6	1.7
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	6.8	8	8.4
Administrative And Support Service Activities	5.1	8.7	9.1
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2	3.2	4.3
Education	10.2	10.4	8.9
Human Health And Social Work Activities	9.1	12.7	13.3
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	4.5	2.7	2.6
Other Service Activities	3.4	2.5	2

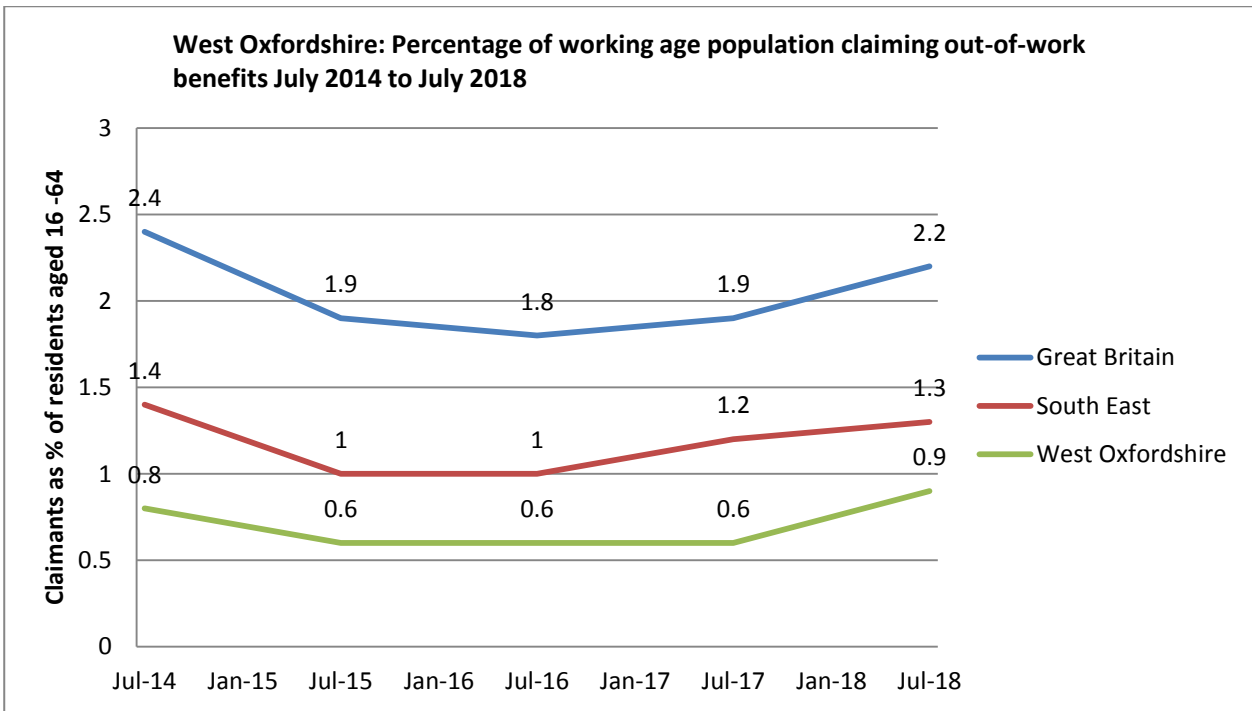
Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access

Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture.

Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces. Data excludes farm-based agriculture

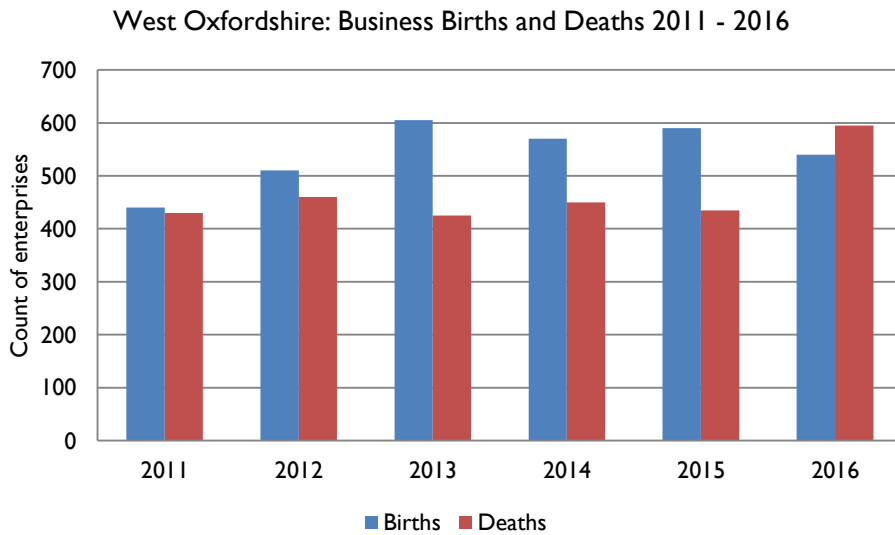
Economic context – unemployment

5.40 As of July 2018, a total of 620 people in West Oxfordshire were claiming out of work benefits (claimant count) equivalent to 0.9% of the working age population (aged 16 to 64). This was below the regional (1.3%) and national (2.2%) averages.



Economic context – new businesses

5.41 According to the latest ONS Business Demography data, in 2016 there were 540 new enterprises and 595 businesses no longer active in West Oxfordshire. The number of new enterprises has fallen below the number of businesses that have ceased trading for the first time since 2010.



Draft Policy		Proposed indicator		
EI	Land for Employment	EI.1	Total employment land available	There is approximately 74Ha of employment land identified in Local Plan throughout the District.
		EI.2	New business formation / survival rates	West Oxfordshire 2015 540 new enterprises 595 businesses no longer active
		EI.3	Total amount permitted employment land (district)	<u>2017-18</u> A total of 14,739m ² of business floorspace was granted permission in West Oxfordshire in 2017-18 A net increase of 7,505m ² permitted in 'B' use classes.
		EI.4	Total amount permitted employment land by sub-area	Total / Net 'B' use classes permitted during monitoring period Witney – 2,048m ² / 946m ² Carterton – 1,800m ² / 484m ² Chipping Norton – 313m ² / 270 m ² Burford Charlbury – 0m ² Eynsham Woodstock 10,578m ² / 5,805m ²
		EI.5	Total amount of employment floorspace permitted per annum	Employment floorspace permitted for business use (B use class): <u>2017-18</u> 14,739m ²
		EI.6	Total amount of employment floor space completed per annum	Employment floorspace completed for business (B use class): <u>2017-18</u> 5,804m ²
		EI.7	Amount of employment land lost to other uses per annum	<u>2017-18</u> A total of 4,299m² of business floorspace was lost to residential developments completed during the monitoring period Of this, 1,993m² of B1a office space was lost through permitted development rights.
		EI.8	Take up of allocated employment land	During the monitoring period new permissions were granted at; Witney 3,922m ² self contained B1/B2/B8 units at West Witney

Draft Policy		Proposed indicator		
				<p>During the monitoring period, new employment development was completed at;</p> <p>Carterton 4,426 m² warehouse and storage facility at Ventura Park</p>

EI.1 Total employment land available

5.42 The Local Plan 2031 allocates land for employment at Chipping Norton and as part of the proposed Garden Village north of Eynsham.

5.43 This land will be delivered as part of the strategic development areas when development commences later in the plan period.

5.44 The Local Plan makes no further employment allocations although sites in existing use are protected through policy and there is some land remaining for development within these locations.

5.45 Policy EI sets out the quantum of land available for new business development at Witney, Carterton, Chipping Norton and Eynsham. The table below provides an update of the status of land detailed in Policy EI at 31 March 2018.

Sub Area	Location	Planning Status	Site Type	Site Area (Ha)	Development progress
Witney	West of Downs Road, Witney	Vacant site	Industrial	2.10	Vacant
Witney	Land at Witney Football Club	Permission granted	Office	0.40	Under construction
Witney	East of Downs Road, south of Burford Road Witney	Permission granted	Commercial	1.81	Under construction
Witney	Land east of De Havilland Way	Vacant site	Business Park	0.47	Vacant
Witney	West Witney SDA	Permission granted	Mixed Use	10.00	Vacant
Witney	Former Supergas site, west of Downs Road	Vacant	Industrial	1.15	Vacant
Witney	Land adjacent to Stuart Milne Timber, west of Downs Road	Permission granted	Storage and distribution	0.85	Under construction
Carterton	West Oxfordshire Business Park	Permission granted	Business Park	1.87	Under construction
Carterton	West Oxfordshire Business Park	Permission granted	Business Park	0.58	Development completed
Carterton	Ventura Park, Carterton	Permission granted	Business Park	0.43	Under construction
Carterton	Land east of Carterton	Permission granted	Mixed Use	1.50	Vacant
Chipping Norton	Cromwell Park, Chipping Norton	Vacant	Office	0.13	Vacant
Chipping Norton	Land North of London Road, Chipping Norton	Local Plan Allocation	Business Park	9.00	Vacant
Eynsham	Land north of the A40	Local Plan Allocation	Science Park	40.00	Vacant

EI.3-5 Total amount of employment floorspace permitted per annum

5.46 Permission for new employment development was granted throughout the District during the monitoring period with a total of 14,739m² in 'B' use classes distributed across 4 of the 5

sub-areas. No new permissions were granted for business development in the Burford-Charlbury sub-area.

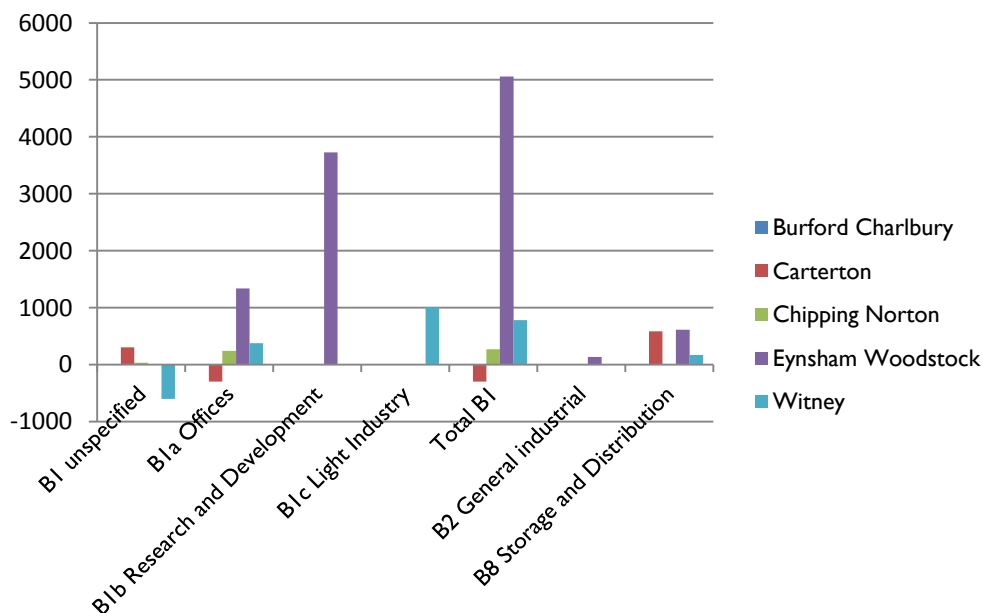
Total business floorspace permitted in West Oxfordshire 2017-18

2017-18	Burford Charlbury	Carterton	Chipping Norton	Eynsham Woodstock	Witney	TOTAL
B1 unspecified	0	200	30	0	0	230
B1a Offices	0	0	283	1,374	876	2,533
B1b Research and Development	0	0	0	3,724	0	3,724
B1c Light Industry	0	0	0	0	1,007	1,007
Total B1	0	200	313	5098	1,883	7,494
B2 General industrial	0	0	0	329	0	329
B8 Storage and Distribution	0	1,600	0	5,151	165	6,916
B TOTAL	0	1,800	313	10,578	2,048	14,739

5.47 Although permission was granted for all types of business use during the monitoring period, much of this will result in the change of use or redevelopment of existing business sites. As a result, the net figure for employment floorspace permitted during the monitoring period is significantly lower at 7,505m².

5.48 The largest permission for new business development in 2017-18 was for a new research and development building associated with an existing business in Eynsham (3,724m²).

Net Change in business floorspace m2 during monitoring period



E1.6 Total amount of employment floorspace completed per annum

5.49 There was a total of 5,804m² of new employment floorspace recorded as completed during the monitoring period, primarily in B1a and B8 use classes.

Total employment floorspace completions (m²) 2017-18

B1a Offices		
Carterton North East	150	Erection of a warehouse/storage facility
Chadlington and Churchill	33	Development of land formerly used as railway sidings and open storage to form two warehouse units, office/welfare building and associated car and lorry parking areas.
Witney Central	221	Change of use from Retail to Chartered Accountants and Business Advisors offices.
Witney South	0	
Woodstock and Bladon	134	Change of use from former bank and ancillary storage/offices (Class A2) to office use (class B1a)
B1a Offices Totals:	538	
B8 Storage and Distribution		
Carterton North East	4276	Erection of warehouse/storage facility.
Chadlington and Churchill	990	Development of land formerly used as railway sidings and open storage to form two warehouse units, office/welfare building and associated car and lorry parking areas.
B8 Storage and Distribution Totals:	5266	
West Oxfordshire Totals:	5804	

E1.7 Amount of employment land lost to other uses per annum

5.50 A total of **4,299m²** of business floorspace was lost to residential developments completed during the monitoring period.

5.51 Of this, **1,993m²** of B1a office space was lost through permitted development rights.

Permission Reference	Sub Area	Description	Net comp in period	Completed Date	Northing	Existing floorspace lost (m ²)	Existing land use
10/0598/P/FP	Burford Charlbury	Conversion of commercial building to dwelling with associated parking.	1	25/01/2018	219366	550	B

15/00180/FUL	Witney	Demolish existing redundant garage building. Replace with new 4 bedroom dwelling and double garage.	1	04/05/2017	210883	93	B2
15/00927/PN56	Burford Charlbury	Conversion of existing office to residential dwelling.	1	17/11/2017	219529	78	B1a
15/01021/PN56	Eynsham Woodstock	Change of use of offices to form 16 residential apartments.	16	01/04/2017	208664	1794	B1a
15/03861/PN56	Chipping Norton	Change of use from offices to two dwellings.	2	17/11/2017	227207	121	B1a
15/04041/FUL	Eynsham Woodstock	Erection of nine dwellings, associated access & parking	9	18/07/2017	209730	1663	B2

Draft Policy		Proposed Indicator		
E2	Supporting the rural economy	E2.1	Total amount of rural employment floorspace	A total of 11,487m ² of new employment floorspace (B use classes) was permitted outside of the three main settlements during the monitoring period.
		E2.2	Total area of floor space permitted for rural diversification by sub-area	210m ² associated with wedding venue at Filkins.
		E2.3	Total area of floor space completed by sub-area	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		E2.4	% coverage of superfast broadband in rural areas	As of March 2018, superfast broadband was available for 90% of all West Oxfordshire premises, up from 67% in January 2013. The Council's contract with Gigaclear to bring fibre to the premise broadband to the remaining properties is underway and is on target to ensure in excess of 99.6% of properties will be able to connect to a superfast service by 2020.

E2.1-4 Supporting the Rural Economy

- 5.52 The Local Plan strategy aims to guide large scale businesses development to the main service centres in the District with better transport connections and access to a larger pool of labour.
- 5.53 The policies of the Plan also seek to support the rural economy by protecting existing employment sites, allowing rural diversification schemes and by delivering infrastructure such as high speed broadband to enable rural businesses to operate more effectively.
- 5.54 There has been a significant amount of new business floorspace permitted in rural areas during the monitoring period, with 11,487m² of floorspace permitted for new development or changes of use between business types.
- 5.55 The bulk of this has been permitted within existing, established employment sites.
- 5.56 Much of the development that could be classed as rural diversification has been through the conversion of redundant farm buildings to holiday lets, thus supporting the rural economy through diversification and an improved tourism offer (See Tourism Section).
- 5.57 There was one other diversification scheme permitted during the monitoring period with the change of use of agricultural buildings to a dance hall/function room in association with an existing wedding venue at Oxlease Farm in Filkins.

Draft Policy		Proposed Indicator		
E3	Re-use of non-residential buildings	E3.1	Total number of non-residential conversions permitted by sub-area	<p>A total of 40 applications were approved (District wide) for changes between non-residential uses in 2017-18.</p> <p>The majority of these were between employment and other commercial uses. 4 of these were between non-residential and residential uses resulting in a loss of 3,169 non-residential floorspace but a gain of 7 dwellings.</p>
		E3.2	Total number of non-residential conversions completed by sub-area	<p>A total of 19 schemes recorded as completed during the monitoring period.</p> <p>12 of these were between non-residential and residential uses.</p>

Policy E3.1-2

- 5.58 The Local Plan enables the re-use of non-residential buildings, including vernacular agricultural buildings for other uses, where the proposed use is considered to be sustainable and where it would protect the integrity of buildings that make a positive contribution to local character.

5.59 Changes to the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) now allow the change of use from agricultural buildings to residential use, without planning permission.

5.60 There have been 5 schemes allowed during the monitoring period resulting in 6 additional new dwellings in rural areas.

- One dwelling - Brook End Farm, Chastleton, Moreton-in-Marsh
- Self-contained annexe - Quarry Barn, Litte Tew
- Two dwellings - Home Close, North Leigh
- One dwelling - Lower Farm, Ramsden
- One dwelling – Glyme Farm, Chipping Norton

5.61 A number of other agricultural buildings have been allowed as holiday accommodation (See Policy E4) and for rural diversification (See Policy E2) during the monitoring period.

Draft Policy		Proposed Indicator		
E4	Sustainable tourism	E4.1	Total number of leisure and recreation permissions per annum	A total of 13 schemes were granted permission during the monitoring period for tourism related developments. Most of these related to the provision of hotel and holiday accommodation
		E4.2	Total area of leisure and recreation permissions by location	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		E4.3	Tourism and visitor spend in West Oxfordshire	Total tourism related spend of almost £280m in West Oxfordshire in 2014. Tourism related jobs continued to grow between 2013 and 2014 accounting for an estimated 3,559 FTE jobs.

E4 - Total amount of employment floorspace permitted per annum

5.62 The Local Plan seeks to locate new tourist and visitor facilities close to service centres and villages and to re-use appropriate existing buildings wherever possible.

5.63 The tourism economy is worth a significant amount of money to the local economy and supports a large number of jobs.

5.64 In 2014, total tourism spend in West Oxfordshire was almost £280m and accounted for an estimated 3,559 full time equivalent jobs.

5.65 A number of new schemes have been permitted in West Oxfordshire during the monitoring period, increasing the amount of tourist accommodation and in many cases, re-using existing, redundant agricultural and business premises.

Tourism related schemes permitted in West Oxfordshire 2017-2018

Description	Parish Name	Sub Area	Permission Reference
Change of use of agricultural building to hotel.	Churchill	Burford-Charlbury	17/01794/PN 56
Alterations to Long Barn and erection of detached log cabin to provide sleeping accommodation	Churchill	Burford-Charlbury	17/02621/FUL
Erection of holiday let	Shipton-under-Wychwood	Burford-Charlbury	17/03919/FUL
Single storey rear extension to form 2 letting rooms. Demolish small wc block, alterations to existing 3 letting rooms, to form wcs, and 2 family letting rooms. En-suites with all newly formed letting rooms.	Burford	Burford-Charlbury	17/01008/FUL
Remove existing garage and store. Construct new single storey extension to accommodate 4no. letting bedrooms and alterations to existing first floor to create 2no. letting bedrooms.	Langford	Carterton	17/02230/FUL
Conversion of barn to five holiday lets.	Filkins and Broughton Poggs	Carterton	17/02557/FUL
Formation of production garden and erection of ten guest cottages, together with glasshouse and potting shed, erection of five garden rooms. Construction of hard surface to form part of existing internal operations/servicing route.	Great Tew	Chipping Norton	16/03803/FUL
Restoration of the walled garden to provide a restaurant, production garden, leisure facilities, the construction of 6 lodges, the provision of an underground car park and associated access and landscaping.	Great Tew	Chipping Norton	16/00971/FUL
Restoration of the walled garden to provide a restaurant, production garden, leisure facilities, the construction of 6 lodges, the provision of an underground car park and associated access and landscaping.	Great Tew	Chipping Norton	16/00971/FUL
Erection of a three-storey extension to the existing hotel for use as 20 self-catering apartments, extension to hotel reception, erection of a building housing fitness studios, gym, swimming pool and spa facilities, and associated access, car parking, infrastructure and landscaping.	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton	17/01758/FUL
Conversion of barn to create holiday let.	Northmoor	Eynsham-Woodstock	17/02722/FUL
Conversion of existing building (from engineering fabrication) to create holiday let. Re-siting of existing vehicular access.	South Leigh	Witney	17/02269/FUL
Conversion of office to holiday let.	South Leigh	Witney	17/03603/FUL

Draft Policy		Proposed Indicator		
E5	Local services and community facilities	E5.1	Amount of floorspace permitted per annum for community uses	A total of 1,325m ² permitted for community uses district-wide including educational care, sporting facility extension, wedding venue function room, café, public house extensions and alterations and healthcare.
		E5.2	Amount of floorspace under community use lost per annum	No community use floorspace was lost during the monitoring period.
		E5.3	Total number of community facilities by district and sub-area	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		E5.4	Number of premises allocated as assets of community value	1 public house and 1 allotment facility were listed as an asset of community value in 2017-18, bringing the total number to 16. Full listing available at http://www.westoxon.gov.uk/residents/communities/community-rights/

Change in community use floorspace per annum

Location / Parish	Description	Area (m ²)
2017-18		
Carterton	Erection of a single storey detached out-building to be used as a pre-school with wrap around care provision.	206
Charlbury	Single storey extension to an existing sports pavilion	309
Filkins and Broughton Poggs	Change of use of agricultural buildings to dance hall/function room to be used in association with an existing wedding venue	210
Freeland	Change of use of Methodist church to retail, café and non-residential institution.	84
Standlake	Alterations and extensions to pub	204
Witney	Single storey extension to pub to provide WC facilities	8
Witney	Single storey rear extension to pub	156
Woodstock	Change of use from business use to fertility clinic	148

Draft Policy		Proposed Indicator		
E6	Town centres	E6.1	Total amount of retail floorspace permitted in centre per annum	Total (net) retail floorspace permitted in main towns: -13m ² (net) during the monitoring period
		E6.2	Total amount of retail floorspace permitted out of centre per annum	No retail floorspace permitted outside main towns over the monitoring period
		E6.3	Loss of A1 (retail) units	There was a slight loss of retail space in Burford during the monitoring period (-62m ²) arising from a change of use of part of a commercial premises to form a first floor flat.

	E6.4	Loss of other town centre uses	There was no other town centre uses lost during the monitoring period.
	E6.5	Vacancy rates	Last full town centre survey completed in 2012. Indicator will be reported in next Annual Monitoring Report

E6.1 and E6.2 Total amount of retail floorspace permitted in centre and out of centre per annum

5.66 There has been limited new town centre development during the monitoring period with a small loss in the total amount of retail floor space within Burford town centre, resulting from a single change of use to a first floor flat whilst retaining the ground level retail use.

5.67 The predominant development of town centre uses has been the extension of drinking establishments in both Witney and other settlements. A further permission for restaurant / café use in another settlement was granted within the monitoring period. However despite a low number of approved town centre uses in the smaller settlements of the district, the main centres within West Oxfordshire continue to thrive with a good mix of uses attracting a high level of footfall.

Floorspace (m²) for Shops and other town centre uses **granted planning permission** for main towns in West Oxfordshire

	A1 Shops	A2 Financial and professional services	A3 Restaurants and cafes	A4 Drinking establishments	A5 Hot food takeaways	TOTAL
2017-18						
Burford	-62					-62
Carterton						0
Chipping Norton						0
Witney	49			182		231
Woodstock						0
Other settlements	0		84	204		288
TOTAL	-13	0	84	386	0	457

Transport and Movement

5.68 This theme includes:

- Sustainable transport
- Highway improvement schemes
- Public transport, walking and cycling
- Parking provision

Transport context – traffic flows

5.69 The traffic monitoring point showing the highest traffic flow in West Oxfordshire continues to be the A40 East of B4022 with 32,400 annual average vehicles per day in 2017.

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
T1	Sustainable transport	T1.1	CIL/S106 funding allocated for sustainable transport projects	<i>Indicator currently being developed by Oxfordshire County Council. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		T1.2	Number of travel plans produced	3 full travel plans requested and 6 full travel plans discharged in 2017-18 in West Oxfordshire.
		T1.3	% car use in district	As of 2011, people driving a car to work in West Oxfordshire district was 71% of all commuters ¹⁹ . This was above the South East average (65%) and England average (60%).
		T1.4	% travel by walking or cycling	As of 2011, 16% of commuters travelled to work in West Oxfordshire district by walking or cycling, just about the averages for the South East (15%) and England (14%) Automatic Cycle count data shows an increase on some cycle routes.
		T1.5	Air quality including AQMAs at Chipping Norton and Witney	See OS3.7
		T1.6	Levels of home working	In 2011, 14% of those in employment in West Oxfordshire worked mainly at or from home with higher rates in rural areas.
T2	Highway improvement schemes	T2.1	Delivery of strategic highway schemes identified	One strategic highway scheme completed within the monitoring period (Downs Road junction, Witney).
		T2.2	CIL/S106 funding allocated for highway improvement projects	<i>Indicator currently being developed by Oxfordshire County Council. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		T2.3	Proportion of trips made by car	As of 2011, people driving a car to work in West Oxfordshire district was 71% of all commuters ²⁰ . This was above the South East average (65%) and England average (60%).
		T2.4	Proportion of trips made by non-car modes e.g. walking, cycling, public transport	22% of commuters in West Oxfordshire in 2011 travelled by walking, cycling or public transport. This was below the South East average (28%) and England average (32%).
		T2.5	Air quality	See OS3.7
		T2.6	Number of travel plans per annum	3 full travel plans requested and 6 full travel plans discharged in 2017-18 in West Oxfordshire.

¹⁹ ONS Census 2011 crown copyright from www.nomisweb.co.uk, table QS701

²⁰ ONS Census 2011 crown copyright from www.nomisweb.co.uk, table QS701

T3	Public transport, walking and cycling	T3.1	CIL/S106 funding allocated for sustainable transport projects	<i>Indicator currently being developed by Oxfordshire County Council. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		T3.2	Number of travel plans per annum	3 full travel plans requested and 6 full travel plans discharged in 2017-18 in West Oxfordshire.
		T3.3	Proportion of trips made by car	As of 2011, people driving a car to work in West Oxfordshire district was 71% of all commuters ²¹ . This was above the South East average (65%) and England average (60%).
		T3.4	Proportion of trips made by non-car modes e.g. walking, cycling, public transport	See T2.4
T4	Parking provision	T4.1	Amount and capacity of available public parking	16 public car parks in West Oxfordshire with 1,259 long stay and 1,312 short stay spaces ²² .
		T4.2	Number of new, public off street parking spaces permitted per annum	No permissions for new, public off street parking between 01/04/17 and 31/03/18
		T4.3	Developer contributions secured towards additional parking provision	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>

T1.2 Number of travel plans produced

2017-18	Requested	Discharged
Framework Travel Plan	0	1
Full Travel Plan	3	6
Travel Plan Statement	3	1
Travel Information Pack	2	1

Notes: Travel plans are long-term management strategies for integrating proposals for sustainable travel into the planning process. Travel information packs are for small developments that fall below the thresholds for a travel plan statement. A travel plan statement is a simple form of travel plan for smaller developments and can be used where there is a need to encourage sustainable forms of travel but a full travel plan would not be required. The framework travel plan is used for larger mixed-use developments that will have a range of land uses and will have multiple occupiers or phase to the development.

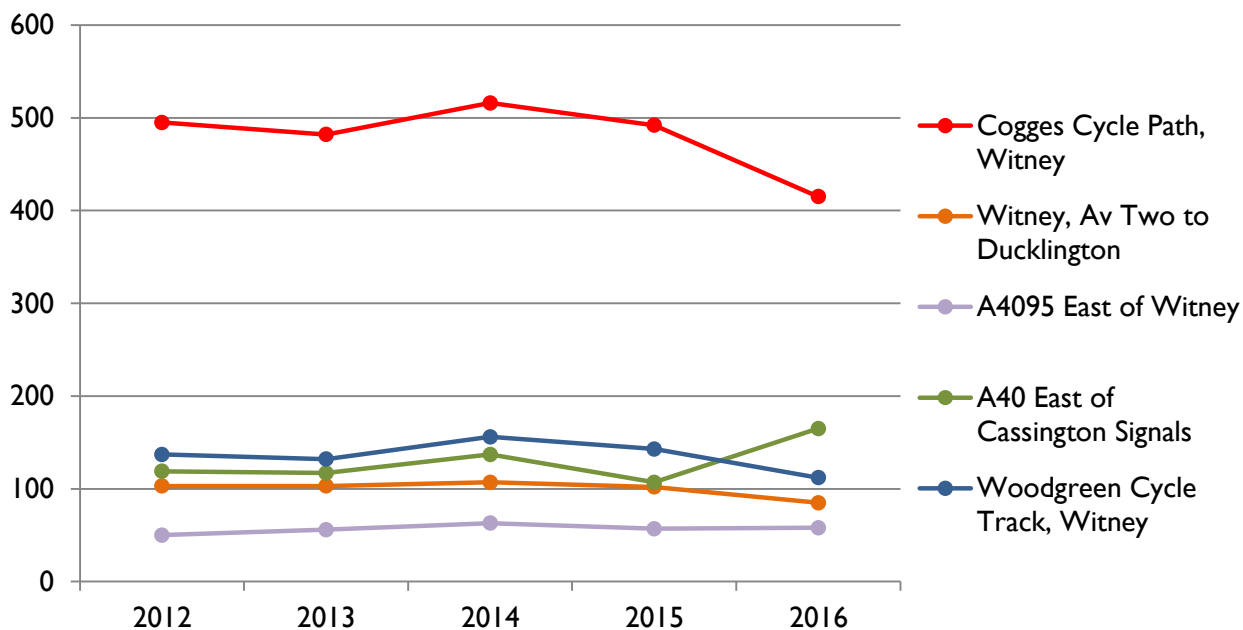
²¹ ONS Census 2011 crown copyright from www.nomisweb.co.uk, table QS701

²² <https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/residents/environment/parking-public-toilets/car-parking/>

T1.4 % travel by walking or cycling

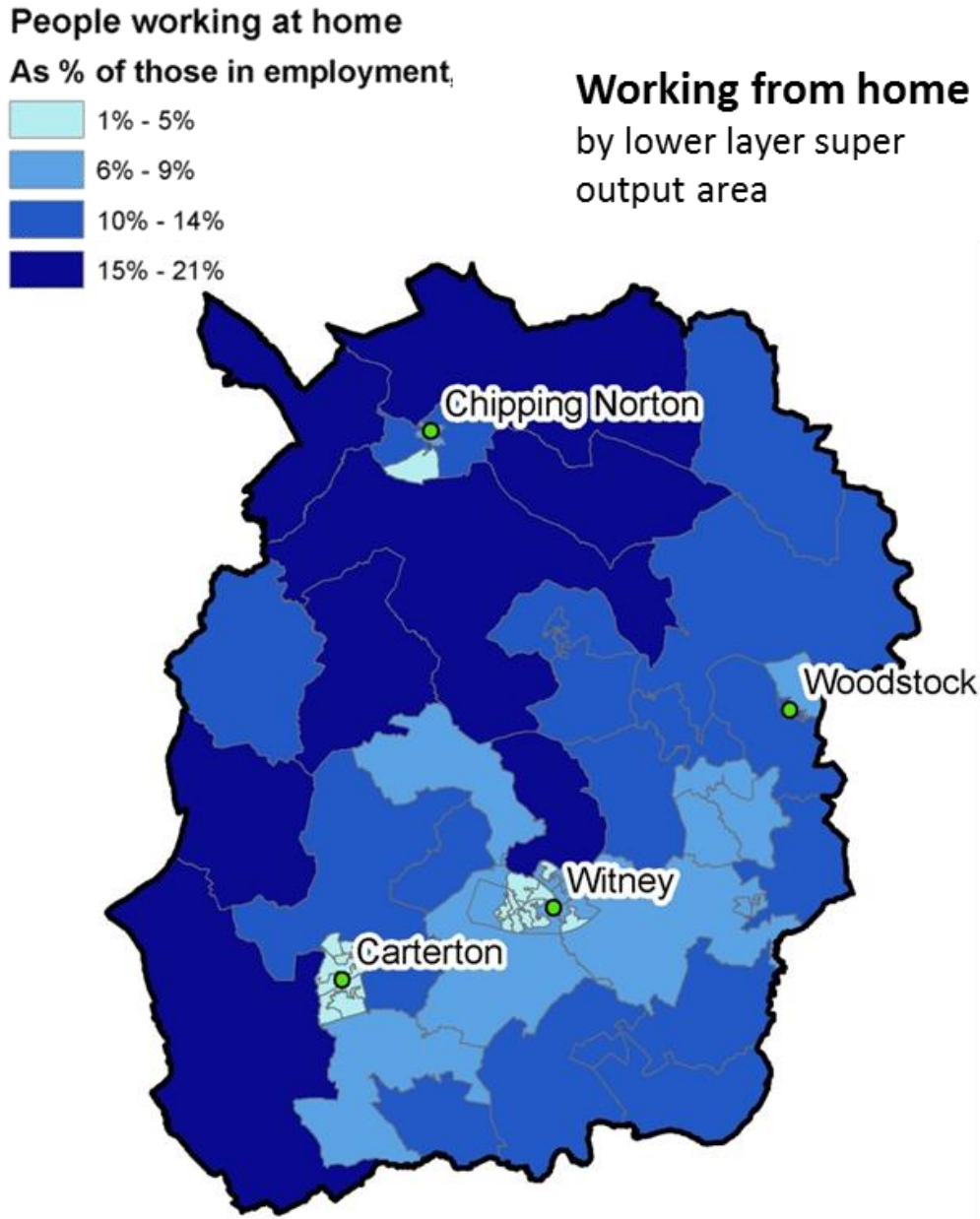
5.70 Automatic cycle counters have shown a decrease in the flow on three out of five automatic cycle counters between 2015 and 2016 on routes in and around Witney. Cycle movements have increased on the A40 east of Cassington signals which may be a response to ongoing high levels of traffic congestion along this route. The Cogges cycle path in Witney remains the most highly trafficked, monitored route in the District, providing safe, convenient access between residential areas and the town centre.

Average of 7 Day (Mon-Sun) cycle count



T1.6 Home working

5.71 The rate of people working from home in the district is relatively high, especially in rural areas. According to the 2011 Census survey, 14% of those in employment in West Oxfordshire were working mainly at or from home. This was up from 11% in 2001 and above the England 2011 average (11%)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS701

Mapping prepared by District Data Service
www.districtdata.oxford.gov.uk

Environmental and Heritage Assets

5.72 This theme includes:

- Landscape character
- Biodiversity
- Public realm and green infrastructure
- Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy development
- Flood risk
- Environmental protection
- Historic environment

Policy		Monitoring indicator		
EH1	Landscape character	EHI.1	Total number of applications granted within AONB	2017-18 36 applications granted totalling 106 dwellings (15% of total permitted across District) 36 housing completions within the AONB
		EHI.2	Total number of applications granted within project areas	2017-18 Lower Windrush Valley – 5 permissions totalling 40 dwellings Windrush in Witney – 0 permissions Wychwood – 37 permissions totalling 317 dwellings
		EHI.3	Proportion of development in district refused on basis of landscape character impact	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
EH2	Biodiversity	EHI.1	Total number of applications refused on basis of biodiversity impact	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EHI.2	Number of applications granted within project areas	See EHI.2
		EHI.3	Changes in biodiversity assets including condition of Oxford Meadows SAC, area of protected sites, record of priority species and habitats	No SSSIs were assessed during this year. Change in the condition of Oxford Meadows SAC and area of protected sites was not assessed. As reported by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre ²³ , there was some unsubstantial change in the area of priority habitats.
EH3	Public realm and green infrastructure	EHI.1	Developer contributions secured for green infrastructure enhancements	2017-18 - £255,713 secured for leisure, recreation and play facilities
		EHI.2	Total area of green	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be</i>

²³ Source: Biodiversity Annual Monitoring Report 2018 for West Oxfordshire, Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre. Available online here: <http://www.tverc.org/cms/content/biodiversity-annual-monitoring-reports>

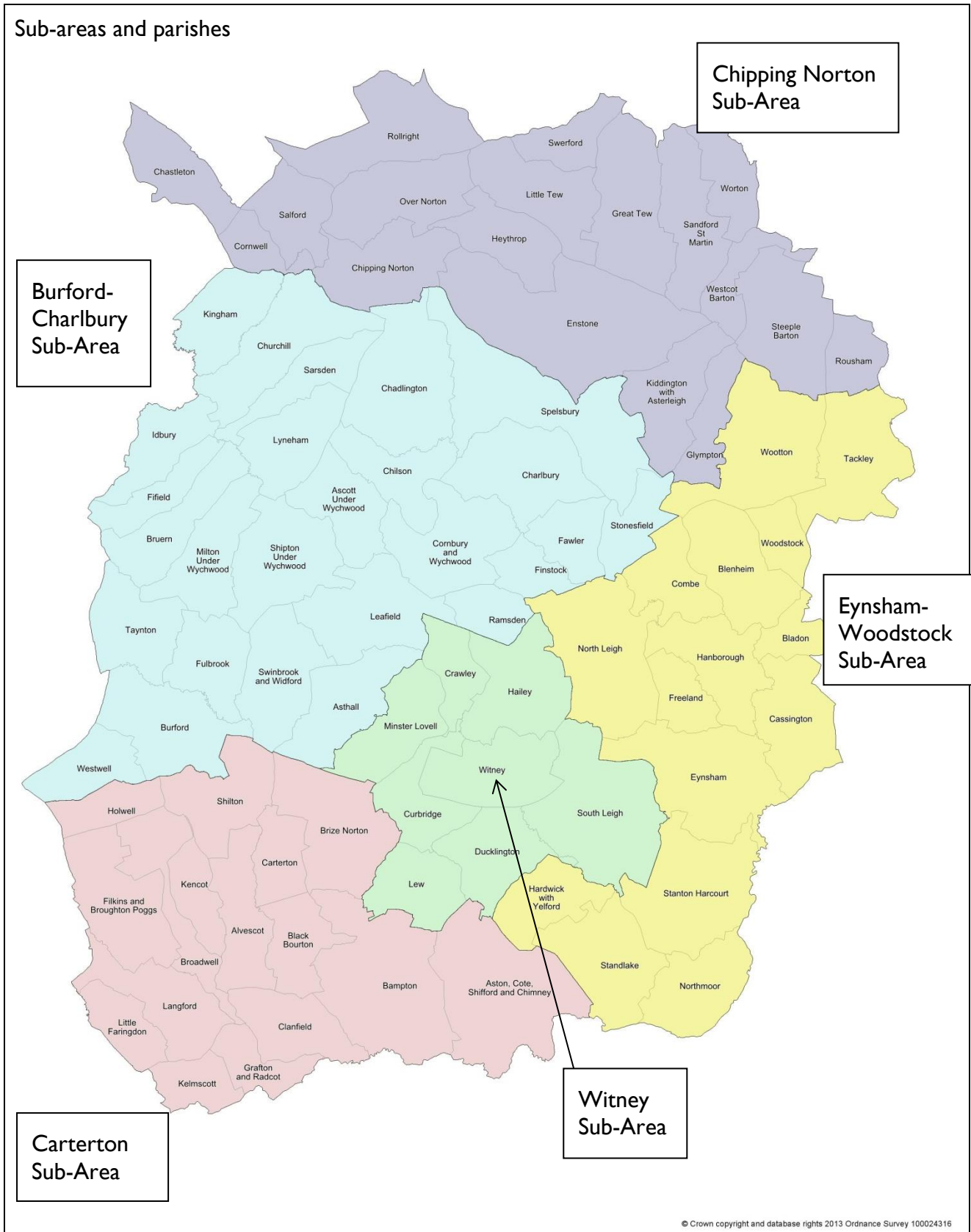
			infrastructure assets lost to new development by sub area	<i>reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EH3.3	Access to informal greenspace	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EH3.4	Total area of new open space delivered through new development by typology	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
EH4	Decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy development	EH4.1	Total capacity of renewable energy generation secured through new development (capacity, type and location)	As of October 2017 there were over 2,500 domestic renewable energy generators in West Oxfordshire with a total capacity of 8.36 MW (average 3.0 kW per installation) ²⁴ .
		EH4.2	Total capacity of standalone renewable energy permitted in district (capacity, type and location)	No standalone renewable energy schemes were permitted during the monitoring period.
EH5	Flood risk	EH5.1	Number of applications permitted within Flood Zones 2 and 3 by type	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EH5.2	Number of applications refused on basis of flood risk by type	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
EH6	Environmental protection	EH6.1	Air quality including number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) (see also OS3.7)	West Oxfordshire has 2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Levels of nitrogen dioxide at the Chipping Norton and Witney AQMAs remain higher than the national objective level. Concentrations outside of the AQMAs are all below the objectives at relevant locations, (latest report 2018) ²⁵ .
		EH6.2	Number of applications refused on the basis of environmental protection considerations (by sub area)	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EH6.3	Records of EHO noise complaints	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
EH7	Historic environment	EH7.1	Number of applications refused on basis of impact on the historic environment	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>
		EH7.2	Number of applications permitted against advice of	<i>Indicator being developed. Data will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report</i>

²⁴ Renewable Energy Foundation data

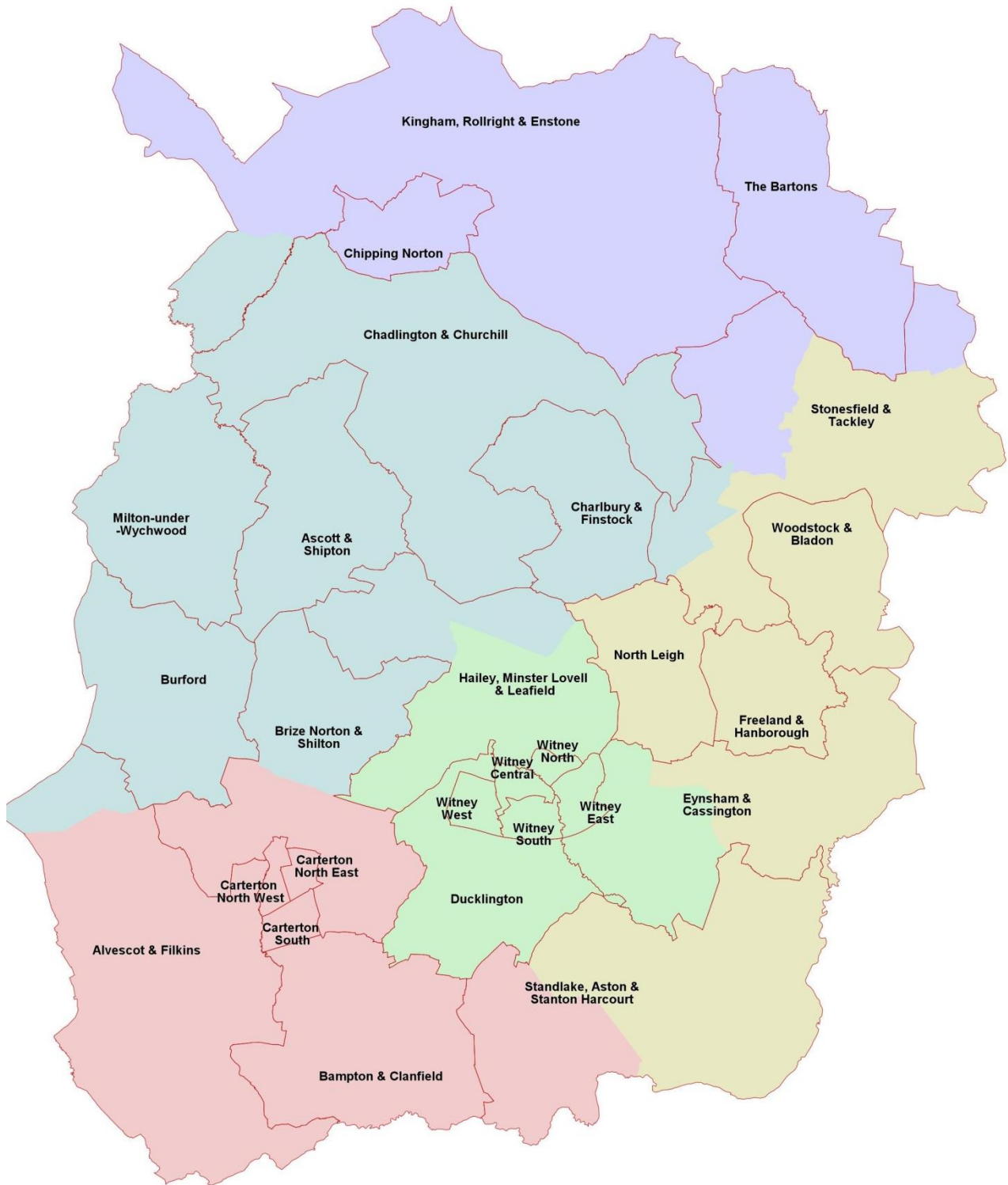
²⁵ https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/media/1912443/westox2017asr_2018_final.pdf

		English Heritage	Report	
		EH7.3	Financial contributions secured through development to secure heritage assets	No heritage assets financial contributions secured during the monitoring period.
		EH7.4	Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date Character Appraisal	24 out of 51 Conservation Areas have an up to date Character Appraisal.
		EH7.5	% heritage assets at risk	There is a reducing number of sites in West Oxfordshire included in the Heritage At Risk Registers: In 2014: 1 place of worship and 22 archaeology entries; In 2015: 1 place of worship and 14 archaeology entries In 2016: 2 places of worship and 10 archaeology entries In 2017: 3 places of worship and 7 archaeology entries

ANNEX I – Maps showing Sub-areas, Parishes and Wards



Sub-areas and wards

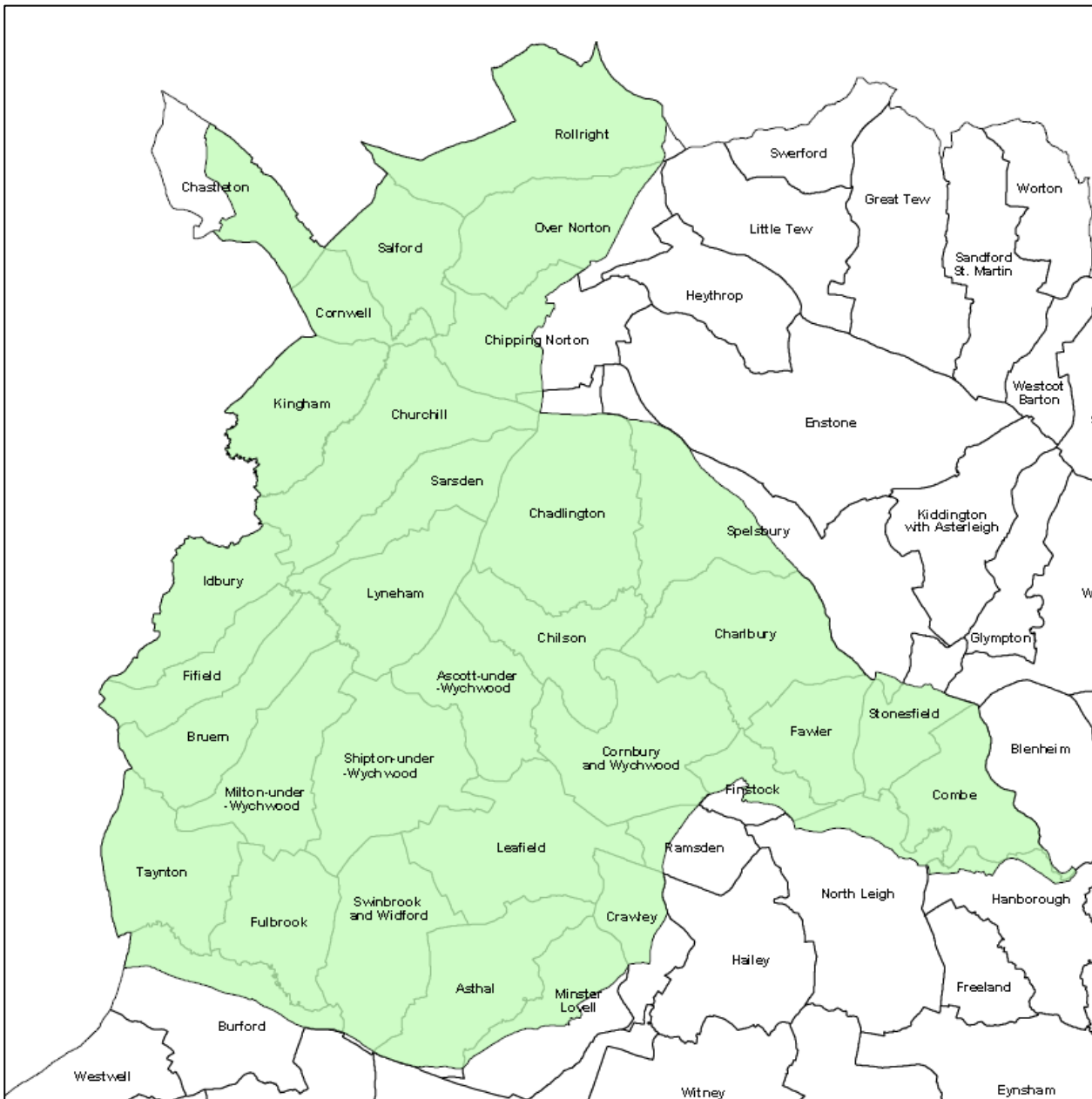


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Sub-area	Parish
Witney	Crawley
Witney	Curbridge
Witney	Ducklington
Witney	Hailey
Witney	Lew
Witney	Minster Lovell
Witney	South Leigh
Witney	Witney
Carterton	Alvescot
Carterton	Aston
Carterton	Bampton
Carterton	Black Bourton
Carterton	Brize Norton
Carterton	Broadwell
Carterton	Carterton
Carterton	Clanfield
Carterton	Filkins & Broughton Poggs
Carterton	Grafton & Radcot
Carterton	Holwell
Carterton	Kelmscott
Carterton	Kencot
Carterton	Langford
Carterton	Little Faringdon
Carterton	Shilton
Chipping Norton	Chastleton
Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton
Chipping Norton	Cornwell
Chipping Norton	Enstone
Chipping Norton	Glympton
Chipping Norton	Great Tew
Chipping Norton	Heythrop
Chipping Norton	Kiddington with Asterleigh
Chipping Norton	Little Tew
Chipping Norton	Over Norton
Chipping Norton	Rollright
Chipping Norton	Rousham
Chipping Norton	Sandford St. Martin
Chipping Norton	Salford
Chipping Norton	Steeple Barton
Chipping Norton	Swerford
Chipping Norton	Westcot Barton
Chipping Norton	Worton

Sub-area	Parish
Eynsham Woodstock	Bladon
Eynsham Woodstock	Blenheim
Eynsham Woodstock	Cassington
Eynsham Woodstock	Combe
Eynsham Woodstock	Eynsham
Eynsham Woodstock	Freeland
Eynsham Woodstock	Hanborough
Eynsham Woodstock	Hardwick with Yelford
Eynsham Woodstock	North Leigh
Eynsham Woodstock	Northmoor
Eynsham Woodstock	Standlake
Eynsham Woodstock	Stanton Harcourt
Eynsham Woodstock	Tackley
Eynsham Woodstock	Woodstock
Eynsham Woodstock	Wootton
Burford Charlbury	Ascott Under Wychwood
Burford Charlbury	Asthal
Burford Charlbury	Bruern
Burford Charlbury	Burford
Burford Charlbury	Chadlington
Burford Charlbury	Charlbury
Burford Charlbury	Chilson
Burford Charlbury	Churchill
Burford Charlbury	Cornbury & Wychwood
Burford Charlbury	Fawler
Burford Charlbury	Fifield
Burford Charlbury	Finstock
Burford Charlbury	Fulbrook
Burford Charlbury	Idbury
Burford Charlbury	Kingham
Burford Charlbury	Leafield
Burford Charlbury	Lyneham
Burford Charlbury	Milton Under Wychwood
Burford Charlbury	Ramsden
Burford Charlbury	Sarsden
Burford Charlbury	Shipton Under Wychwood
Burford Charlbury	Spelsbury
Burford Charlbury	Stonesfield
Burford Charlbury	Swinbrook & Widford
Burford Charlbury	Taynton
Burford Charlbury	Westwell

ANNEX 2 – Map showing Parishes within Cotswolds AONB



Shaded area is Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Boundaries are parishes

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