Appendix A – Table 11 – Sustainability Appraisal Matrices Crowmarsh Gifford Village Sites

The sites within Crowmarsh Gifford Village which have been subject to the Sustainability Appraisal process are:

CRO 1, CRO 2, CRO 3, CRO 4, CRO 6, CRO 7 and CRO 10.

The HELAA Report was undertaken March 2017 and identified the following potential sites for development:

CG1, CG2 and CG3, the SA has assessed this sites in the table below.

Key:

✓✓	✓	x x	x	0	?
Major positive	**Minor positive**	**Major negative**	**Minor negative**	**Neutral effect**	**Uncertain effect**

Table 7 - Crowmarsh Gifford Village Sites

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
1 To help to provide existing and future residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home and in a decent environment supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Site CRO1 is a greenfield site of 0.9 hectares on the north eastern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford. The LCA recommends that a reduced area could provide housing, On this basis some 15 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO1, in terms of providing housing, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. The amenity of future residents could be affected by road noise from the adjacent A4074 roundabout. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site. Noise mitigation may be required.	Site CRO2 is a greenfield site of 24.1 hectares on the north eastern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. A total of 295 dwellings are recommended at a nominal density of 25dph for this site, which will result in **significant positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	Site CRO3 is part of Howbery Park, a campus style business park site of 9.4 hectares. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. In addition the western end of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3 and therefore not suitable for residential development. The density of this reduced area. On the basis of 25 dph some 105 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO3, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact	Site CRO4 is a site of of 2.6 hectares on the eastern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford containing a photovoltaic array and with approximately 0.5 hectares on the western side included in floodzone 2. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The density of this reduced area is recommended to be a maximum of 25 per ha. On this basis some 50 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO4, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and	Site CRO6 is a site of 2.6 hectares on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford close to the primary school. The density of this area is recommended to be a maximum of 25 per ha. On this basis some 65 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO6, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	Site CRO7 is a greenfield site of 6.0 hectares on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford. The site is sub-divided into two sections: CRO 7A Old Reading Road, CRO 7B Newnham Manor / Port Way. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The density of this reduced area is recommended to be a maximum of 25 per ha. On this basis some 25 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO7A. CRO7B: It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. A total of 70	Site CRO10 is a greenfield site of 8.1 hectares on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The density of this reduced area is recommended to be a maximum of 25 per ha. On this basis some 50 dwellings might be accommodated on Site CRO10, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	Site CG1 is a greenfield site of 9.13 hectares south of Riverside Park and Pools. Part of the site is used for recreation and agriculture. The HELAA Report suggest at 183 dwellings maybe accommodated on the site. Which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** **Mitigation:** An LCA should be carried out for the site and full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment may be required to inform the final capacity of the site. .	Site CG2 is a greenfield site of 1.75 hectares. The sites current uses are recreation and leisure and part of the site is previously developed land. The HELAA Report suggests that 39 new homes could be accommodated on the site. Which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** An LCA should be carried out for the site and full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment may be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	Site CG3 The site is a previously developed site of 2.78 hectares and contains the previous council office which is now derelict. There is some areas of open land within the site. The HELAA Report suggests that 62 new homes could be accommodated on the site. Which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** **Mitigation:** An LCA should be carried out for the site and full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment may be required to inform the final

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
			assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.	visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.		dwellings are recommended at a nominal density of 25dph for this site, which will result in **positive effects** in terms of providing housing. **Mitigation:** A full detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to inform the final capacity of the site.				capacity of the site.
2 To help to create safe places for people to use and for businesses to operate, to reduce anti-social behaviour and reduce crime and the fear of crime.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	New development may help create safer places through greater pedestrian flows and provide funding through development to ensure secure design principles. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation / Enhancement** Ensure that development is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.									
3 To improve accessibility for everyone to health, education, recreation, cultural, and community facilities and services.	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x
	In 2011, Crowmarsh village had a population of about 1,200. The village services, include: a primary school, a community hall/ village hall, grocery stores, a pub and allotments, within walking distance from the site. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access these services. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Further housing offers the opportunity to support and enhance the existing village; however growth pressure on existing services in places where housing is already allocated may occur. Therefore a number of potential positive and negative effects are identified. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**. CRO2 is a large site, the north end is well beyond the village boundary to access these services, and therefore potential **negative effects** are identified. **Sites CG1 & CG2** are located to the west of Crowmarsh Gifford, next to the River Thames and approx. 1 mile east of Wallingford. Wallingford is the smallest market town in the district, with a population of around 8,000, a good range of facilities in terms of schools, health and recreation a range of employment opportunities and links with the concentration of environmental science organisations at nearby Crowmarsh Gifford a number of independent shops and restaurants, access to Wallingford provides positive effects however the addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**. Part of the sites for CG1 & CG2 are used for recreation and leisure, loss of these facilities would result in **negative effects.**									
	Mitigation: Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Continue to work with Oxford County Council to ensure school facilities are provided locally. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the village. Consider how CRO2 could be integrated into the village for good access.									
4 To maintain and improve people's health, well-being, and community cohesion and support voluntary, community, and faith groups.	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x
	CRO1 is located on the north eastern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford the village, easy walking distance to allotments and other village	CRO2 is a large site, the north end is well beyond the village boundary, and development here may not promote social cohesion, resulting	CRO3 is a located on a business park to the north of the village boundary and development here may not promote social cohesion, resulting	CRO4 is located on the edge of the village, within a business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford	CRO6 is on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford, easy walking distance to the primary school, allotments and other village	CRO7 is on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford, with no footpath to the village. The site is easy walking distance to	CRO10 is on the southern edge of Crowmarsh Gifford, there are PRoWs along eastern and western boundaries creating good access to the	CG1 is located to the west of Crowmarsh Gifford and 1 mile east of Wallingford. The site does not fit into the village	CG2 is located to the west of Crowmarsh Gifford and approx. 1 mile east of Wallingford. The site does not fit	CG3 is north of Crowmarsh Gifford, PRoW's surround the site. The site is within the collection of large employment sites along

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	facilities including a community / village hall, therefore **positive effects** are identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles or further to access these services, and buses do run every 30 minutes. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	in **negative effects.** The development of this large site could include provision of new services and facilities, therefore **positive effects** are identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access these services. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	in **negative effects**. The site is easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities, therefore **positive effects** are identified, however it does not naturally join the village boundary. The site does back onto the river and is near a recreation ground and outdoor swimming pools, access to the village is not defined. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access these services. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	village, resulting in **negative effects**. The site is easy walking distance to allotments and other village facilities, therefore **positive effects** are identified, however it does not naturally join the village boundary, although the site is closer to the village boundary than CRO3. The site does back onto the river and is near a recreation ground and outdoor swimming pools, access to the village is not defined. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access these services. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	facilities including a community / village hall. The location provides opportunities for development to be integrated with the existing village, therefore **positive effects** are identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles or further to access these services, and buses do run every 30 minutes. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	the primary school, allotments and other village facilities, therefore **positive effects** are identified, however it does not naturally join the village boundary, resulting in **negative effects**. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles or further to access these services, and buses do run every 30 minutes. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	Crowmarsh village and Wallingford, therefore **positive effects** are identified. Crowmarsh village has no GP or dentist, residents, however Wallingford does. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**.	boundary, the site is separated from Wallingford by the river Thames. New residents would have access to services in Wallingford, therefore **positive effects** are identified, however the addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**. The site does back onto the river and is near a recreation ground and outdoor swimming pools, access to the village is not defined. PRoW surround the sites boundary. Part of the site for is used for recreation and leisure, loss of these facilities would result in **negative effects.** The site lies within an airfield safe guarding zone. Aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have **negative effects** on people's health and well-being without mitigation	into the village boundary, the site is separated from Wallingford by the river Thames. New residents would have access to services in Wallingford, therefore **positive effects** are identified, however the addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**. The site does back onto the river and is near a recreation ground and outdoor swimming pools, access to the village is not defined. Part of the site is used for recreation and leisure, loss of these facilities would result in **negative effects.** The site lies within an airfield safe guarding zone. Aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have **negative effects** on people's health and well-being without mitigation	Benson Lane, which is an extension of the built up area. Access to the village would be along Benson Lane, walking distance of 10 mins therefore **positive effects** are identified, The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles or further to access these services, and buses do run every 30 minutes. The addition of new homes will increase the population size, therefore the existing services could be stretched resulting in **negative effects**. The site lies within an airfield safe guarding zone. Aircraft noise in the area can be significant, this can have **negative effects** on people's health and well-being without mitigation

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	Mitigation: Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to the Village. Ensure improvements to service provision commensurate with any increases in population. Consider how CRO2 could be integrated into the village for good access.									
5 To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution of all kinds especially water, air, soil and noise pollution.	x	x	✓ x	✓ x	x	x	x	x	x	✓ x
	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The site is adjacent to the A4074 with associated road noise. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The site is adjacent to the A4074 with associated road noise. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	The site is brownfield land, therefore efficient use of land will result in **positive effects.** In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	The site is brownfield land therefore efficient use of land will result in **positive effects.** In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	The site is partly brownfield land. Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures. There are no known areas of possible contamination. 30 % of the site is used for agricultural, Grades 1-3 agricultural land, loss of this will result in potential **negative effects.** Site within 800m of an AQMA. .	Any reduction in greenfield land may result in pollution from surface run-off. In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. The increase in population may reduce tranquillity overall for all residents. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures. There are no known areas of possible contamination. Site within 800m of an AQMA.	The site is brownfield land therefore efficient use of land will result in **positive effects.** In the short term noise pollution may increase during the construction phase. There is likely to be an increase in car borne traffic locally. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures. There are no known areas of possible contamination. Site within 800m of an AQMA.
	Mitigation: Ensure phasing of development occurs to reduce noise impacts. Mitigate noise impacts from road. Encourage the use of permeable surfaces and SUDS. Prevent the loss of agricultural land were necessary Consider replacement of any loss of recreational facilities. Consider impacts on the AQMA and continue to monitor air quality.									
	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	x	✓ x	x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
6 To improve travel choice and accessibility, reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30 minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to access services in Wallingford, approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take	The site is a large site on the north eastern edge of Crowmarsh, however the site is outside the village boundary. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The A4074 runs along the boundary of the site. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 40 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access services in Wallingford, approx. 40 minutes' to the northern end of the site. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools	The site is located within a business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is 10 minutes' walk from the A4074 buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30 minutes to Oxford, every 40 minutes to Wallingford, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access services in Wallingford, approx. 40 minutes' to the northern end of the site. Cycling	The site is located on the edge of the village, within a business park and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Access from the middle of Benson lane to the A4074 would take 20 minutes on foot and access is not straight forward. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified.	The site is located close to the centre of the village and village amenities. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to access services in Wallingford, approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services	The western part of the site is located close to the centre of the village and village amenities. The eastern part of the site is located on the edge of the village, and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to	The site is located on the edge of the village, and has a poor relationship with Crowmarsh Gifford village, this is likely to increase personal vehicle use. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford and enjoys good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074. The site is located close to the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to access services in Wallingford, approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes.	The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford by the River Thames. There are good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30 minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. The high frequency bus service between Oxford and Reading runs through Crowmarsh Gifford, providing opportunities for sustainable travel. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to access services in Wallingford, approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes.	The site is close to, but separate from, Wallingford by the River Thames. There are good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30 minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. The high frequency bus service between Oxford and Reading runs through Crowmarsh Gifford, providing opportunities for sustainable travel. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1 mile to access services in Wallingford,	CG3 is north of Crowmarsh Gifford. The site is within the collection of large employment sites along Benson Lane and is within walking distance to bus stops. There are good travel connections to Oxford and Reading along the A4074, buses run every 40 minutes to Reading, every 30 minutes to Oxford, Wallingford every 30 minutes, every 60 minutes to Cholsey train station, with direct trains to Reading, London and Oxford. The high frequency bus service between Oxford and Reading runs through Crowmarsh Gifford, providing opportunities for sustainable travel. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There is no train station; nearest train station is Cholsey approx. 3.5 miles. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 mile to access services in

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 7 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. The primary school is 15 mins a walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. The primary school is 15 mins a walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	The village has no GP or dentist, residents would need to travel approx. 1.5 miles to access services in Wallingford, approx. 30 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 10 minute walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Therefore overall **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 7 mins walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Increase in traffic on Old Reading Road could impact on road safety for journeys to the primary school. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified.	access services in Wallingford, approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 7 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Increase in traffic on Old Reading Road could impact on road safety for journeys to the primary school. Therefore overall **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 7 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. There are PRoWs along the eastern and western boundaries creating good access to the Crowmarsh village and Wallingford. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village. Increase in traffic on Old Reading Road could impact on road safety for journeys to the primary school. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without	There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1 mile. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 15 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified.	approx. 20 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1 mile. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 15 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified.	Wallingford, approx. 25 minutes' walk. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. There are several secondary schools within a 5 mile radius, the nearest one is in Wallingford 1.5 miles. Bus services are half hourly. Cycling would take approx. 10 minutes. The primary school is 25 minutes' walk away from the site. Oxfordshire County Council believes there is potential to increase the capacity of the primary school if new development would require this. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. Any increase in population will result in additional vehicle use; additional journeys will be required to access secondary schools, sports facilities and other services which do not exists in the village.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
						.	mitigation measures.			
	Mitigation: Carry out a Transport Assessment and ensure the results inform the decision making process. Ensure good urban design principles are implemented to create good access to Crowmarsh and Wallinford Villages, specifically. Community consultation has indicated that the junction at Cox's Lane/A4074 needs improving. Could be an opportunity to address this in conjunction with CRO7 (in same ownership) and provide an access link to serve CRO6. Consider pedestrian, cycle and emergency vehicle only access to Old Reading Road and vehicular access via alternatives A4074 or The Street. Work with infrastructure providers to identify were an increase in sustainable modes of transport is required. This should include, cycle ways, linking to green infrastructure.									
7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity	✓ ?	✓ x	x	✓ x	✓ x	✓ x	? x	?	?	0
	No ecological significant constraints identified. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. However no BAP records for the site exist. Therefore overall ecological constraints are **uncertain.** There are mature trees to the south western boundaries with houses (these trees may be in gardens or within site boundary) Including TPO trees in south part of site. **Negative effects** may occur without mitigation. Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.	BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Deciduous woodland across the road to North West, Barn Owls & Adders on North of site. Evidence of badgers. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures. TPO's are on the site. Additional development in these areas could assist with funding for biodiversity enhancement for example: green infrastructure, wildlife areas, buffer zones etc.	Part of the site is within a parkland area with habitats suitable for a number of protected species. There is significant tree cover including TPO's on part of the site. Red Kites nest within the vicinity of the site. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified without mitigation measures.	TPO's are located near the site access. BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Osprey on West of site. Therefore **negative effects** have been identified. No further ecological constraints are identified. Therefore **positive effects** are identified.	TPO's North West & North edge of site. Small area of woodland in centre of site Potential bat activity within trees on site. BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Borders deciduous woodland. **Negative effects** may occur without mitigation. No further ecological constraints are identified. Therefore **positive effects** are identified.	TPO's to North edge of site. BAP Phase 1 survey recorded the following: Deciduous woodland west. Potential bat activity within trees on site. **Negative effects** may occur without mitigation. No further ecological constraints are identified. Therefore **positive effects** are identified.	No BAP Surveys carried out. Therefore ecological constraints are **uncertain.** Potential bat activity within trees on site. **Negative effects** may occur without mitigation. .	There are no known ecological constraints, however a BAP survey has not been carried out, therefore constraints are uncertain.	There are no known ecological constraints.	There are no known ecological constraints, site is previously developed. Therefore no direct impact has been identified.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	The following European Sites need to be considered when identifying areas for additional housing development. Aston Rowant SAC, Chiltern Beechwoods SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, Hartslock Woods SAC, Little Wittenham SAC Oxford Meadows SAC Additional development can lead to increased emissions from vehicle movement and put strain on water resources, both can have detrimental effects on SAC's. Therefore **uncertain effects** are identified.									
	Mitigation: Carry out a BAP phase 1 survey. Ensure a buffer zone is provided to protect the TPO'S on the site. **CRO10:** Ensure a 25 metre buffer zone is provided for Watery Lane on western side of the site. Ensure measures are implemented to protect the protected species identified. Ensure the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening is undertaken to identify appropriate areas for additional housing.									
8 To improve efficiency in land use and to conserve and enhance the district's open spaces and countryside in particular, those areas designated for their landscape importance, minerals, biodiversity and soil quality.	x The majority of CRO1 lies within the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the north-west. The capacity of the site is constrained by the poor relationship of the northern section of site with Crowmarsh Gifford and the strong links between the northern part of the site and the wider countryside. The LCA states: It is unlikely that developing the site would harm the Chilterns AONB as the site is visually and physically separated from the wider AONB by the A4074 and the existing settlement. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2/3a, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** The LCA recommended that	xx Site CRO2 lies adjacent to the western edge of the Chilterns AONB. The North Wessex Downs AONB lies some 1.2km to the north-west. The site has been assessed by the LCA in two parts CRO2A and CRO2B. **CRO2A:** It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, the poor relationship of the site with Crowmarsh Gifford and the links between the site and the wider countryside to the east. **CRO2B**: It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is constrained by the poor relationship of the eastern section of	xx Site CRO3 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 1km to the south east. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. The LCA states that It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which is referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation.	x Site CRO4 lies within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the Chilterns AONB lies some 0.75km to the south. It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is further constrained by the potential impact on the NWD AONB, Thames Path. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which is referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of	✓ x Site CRO6 lies largely within the Chilterns AONB with just a small section in the north of the site that is not within the AONB boundary. Site CRO6 consists of Newnham Manor Caravan Park, and an area of brownfield land (The Pheasantry) containing some small businesses and open storage in a generally run down condition. Therefore development here could be **positive** in terms of efficient use of land and potential improvement to the area. The LCA recommended that all of this site is considered further. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which is referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** A detailed landscape and	xx Site CRO7 lies within the Chilterns AONB. Part of Site CRO7 contains part of Newnham Manor Caravan Park. The site has been assessed by the LCA in two parts CRO7A and CRO7B. **CRO7A:** The LCA states: It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, and the links between the site and the wider countryside to the east. **CRO7B:** It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, the poor relationship of the site with Crowmarsh Gifford and the links	x Site CRO10 lies almost entirely within the Chilterns AONB. The LCA sates: It is recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. The capacity of the site is constrained by the potential impact on the Chilterns AONB, Ridgeway path, Thames Path and the Wallingford Conservation Area setting. A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which is referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:**	xx Site CG1 lies within the Chilterns AONB. 30 % of the site is used for agricultural, Grades 1-3 agricultural land, loss of this will result in potential **negative effects.** Therefore overall potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** Carry out a LCA and a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	x CG2 is greenfield land, not within the AONB. The site is used for recreation and is south of the riverside pools, loss of this open space will result in potential **negative effects.** No LCA has been carried out for the site. **Mitigation:** Consider how the loss of open space Carry out a LCA and a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required	✓✓ CG3 is brownfield land, there are no known landscape designations for this site. Use of brownfield land will result in efficient use of land, therefore positive effects are identified.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	site with Crowmarsh Gifford and the strong links with the wider countryside and the possible harm to the Chilterns AONB. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2/3a, which are referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment should be carried out to assess the visual impact on the AONB, in particular views from the Ridgeway national trail, whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting.	**Mitigation:** The LCA recommended that only part of this site is considered further on landscape and visual grounds. A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land. . .	good quality agriculture land.	visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	between the site and the wider countryside to the south and east. Agricultural Land Classification: Grade 2, which is referred to as 'Best and Most Versatile' land. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** The preferred access would be via CRO7B, Meadow Lane or the A4074. A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment should be carried out to assess the visual impact on the AONB, in particular views from the Ridgeway national trail, whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.	A detailed landscape and visual impact assessment will be required to assess the visual impact on the AONB whilst respecting the distinctive character of Crowmarsh Gifford and its rural setting. Considers ways to mitigate the loss of good quality agriculture land.			
9 To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including archaeological resources and to ensure that new development is of a high quality design and reinforces local distinctiveness.	**?** No cultural or historical interest has been identified. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials,	**x** Archaeological restraint has been identified on the site. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials,	**xx** Wallingford Conservation Area – across the Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a	**xx** Wallingford Conservation Area – across Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a	**x** Wallingford Conservation Area lies approximately 1km west of the site, Grade II Listed Coach House adjacent to northern boundary. Archaeological restraints are unknown.	**x** Wallingford Conservation Area lies approximately 1km west of the site. Parkland setting of Grade II Listed Newnham Manor. The grade II listed Meadow Cottage is to the north-east of CRO7.	**x** The Wallingford Conservation Area appraisal states that the mature tree-lined landscape settings of the 'grand' riverside properties on the west bank of the Thames are 'extremely important' to this part of the	**xx** Approximately 75% of the site is within an area of known archaeological interest. Wallingford Conservation Area – across the Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation	**x** Approximately 1% of the site is within an area of known archaeological interest. Wallingford Conservation Area – across the Thames to west. The Wallingford Conservation	**0** The site does not contain any heritage assets and is not close to Wallingford Conservation Area, Therefore no direct impacts are identified.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
	sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Archaeological restraints are unknown, therefore **uncertain** effects are identified without further investigation. **Mitigation** A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.	sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation** A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.	direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Conservation Area Character Area 10: The northern approaches: Wallingford Bridge, the cemetery and Castle Street. Grade II listed Elizabethan style house (now used as offices); Grade II listed stables and coach house, both within site boundary. **Historic landscapes:** Howbery Park – Victorian parkland setting for the Elizabethan style manor house. Archaeological restraints are unknown. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** It may not be possible to mitigate the impacts on the	direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Archaeological restraints are unknown. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. **Mitigation:** It may not be possible to mitigate the impacts on the connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.	Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. **Mitigation**: Ensure no impact on the conservation area and listed buildings and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required. English Heritage consultation response: Any development at this site should respect the grade II listed coach house this should be reflected in any policy setting design requirements for the development of these sites.	Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. **Mitigation**: Ensure no impact on the conservation area and listed buildings and avoid loss of local distinctiveness. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required. English Heritage consultation response: Any development at this site should respect the grade II listed stable this should be reflected in any policy setting design requirements for the development of these sites.	conservation area and also to Wallingford as a whole. This part of the conservation area is visible from CRO10 – particularly the south eastern 'leg' Wallingford Conservation Area approximately 400m to the west, across the Thames. Landscape features: Church steeples, including the landmark spire of St Peter's church and the mature tree-lined landscape settings of the 'grand' riverside properties on the west bank of the Thames, which are 'extremely important' to this part of the conservation area and also to Wallingford as a whole. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. **Mitigation**: Ensure no impact on the conservation area and listed	Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Conservation Area Approximately 75% of the site is within an area of known Archaeological interest. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified without mitigation. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. **Mitigation:** It may not be possible to mitigate the impacts on the connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the	Area appraisal states that the green open spaces on the eastern bank of the Thames are important in establishing a direct connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside, bringing a strong rural quality AONB setting. Conservation Area. The Council will ensure that all new development complies with the South Oxfordshire Design Guide. Which will require high quality design and materials, sensitive building heights and would have to preserve and enhance the historic environment. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** It may not be possible to mitigate the impacts on the connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the	

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
			connection between the Wallingford Castle Meadows and the surrounding countryside. Ensure no impact on the conservation area and listed buildings and avoid loss of local distinctiveness and the historic landscape. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required. English Heritage consultation response: CRO3 contains four grade II listed buildings and lies opposite the Wallingford Conservation Area to the west. Should this site be taken forward at some point in time, the development should retain and respect the setting of these heritage assets.				buildings and avoid loss of local distinctiveness and the historic landscape. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required.	surrounding countryside. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required	surrounding countryside. A predetermination archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation should be undertaken to establish a suitable and appropriate level of mitigation, if any required	
10 To seek to address the causes and effects of climate change by: a) securing sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials; b) protecting, enhancing and	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓			
				Site contains a large photovoltaic array, loss would be detrimental to maximising the proportion of energy from renewables.							

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
improving our water supply where possible c) maximizing the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and d) ensuring that the design and location of new development is resilient to the effects of climate change.	New development offers the opportunity to implement sustainable design principles. Additional dwellings will put pressure resource use including: energy, water capacity and sewage capacity, it is assumed that sustainable design principles will be implemented. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change. Include SuDS in all designs. Promote sustainable building practices which conserve energy, water resources and materials. Continue to work with Thames Water to ensure water and sewage capacity is maintained. **CRO4:** Consider options for relocation of the photovoltaic array.									
11 To reduce the risk of, and damage from, flooding.	✓	✓ x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	xx	xx	✓✓
	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience, however it is assumed that climate change mitigation will be implemented. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	The site is bounded on the eastern and western sides by Benson Lane and the A4074 respectively, which converge at its northernmost tip, where a small area of deciduous woodland is located. A small part of this woodland is within the flood plain. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. It is assumed that climate change mitigation will be implemented. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	An area of approximately 4.35 hectares in the west of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **E.A consultation responses:** we would not support CR03 being allocated in the plan unless it was demonstrated that a Sequential Test had been carried out and this site had passed. If it passed the Sequential Test then we would expect the policy wording to commit to there being no built development in Flood Zones 2/3 **Mitigation:** Carry out a Sequential Test Policy wording should commit to there being no built development in Flood Zones 2/3.	The western end of the site is within flood zones 2 and 3. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. No removal of greenfield land required. E.A consultation responses: we would not support CR04 being allocated in the plan unless it was demonstrated that a Sequential Test had been carried out and this site had passed. If it passed the Sequential Test then we would expect the policy wording to commit to there being no built development in Flood Zones 2/3 **Mitigation:** Carry out a Sequential Test Policy wording should commit to there being no built development in Flood Zones 2/3.	Site is not within a floodplain. No removal of greenfield land will be required. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience, however it is assumed that climate change mitigation will be implemented. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Site is not within a floodplain; however the removal of greenfield land is not beneficial to climate change resilience, however it is assumed that climate change mitigation will be implemented. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	100% of the site is within flood zones 2 & 3. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Development is not recommended within flood zones 2 & 3.	100% of the site is within flood zones 2 & 3. Therefore potential **significant negative effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Development is not recommended within flood zones 2 &	Site is not within a floodplain and is previously developed land. **Mitigation:** Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
			Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.	Encourage green infrastructure, SUDS and biodiversity enhancement schemes; these are beneficial to flood prevention and resilience to climate change.						
12 To seek to minimise waste generation and encourage the reuse of waste through recycling, compost, or energy recovery.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	The development of new housing, will lead to construction and demolition waste being produced. **Mitigation:** The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008) were repealed on 1 December 2013. Although no longer a regulatory requirement in England, SWMPs are still considered to be good practice									
13 To assist in the development of: a) high and stable levels of employment and facilitating inward investment; b) a strong, innovative and knowledge-based economy that deliver high-value-added, sustainable, low-impact activities; c) small firms, particularly those that maintain and enhance the rural economy; and d) thriving economies in market towns and villages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ x	✓	✓			
					Existing small businesses on site will be displaced. Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy.					
	Additional housing will increase the population and help to maintain and enhance the rural economy. Therefore **positive effects** are identified. **Mitigation:** Encourage local work force and on the job skill training through-out the development of new housing. Encourage green and eco technologies, this will lead to an increase in skills locally and assist in developing new businesses. **CRO6:** Assist businesses in finding new sites.									
14 To support the development of Science Vale as an internationally recognised innovation and enterprise zone by: a) attracting new high value businesses;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact	No direct impact

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
b) supporting innovation and enterprise; c) delivering new jobs; d) supporting and accelerating the delivery of new homes; and e) developing and improving infrastructure across the Science Vale area.										
15 To assist in the development of a skilled workforce to support the long term competitiveness of the district by raising education achievement levels and encouraging the development of the skills needed for everyone to find and remain in work.	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact
16 To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**x** Pitches for touring caravans would be lost, with an impact on rural tourism. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** Work with sector to promote alternative sites	**x** Small number of pitches for touring caravans would be lost, with an impact on rural tourism. Therefore potential **negative effects** are identified without mitigation. **Mitigation:** Work with sector to promote alternative sites	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact	**0** No direct impact
17 Support community involvement in decisions affecting them and enable communities to provide local	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Consultation results show this	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. Consultation results show this site option is the	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**	**✓✓** The Council has involved the community in the decision making process. **Mitigation:**

SA Objectives	CRO 1	CRO 2	CRO 3	CRO 4	CRO 6	CRO 7	CRO 10	CG1	CG2	CG3
services and solutions.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	site option is the most favoured. **Mitigation:** Continue to work with the local community.	second most favoured. **Mitigation:** Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.	Continue to work with the local community.