

Policy Annex (Relevant Development Plan and other Policies)

West Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan 2031

POLICY OS1: PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in Neighbourhood Plans) will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

POLICY OS2: LOCATING DEVELOPMENT IN THE RIGHT PLACES

Main service centres, rural service centres and villages

A significant proportion of new homes, jobs and supporting services will be focussed within and on the edge of the main service centres of Witney, Carterton and Chipping Norton. A number of site allocations are proposed to ensure identified needs are met. The distribution of development is set out in Policy H1.

Due to the size of the settlement and its proximity and connections to Oxford City, Eynsham will also make a significant contribution towards meeting the identified housing needs of the District and Oxford City with a strategic urban extension to be provided to the west of the village.

A new rural service centre – Oxfordshire Cotswold Garden Village – will be created to the north of Eynsham and contribute towards Oxford City's needs. This will comprise a self-contained settlement based on 'garden village' principles and will play a complementary role to Eynsham.

Woodstock is suitable for a reasonable scale of development, whilst protecting its important historic character and the setting of Blenheim Palace, in order to deliver affordable housing, enhance local services and reinforce its role as a service centre.

Burford and Charlbury are relatively constrained by their AONB location and Bampton and Long Hanborough have a more restricted range of services and facilities. Consequently, these rural service centres are suitable for a modest level of development to help reinforce their existing roles. Two site allocations are proposed at Long Hanborough.

The villages are suitable for limited development which respects the village character and local distinctiveness and would help to maintain the vitality of these communities. A number of site allocations are proposed to ensure identified needs are met. Further allocations may be made through Neighbourhood Plans.

Proposals for residential development will be considered in accordance with Policy H2 of this Local Plan.

Small villages, hamlets and open countryside

Development in the small villages, hamlets and open countryside will be limited to that which requires and is appropriate for a rural location and which respects the intrinsic character of the area.

Proposals for residential development will be considered under Policy H2.

Proposals for non-residential development that is regarded as appropriate will include:

- Re-use of appropriate existing buildings which would lead to an enhancement of their immediate setting, with preference given to employment, tourism and community uses;
- Proposals to support the effectiveness of existing businesses and sustainable tourism;
- Development which will make a positive contribution to farm and country estate diversification; and
- Telecommunications development sited and designed to minimise impact upon the environment.

General Principles

All development should:

- Be of a proportionate and appropriate scale to its context having regard to the potential cumulative impact of development in the locality;
- Form a logical complement to the existing scale and pattern of development and/or the character of the area;
- Avoid the coalescence and loss of identity of separate settlements;
- Be compatible with adjoining uses and not have a harmful impact on the amenity of existing occupants;
- As far as is reasonably possible protect or enhance the local landscape and the setting of the settlement/s;
- Not involve the loss of an area of open space or any other feature that makes an important contribution to the character or appearance of the area;
- Be provided with safe vehicular access and safe and convenient pedestrian access to supporting services and facilities;
- Not be at risk of flooding or likely to increase the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- Conserve and enhance the natural, historic and built environment;
- Safeguard mineral resources;

- In the AONB, give great weight to conserving landscape and scenic beauty and comply with national policy concerning major development;
- In the Green Belt, comply with national policies for the Green Belt; and
- Be supported by all necessary infrastructure including that which is needed to enable access to superfast broadband.

POLICY OS3: PRUDENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

All development proposals (including new buildings, conversions and the refurbishment of existing building stock) will be required to show consideration of the efficient and prudent use and management of natural resources, including:

- making the most efficient use of land and buildings, whilst having regard to the character of the locality;
- delivering development that seeks to minimise the need to travel;
- minimising use of non-renewable resources, including land and energy, and maximising opportunities for travel by sustainable means;
- minimising their impact on the soil resource*
- minimising energy demands and energy loss through design, layout, orientation, landscaping, materials, and the use of technology;
- minimising summer solar gain, maximising passive winter solar heating, lighting, natural ventilation, energy and water efficiency and reuse of materials;
- maximising resource efficiency, including water. All new residential development will be expected to achieve the optional building regulations requirement for water efficiency of 110 litres/person/day;
- minimising risk of flooding;
- making use of appropriate sustainable drainage systems;
- using recycled and energy efficient materials;
- minimising waste and making adequate provision for the re-use and recycling of waste and causing no deterioration and, where possible, achieving improvements in water or air quality.

*Guidance includes the 2011 DEFRA publication: Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on construction sites.

POLICY OS4: HIGH QUALITY DESIGN

High design quality is central to the strategy for West Oxfordshire. New development should respect the historic, architectural and landscape character of the locality, contribute to local distinctiveness and, where possible, enhance the character and quality of the surroundings and should:

- demonstrate high quality, inclusive and sustainable design with the provision of a safe, pleasant, convenient and interesting environment where the quality of the public realm is enhanced and the likelihood of crime and fear of crime is reduced; and
- not harm the use or enjoyment of land and buildings nearby including living conditions in residential properties; and

- demonstrate resilience to future climate change, particularly increasing temperatures and flood risk, and the use of water conservation and management measures; and
- conserve or enhance areas, buildings and features of historic, architectural and environmental significance, including both designated and non-designated heritage assets and habitats of biodiversity value; and
- enhance local green infrastructure and its biodiversity, including the provision of attractive, safe and convenient amenity open space commensurate with the scale and type of development, with play space where appropriate.

Designers of new development will be expected to provide supporting evidence for their design approach. They should have regard to specific design advice contained in supplementary planning guidance covering the District. The West Oxfordshire Design Guide, Oxfordshire Historic Landscape Appraisal, Landscape Assessments, Conservation Area Appraisals and Cotswolds AONB guidance documents are key tools for interpreting local distinctiveness and informing high design quality. 36 West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 - Adopted September 201

POLICY H2: DELIVERY OF NEW HOMES

Provision will be made for at least 15,950 new homes in the period 2011 – 2031.

This will include 13,200 homes in the period 2011 – 2031 to meet West Oxfordshire's housing needs and a further 2,750 homes in the period 2021 – 2031 to meet Oxford City's housing needs.

The housing requirement will be phased over the plan period in accordance with the following table:

Year	West Oxon's needs	Oxford City's needs	Combined annual requirement
2011-2017	550 per annum		550 per annum
2017-2018	550		550
2018-2019	550		550
2019-2020	550		550
2020-2021	550		550
2021-2022	525	275	800
2022-2023	525	275	800
2023-2024	700	275	975
2024-2025	850	275	1125
2025-2026	850	275	1125
2026-2027	850	275	1125
2027-2028	850	275	1125
2028-2029	850	275	1125
2029-2030	850	275	1125
2030-2031	850	275	1125
Totals	13,200	2,750	15,950

The 5 year housing land supply is to be calculated on the basis of the phased requirement set out in this table. The additional requirement of 2,750 dwellings to meet Oxford City's housing needs is set out separately for illustrative purposes but delivery and supply will be assessed against the combined annual requirement.

When assessing the 5-year housing land supply the Council will apply the residual (Liverpool) approach with any under-supply (backlog) of housing to be delivered over the remaining plan period to 2031.

The required level of housing delivery of at least 15,950 homes will be achieved through a combination of homes already completed, existing commitments, site allocations (strategic and nonstrategic sites) windfall development and any additional provision in Neighbourhood Plans.

If, post adoption of the Local Plan, the phased housing requirement is consistently not delivered, or it becomes clear that this is likely to be the case during the remainder of the plan period, then the Council will undertake an early review of the plan. Such a review will consider up to date evidence on housing needs (including unmet needs from neighbouring authorities) and, if necessary, will allocate additional sites for housing.

Proposals for housing will be determined as set out below:

Main service centres, rural service centres and villages

New dwellings will be permitted at the main service centres, rural service centres and villages in the following circumstances:

- On sites that have been allocated for housing development within a Local Plan or relevant neighbourhood plan;
- On previously developed land within or adjoining the built up area provided the loss of any existing use would not conflict with other plan policies and the proposal complies with the general principles set out in Policy OS2 and any other relevant policies in this plan;
- On undeveloped land within the built up area provided that the proposal is in accordance with the other policies in the plan and in particular the general principles in Policy OS2.
- On undeveloped land adjoining the built up area where convincing evidence is presented to demonstrate that it is necessary to meet identified housing needs, it is in accordance with the distribution of housing set out in Policy H1 and is in accordance with other policies in the plan in particular the general principles in Policy OS2.

Small villages, hamlets and open countryside

New dwellings will only be permitted in the small villages, hamlets and open countryside where they comply with the general principles set out in Policy OS2 and in the following circumstances:

- where there is an essential operational or other specific local need that cannot be met in any other way, including the use of existing buildings. Where appropriate, new homes provided (other than replacement dwellings) will be controlled by an occupancy condition linked to the operational need and/or to the 'rural exception site' approach for permanent affordable dwellings;
- where residential development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset;
- residential development of exceptional quality or innovative design;
- new accommodation proposed in accordance with policies specifically for travelling communities;
- accommodation which will remain ancillary to existing dwellings*;
- replacement dwellings on a one for one basis;
- re-use of appropriate existing buildings which would lead to an enhancement of their immediate setting and where it has been demonstrated that the building is not capable of re-use for business, recreational or community uses, tourist accommodation or visitor facilities or where the proposal will address a specific local housing need which would otherwise not be met; and
- on sites that have been allocated for housing development within an adopted (made) neighbourhood plan.

* Proposals for extensions or alterations to an existing dwelling to create a self-contained unit of accommodation may be subject to a condition ensuring the accommodation remains ancillary to the main dwelling.

POLICY H4: TYPE AND MIX OF NEW HOMES

All residential developments will be required to provide or contribute towards the provision of a good, balanced mix of property types and sizes.

Developers will be required to demonstrate how their proposal would help create a more balanced housing stock within the District and meet the needs of a range of different groups having regard to specific local needs.

Particular support will be given to proposals for specialist housing for older people including but not restricted to, extra-care housing. Opportunities for extra care will be sought in the main and rural service centres and other locations with good access to services and facilities for older people.

In recognition of the ageing population the Council will also require larger housing developments of 50 or more units to provide a percentage of new homes as accessible and adaptable housing designed to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4(2). This will be a matter for negotiation but as a minimum the Council will seek the provision of at least 25% of market and affordable homes to this standard.

To support the anticipated increase in the number of people with disabilities (linked to the ageing population) the Council will require larger housing developments of 50 or more homes to provide a percentage of market and affordable homes as wheelchair adaptable dwellings designed to meet Building Regulation Requirement

M4(3). This will be a matter for negotiation but as a minimum the Council will seek the provision of at least 5% of homes to this standard. Where wheelchair adaptable homes are provided they will be counted as contributing towards the 25% accessible and adaptable homes requirement.

The provision of specialist housing for those with a disability will be supported in principle in accessible, sustainable locations subject to other policies in this plan. The District Council will work with the County Council and other relevant partners to identify suitable sites and opportunities.

In recognition of the needs of households from the travelling communities who are no longer travelling, the Council will seek to ensure the provision of up to 24 additional pitches for non-travelling Gypsies and Travellers and up to 3 plots for Travelling Showpeople in the period to 2031. This will include consideration of all opportunities including within the strategic location for growth (SLG) and strategic development areas (SDAs) identified in the Local Plan.

POLICY T1: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

Priority will be given to locating new development in areas with convenient access to a good range of services and facilities and where the need to travel by private car can be minimised, due to opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport, particularly where this would help to reduce traffic congestion on the routes around Oxford and the Air Quality Management Areas at Witney and Chipping Norton.

In addition to this;

- All new development will be designed to maximise opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport, ensure the safe movement of vehicles and minimise the impact of parked and moving vehicles on local residents, business and the environment
- To promote increased home working and telecommuting, all new residential and commercial developments will be required to make provision for superfast broadband.
- Mixed-use developments will be supported in principle in accessible, sustainable locations subject to compliance with other relevant local plan policies.

Proposals for new developments that have significant transport implications either in themselves or in combination with other proposals will be required to include a Transport Assessment (TA), and a travel plan, in accordance with County Council requirements.

POLICY T3: PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING

All new development will be located and designed to maximise opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

Where opportunities for walking, cycling and using public transport are more limited, other measures will be sought to help reduce car use as appropriate (e.g. measures

to promote home working or the opportunity for linked trips e.g. through mixed-use development).

New development will be expected to contribute towards the provision of new and/or enhanced public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure to help encourage modal shift and promote healthier lifestyles with particular regard to be given to safe and convenient routes to school.

Development that fails to make adequate provision of measures to encourage the use of non-car modes of transport will not be favourably considered.

West Oxfordshire District Council will continue to work in partnership with the highway authority, developers, local councils, bus and rail operators and other voluntary and community sector organisations, to:

- Increase the use of bus, rail and community transport through the provision of improved services, facilities and information including specific schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan (Connecting Oxfordshire) and IDP; and
- Provide safe and convenient travel within and between the network of towns and villages in West Oxfordshire, particularly for pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, users of public and community transport including specific schemes identified in the Local Transport Plan and IDP.

POLICY T4: PARKING PROVISION

The Council will work with partners to provide, maintain and manage an appropriate amount of off-street public car parking, particularly to support our town and village centres and to address issues of congestion and air quality.

Parking in new developments will be provided in accordance with the County Council's adopted parking standards and should be sufficient to meet increasing levels of car ownership.

Proposals for new off street public car parking areas will be supported in accessible locations where they would help to ensure the continued vitality and viability of town centres, where they would support visitor and tourist facilities and attractions or where the local environment is being seriously damaged by on-street parking and alternative parking provision is essential.

Development proposals which significantly increase car parking demand will be expected to make appropriate public car parking provision or equivalent financial contributions.

POLICY EH2: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The quality, character and distinctiveness of West Oxfordshire's natural environment, including its landscape, cultural and historic value, tranquillity, geology, countryside, soil and biodiversity, will be conserved and enhanced.

New development should conserve and, where possible, enhance the intrinsic character, quality and distinctive natural and man-made features of the local landscape, including individual or groups of features and their settings, such as stone walls, trees, hedges, woodlands, rivers, streams and ponds. Conditions may be imposed on development proposals to ensure every opportunity is made to retain such features and ensure their long-term survival through appropriate management and restoration.

Proposals which would result in the loss of features, important for their visual, amenity, or historic value will not be permitted unless the loss can be justified by appropriate mitigation and/or compensatory measures which can be secured to the satisfaction of the Council.

Proposed development should avoid causing pollution, especially noise and light, which has an adverse impact upon landscape character and should incorporate measures to maintain or improve the existing level of tranquillity and dark-sky quality, reversing existing pollution where possible.

Special attention and protection will be given to the landscape and biodiversity of the Lower Windrush Valley Project, the Windrush in Witney Project Area and the Wychwood Project Area.

POLICY EH3: BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

The biodiversity of West Oxfordshire shall be protected and enhanced to achieve an overall net gain in biodiversity and minimise impacts on geodiversity, including by:

- giving sites and species of international nature conservation importance and nationally important sites of special scientific interest the highest level of protection from any development that will have an adverse impact;
- requiring a Habitats Regulations Assessment to be undertaken of any development proposal that is likely to have a significant adverse effect, either alone or in combination, on the Oxford Meadows SAC, particularly in relation to air quality and nitrogen oxide emissions and deposition;
- protecting and mitigating for impacts on priority habitats, protected species and priority species, both for their importance individually and as part of a wider network;
- avoiding loss, deterioration or harm to locally important wildlife and geological sites and sites supporting irreplaceable habitats (including ancient woodland, Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites and aged or veteran trees), UK priority habitats and priority species, except in exceptional circumstances where the importance of the development significantly and demonstrably outweighs the harm and the harm can be mitigated through appropriate measures and a net gain in biodiversity is secured;
- ensuring development works towards achieving the aims and objectives of the Conservation Target Areas (CTAs) and Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);
- promoting the conservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, particularly within the CTAs and NIAs;

- taking all opportunities to enhance the biodiversity of the site or the locality, especially where this will help deliver networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure and UK priority habitats and species targets and meet the aims of CTAs;
- ensuring that all applications that might adversely affect biodiversity are accompanied by adequate ecological survey information in accordance with BS 42020:2013 unless alternative approaches are agreed as being appropriate with the District Council's ecologist;
- all major and minor applications demonstrating a net gain in biodiversity where possible. For major applications this should be demonstrated in a quantifiable way through the use of a Biodiversity Impact Assessment Calculator (BIAC) based on that described in the DEFRA Biodiversity Offsetting guidance or a suitably amended version. For minor applications a BIAC will not usually be required but might be requested at the Council's discretion;
- all development incorporating biodiversity enhancement features.

All developments will be expected to provide towards the provision of necessary enhancements in areas of biodiversity importance.

POLICY EH6: DECENTRALISED AND RENEWABLE OR LOW CARBON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT (EXCEPTING WIND TURBINES)

In principle, renewable and low-carbon energy developments especially run-of-river hydropower and the use of biomass will be supported. Battery energy storage developments that aid the deployment of renewable and low carbon development across the wider electricity network will generally also be supported.

Renewable or low-carbon energy development should be located and designed to minimise any adverse impacts, with particular regard to conserving the District's high value landscape and historic environment. In assessing the proposals, the following local issues will need to be considered and satisfactorily addressed:

- impacts on landscape, biodiversity, historic environment, agricultural land, residential amenity, aviation activities, highway safety and fuel/energy security, including their cumulative and visual impacts;
- opportunities for Environmental enhancement. Environmental enhancements, in addition to those required to mitigate and compensate any adverse impacts, will be sought, especially where they contribute to Conservation Target Areas and Nature Improvement Areas;
- potential benefits to host communities (including job creation and income generation).

Any proposals for a solar farm involving best and most versatile agricultural land would need to be justified by the most compelling evidence which demonstrates why poorer quality land has not been used in preference to best and most versatile agricultural land.

Developments that are led by or meet the needs of local communities will receive particular support when considering the merits of renewable energy developments. Applicants should submit a written agreement between the applicant and a

community energy enterprise demonstrating that the benefits of all or part of the project will flow to the community for the lifetime of the project.

The use of decentralised energy systems, including Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and District Heating (DH), especially woody biomass fuelled, will be encouraged in all developments.

An energy feasibility assessment or strategy which assesses viability and practicability for decentralised energy systems, including consideration of the use of local wood fuel biomass and other renewable energy initiatives will be required for:

- proposals on strategic development areas (SDAs)
- all residential development for 100 dwellings or more
- all residential developments in off-gas areas for 50 dwellings or more
- all non-domestic developments above 1000m² floorspace

Where feasibility assessments demonstrate that decentralised energy systems are practicable and viable, such systems will be required as part of the development, unless an alternative solution would deliver the same or increased energy benefits.

Detailed guidance on renewable and low carbon energy technologies in West Oxfordshire, which includes information on submission requirements, national policy considerations and good practice is published in a West Oxfordshire Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Guidance and Landscape Capacity Study.

POLICY EH7: FLOOD RISK

Flood risk will be managed using the sequential, risk-based approach, set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, of avoiding flood risk to people and property where possible and managing any residual risk (taking account of the impacts of climate change).

In assessing proposals for development:

- the Sequential Test, and if necessary, the Exception Test, will be applied;
- all sources of flooding (including sewer flooding and surface water flooding) will need to be addressed and measures to manage or reduce their impacts, onsite or elsewhere, incorporated into the development proposal;
- appropriate flood resilient and resistant measures should be used;
- sustainable drainage systems to manage run-off and support improvements in water quality and pressures on sewer infrastructure will be integrated into the site design, maximising their habitat value and ensuring their long term maintenance;
- a site-specific flood assessment will be required for all proposals of 1 ha or more and for any proposal in Flood Zone 2 and 3 and Critical Drainage Areas;
- only water compatible uses and essential infrastructure will be allowed in a functional flood plain (Flood Zone 3b);
- land required for flood management will be safeguarded from development and, where applicable, managed as part of the green infrastructure network, including maximising its biodiversity value.

POLICY EH8: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Proposals which are likely to cause pollution or result in exposure to sources of pollution or risk to safety, will only be permitted if measures can be implemented to minimise pollution and risk to a level that provides a high standard of protection for health, environmental quality and amenity. The following issues require particular attention:

Air quality

The air quality within West Oxfordshire will be managed and improved in line with National Air Quality Standards, the principles of best practice and the Air Quality Management Area Action Plans for Witney and Chipping Norton. Where appropriate, developments will need to be supported by an air quality assessment.

Contaminated land

Proposals for development of land which may be contaminated must incorporate appropriate investigation into the quality of the land. Where there is evidence of contamination, remedial measures must be identified and satisfactorily implemented.

Hazardous substances, installations and airfields

Development should not adversely affect safety near notifiable installations and safeguarded airfields.

Artificial light

The installation of external lighting and lighting proposals for new buildings, particularly those in remote rural locations, will only be permitted where:

- the means of lighting is appropriate, unobtrusively sited and would not result in excessive levels of light;
- the elevations of buildings, particularly roofs, are designed to limit light spill;
- the proposal would not have a detrimental effect on local amenity, character of a settlement or wider countryside, intrinsically dark landscape or nature conservation.

Noise

Housing and other noise sensitive development should not take place in areas where the occupants would experience significant noise disturbance from existing or proposed development.

New development should not take place in areas where it would cause unacceptable nuisance to the occupants of nearby land and buildings from noise or disturbance.

Water resources

Proposals for development will only be acceptable provided there is no adverse impact on water bodies and groundwater resources, in terms of their quantity, quality and important ecological features.

Waste

Proposals for development that make provision of the management and treatment of waste will need to be in accordance with the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

POLICY EH9: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

All development proposals should conserve and/or enhance the special character, appearance and distinctiveness of West Oxfordshire's historic environment, including the significance of the District's heritage assets, in a manner appropriate to their historic character and significance and in a viable use that is consistent with their conservation, in accordance with national legislation, policy and guidance for the historic environment.

In determining applications, great weight and importance will be given to conserving and/or enhancing the significance of designated heritage assets, including:

- the outstanding universal values for which Blenheim Palace and Park is inscribed as a World Heritage Site (WHS), as guided by its WHS Management Plan (see also Policy EW9);
- the special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings, with regard to their character, fabric and their settings;
- the special architectural and historic interest, character and/or appearance of the District's Conservation Areas and their settings, including the contribution their surroundings make to their physical, visual and historic significance;
- the special archaeological and historic interest of nationally importance monuments (whether Scheduled or not), both with regard to their fabric and their settings;
- the special cultural, architectural and historic interest of Registered Parks, including contributions their surroundings make to their physical, visual and historic significance.

Significant weight will also be given to the local and regional value of non-designated heritage assets, including non-listed vernacular buildings (such as traditional agricultural buildings, chapels and mills), together with archaeological monuments that make a significant contribution to the District's historic environment.

All applications which affect, or have the potential to affect, heritage assets will be expected to:

- a) use appropriate expertise to describe the significance of the assets, their setting and historic landscape context of the application site, at the level of detail proportionate to the historic significance of the asset or area, using recognised methodologies and, if necessary, original survey. This shall be sufficient to

- understand the potential impact of the proposal on the asset's historic, architectural and archaeological features, significance and character;
- b) demonstrate that the proposal would, in order of preference:
- avoid adverse impacts on the significance of the asset(s) (including those arising from changes to their settings), and wherever possible, enhance or better reveal the significance of the asset(s);
 - minimise any unavoidable and justified (by the public benefits that would accrue from the proposed development – see below) adverse impacts and mitigate those impacts in a manner proportionate to the significance of the asset(s) and the nature and the level of the impact, investigate and record changes to or loss of physical fabric, features, objects or other remains and make the results publicly available.
- c) Demonstrate that any new development that would result in the unavoidable and justified loss of all or part of a heritage asset would proceed within a reasonable and agreed timetable that makes allowance for all necessary safeguarding and recording of fabric and other remains, including contingencies for unexpected discoveries.

Designated Assets

Proposals which would harm the significance of a designated asset would not be approved, unless there is a clear and convincing justification in the form of substantive tangible public benefits that clearly and convincingly outweigh the harm, using the balancing principles set out in national policy and guidance.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

When considering proposals that affect, directly or indirectly, the significance of non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be made having regard to:

- the scale of any harm or loss;
- the significance of the heritage asset; and
- the public benefits of the development. If it is determined through the relevant evidence that currently non-designated buildings, structures, historic landscapes or archaeology are of national significance, those elements of this policy for designated heritage assets will apply.

Record and advance understanding

Where development that would result in substantial harm to or loss of the significance of a heritage asset is permitted, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of that asset, in a manner appropriate to the nature of the asset, its importance and the impact, and publish that evidence and make it publicly accessible.*

*(For the avoidance of doubt, the ability to mitigate loss of significance through investigation and recording will not contribute to the balancing judgement of whether such a loss is justifiable under this policy.)

POLICY EH10: CONSERVATION AREAS

Proposals for development in a Conservation Area or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area will be permitted where it can be shown to conserve or enhance the special interest, character, appearance and setting, specifically provided that:

- the location, form, scale, massing, density, height, layout, landscaping use, alignment and external appearance of the development conserves or enhances the special historic or architectural interest, character and appearance of the Conservation Area;
- the development conserves or enhances the setting of the Conservation Area and is not detrimental to views within, into or out of the Area;
- the proposals are sympathetic to the original curtilage and pattern of development and to important green spaces, such as paddocks, greens and gardens, and other gaps or spaces between buildings and the historic street pattern which make a positive contribution to the character in the Conservation Area;
- the wider social and environmental effects generated by the development are compatible with the existing character and appearance of the Conservation Area; and
- there would be no loss of, or harm to, any feature that makes a positive contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area, unless the development would make an equal or greater contribution.

Applications for the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that:

- the building detracts from or does not make a positive contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area; or
- the building is of no historic or architectural interest or is wholly beyond repair and is not capable of beneficial use; and
- any proposed replacement building makes an equal or greater contribution to the special interest, character or appearance of the Conservation Area.

Wherever possible the sympathetic restoration and re-use of buildings that make a positive contribution to the special interest, character and appearance of a Conservation Area will be encouraged, thereby preventing harm through the cumulative loss of features which are an asset to the Conservation Area.

POLICY EH11: LISTED BUILDINGS

Proposals for additions or alterations to, or change of use of, a Listed Building (including partial demolition) or for development within the curtilage of, or affecting the setting of, a Listed Building, will be permitted where it can be shown to:

- conserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest of the building's fabric, detailed features, appearance or character or setting;
- respect the building's historic curtilage or context or its value within a group and/or its setting, including its historic landscape or townscape context; and

- retain the special interest that justifies its designation through appropriate design that is sympathetic both to the Listed Building and its setting and that of any adjacent heritage assets in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, materials and finishes (including colour and texture), design and form.

POLICY EH13: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

In determining applications that affect the historic character of the landscape or townscape, particular attention will be paid to the following:

- the age, instinctiveness, rarity, sensitivity and capacity of the particular historic landscape or townscape characteristics affected;
- the extent to which key historic features resonant of the area's character, such as hedgerows, watercourses and woodland, will be retained or replicated;
- the degree to which the form and layout of the development will respect and build on the pre-existing historic character (including e.g. street and building layouts);
- the degree to which the form, scale, massing, density, height, layout, landscaping, use, alignment and external appearance of the development conserves or enhances the special historic character of its surroundings.