



South East Strategic Reservoir Option
EIA Scoping Report
Appendices

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This document has been produced to support Thames Water's request for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Opinion under Regulation 10 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) for the South East Strategic Reservoir Option. The information presented in this document includes material or data which is still in the course of completion, pending consultation, engagement, further design development and technical assessment as part of the ongoing EIA.

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A. National Planning Policy and Legislation Context

A.1 Introduction

A.1.1 SESRO is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and falls within the ambit of the Planning Act 2008 and the National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (the NPS), as it meets the criteria in Section 27 of the Act. This is that it would be a reservoir located in England, to be constructed by one or more water undertakers, and with a storage capacity exceeding 30Mm³ (SESRO's capacity would be 150Mm³).

A.2 Legislative Context

A.2.1 This section references legislation that is particularly relevant to the scope of the EIA, in that it establishes requirements to assess certain impacts or provides for regulatory processes that control environmental impacts.

A.2.2 This section is not intended to be exhaustive: there is a wide range of legislation that is of relevance to the consenting, construction and operation of infrastructure projects, and further legislation applicable to environmental impact pathways and the approach to assessing these is referred to where needed in the aspect sections of this Scoping Report.

Selected legislation

A.2.3 Legislation that is relevant to EIA scoping includes that which establishes other consent, permitting and licensing processes. Some of which can typically be provided in the Development Consent Order (DCO) itself and some which may require a separate application. These provide for control, management, monitoring and, where necessary, regulatory enforcement of environmental impacts. As such, environmental assessments may, where appropriate, assume the operation of such regulatory processes, rather than propose an assessment of an unrealistically worst-case where compliance does not occur; but may also need to give evidence, through the EIA and supporting mitigation and management plans, of how such compliance can be delivered. Other relevant legislation is that which imposes duties on the applicant to undertake certain assessments or provide information to the decision-maker to aid in assessments to discharge duties under the legislation.

A.2.4 The Project and its environmental assessment sits within a wider regulatory and control regime. Certain selected legislative controls are introduced here and, where relevant, the technical chapters of this Scoping Report set out how the assessment directly interacts with the legislation more specifically.

- A.2.5 Selected legislation of relevance includes (all as amended):
- Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations')
 - Environment Act 2021
 - Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023
 - Water Industry Act 1991 and Water Industry Act 1999
 - Water Resources Act 1991
 - Reservoirs Act 1975
 - Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
 - Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
 - Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations 2017
- A.2.6 Besides the selected overarching environmental legislation documents listed above, the proposed abstraction and discharge of water to and from Thames and to and from SESRO is also in the context of several licenses and agreements. These include the Thames Conservancy Act 1933 concerning river levels, the existing Lower Thames Operating Agreement (LTOA) that covers all abstractions in the Lower Thames area including those of Thames Water, Affinity Water, and South East Water, the Maidenhead, Eton and Windsor Flood Alleviation Scheme (MEWFAS) and the River Thames Scheme, Thames Tideway water quality management, and other existing third party abstraction licences. SESRO will require an abstraction and discharge licence and provision of this may also include consideration of amendments or consolidations to existing licenses and operating agreements.
- A.2.7 For the purpose of EIA scoping, the relevant points are that (a) control over environmentally sustainable abstraction and discharge in the River Thames will also be provided by the regulatory bodies outside (in addition to) the DCO and EIA process; and (b) the relevant water environment assessment and modelling in the EIA will be scoped, insofar as possible, such as to also provide evidence as may be required for the licensing process.
- A.2.8 The WFD and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) processes are closely linked to carrying out EIA. NPS section 4.5 notes that reservoir development has the potential to impact on water bodies and affect achievement of environmental objectives (defined by River Basin Management Plans) as required under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. NPS section 3.3 notes that an applicant will need to provide information in an HRA (as required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)) sufficient to enable the Secretary of State (SoS) to discharge their functions as the competent authority, which may include a shadow appropriate assessment depending on HRA screening.

- A.2.9 Planning Inspectorate (PINS) Advice Note 18: the Water Framework Directive (2017, version 1) and Advice Note 10: Habitats Regulations Assessment (2022, version 9) set out the way in which EIA, HRA and WFD assessments each inform the decision-maker (the SoS), providing evidence to assist the SoS in discharging their duties under the applicable regulations. They each inter-relate but have differences in the required approach.
- A.2.10 A wide range of secondary consents and licences will be required for SESRO, many but not all of which can be provided through the DCO. These are likely to include protected species licensing, land drainage consent and flood risk activity permits, highways related permits and temporary traffic regulation orders, among others. An Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 will be required. Further details of these will be identified in due course through the DCO application and the EIA process, including where environmental mitigation and management plans prepared through the EIA set out the secondary approvals required for their implementation.

A.3 Planning Context

- A.3.1 This section provides a short introduction to the key national and local planning policy, which is informative to the EIA Scoping Report particularly in setting out which aspects of environmental impact from development projects may require assessment and may be material factors in decision-making and, therefore, should be considered in the EIA where applicable.

National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (the NPS) April 2023

- A.3.2 The Planning Act 2008 (Section 104) requires that DCO applications for NSIPs be determined having regard to and in accordance with any relevant National Policy Statement which, in this case, is the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure published in April 2023 (updated September 2023).
- A.3.3 The NPS (1.1.2) states that it is to be the primary basis for examination and that it will be used in SoS decision making on DCO applications. It states (1.1.5) that the SoS must determine DCO applications in accordance with the NPS.
- A.3.4 The NPS refers (1.1.7) to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which is central to planning within the separate Town and Country Planning Act 1990 system. NPPF paragraph 5 states that NSIP projects are determined in accordance with NPSs.
- A.3.5 The NPS also refers to development plan documents, stating (1.1.9) that the Examining Authority (ExA) and SoS may consider these important and relevant but clarifying that, if they are in conflict with the NPS, the NPS will prevail for decision making.

- A.3.6 Other statements of government policy referred to in the NPS are taken to be those that exist at the time a DCO application is made (1.1.11).
- A.3.7 Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) set out how water companies will develop water resources to meet their water supply obligations (NPS 1.4.2). It is through the process of preparing, consulting on and publishing WRMPs that decisions are made on what additional water resource infrastructure is needed (NPS 1.4.3).
- A.3.8 If an NSIP is included in a published WRMP, the need for it will have been established in line with government policy (NPS 1.4.5).
- A.3.9 Significant work has been undertaken through the WRMP process to establish the concept of the SESRO Project including required capacity, mode of operation (including interconnection with other water resource SROs) and location – and to consult stakeholders on this.

Assessment principles

- A.3.10 Chapter 3 of the NPS sets out cross cutting principles that apply to the determination of DCO applications for all types of water resource projects. NPS paragraph 3.1.2 sets out a presumption in favour of granting development consent for projects that fall within the need for infrastructure established in the NPS.
- A.3.11 Paragraph 3.1.3 states the positive and negative effects to be balanced in ExA and SoS assessment.
- A.3.12 Assessments undertaken in producing WRMPs (NPS Table 2) include water supply/demand forecast calculations, infrastructure options appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment and carbon accounting. NPS paragraph 3.1.6 establishes that options appraisals forming part of WRMP preparation are not expected to be reconsidered in ExA and SoS decision making on the basis that water resource projects will be present in final water resources management plans, which have undergone ‘full options appraisal’ and which the SoS will have given permission to publish¹.
- A.3.13 NPS section 3.2 refers to Environmental Impact Assessment. SESRO will be subject to EIA and this document supports the Applicant’s Scoping Request to PINS forming part of the EIA process.
- A.3.14 NPS section 3.3 refers to Habitats Regulations Assessment.

¹ N.B. it appears that the cross-reference to paragraph 1.4.6, within paragraph 3.1.6, is a drafting error in the NPS and should refer to paragraph 1.4.4

- A.3.15 NPS section 3.4 concerns Environmental Net Gain, of which Biodiversity Net Gain is expected to be a statutory requirement for NSIPs by 2025. Environmental Net Gain might incorporate wider matters such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reduced flood risk, air and water quality improvements, and access to natural greenspace. The NPS signposts to relevant guidance on natural capital.
- A.3.16 NPS section 3.5 concerns assessment of alternatives. There are various other policy and legislative drivers for consideration of alternatives, listed in NPS section 3.5, including flood risk sequential test. The NPS also notes that the WRMP options appraisal process outlines how such alternative options have been assessed.
- A.3.17 NPS section 3.6 requires that NSIP applicants demonstrate how good design is assured through the design process and a related design code, with reference to the National Infrastructure Commission and NPPF approaches.
- A.3.18 NPS section 3.7 relates to climate change adaptation, which is to be considered at design, build and operational stages and incorporated into detailed design, including flood risk, biodiversity and water quality over the lifetime of the Project.
- A.3.19 NPS section 3.8 considers environmental regulation. Of relevance to SESRO, in addition to planning permission and the other consents available through the DCO, water abstraction and discharge will be controlled and managed under licencing or permit from the Environment Agency (EA). It is also expected that the Environmental Permitting regime will be engaged by the Project, providing for control over environmental effects from matters such as water management activities in construction and operation (e.g. WTW discharges) and for works affecting a main river or in its floodplain.
- A.3.20 Section 3.9 of the NPS covers nuisance. Matters such as noise, dust and light emissions will be covered in the ES. This will also be addressed in a Statutory Nuisances Statement submitted with the DCO application.
- A.3.21 Sections 3.10 and 3.11 of the NPS cover safety and security respectively, which will be complied with. The Reservoirs Act will be complied with and major accident or disaster risk assessed in the ES.
- A.3.22 NPS section 3.12 concerns the health effects of the Project in the broadest sense including wellbeing and quality of life. Negative and positive effects must be considered.

Generic effects

A.3.23 Section 4 of the NPS considers generic matters on an aspect by aspect basis as follows:

- Air quality
- Biodiversity and nature conservation
- Climate change mitigation – greenhouse gas emissions
- [Coastal change]
- Dust, odour, artificial light, [smoke and steam]
- Flood risk
- Historic environment
- Landscape and visual effects
- Land use
- Noise and vibration
- Resource and waste management
- Socio-economic impacts
- Health
- Traffic and transport
- Water quality and resources

A.3.24 All, save for those square bracketed above, are considered relevant to SESRO.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023

A.3.25 The NPPF (paragraph 1) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. NPPF paragraph 2 states the NPPF to be a material consideration in planning decisions. In paragraph 5 the NPPF explains that it does not contain specific policies for NSIPs (like SESRO) and that these should be determined in accordance with the Planning Act 2008, the relevant NPS (i.e. the NPS for Water Resources Infrastructure) and other matters that are relevant, which might include the NPPF.

A.3.26 The approach that the NPS takes to the NPPF is to refer to it and, quite often, to defer to it where the NPPF sets out generic planning policy on key matters. These are as follows.

- Design principles for NSIPs (NPS paragraph 3.6.2, NPPF paragraph 135 and 137)
- Flood risk policies (NPS paragraph 4.7.2, NPPF paragraph 173)
- Climate change adaptation (NPS paragraph 4.7.18, NPPF paragraphs 159, 162 and 164)
- Best and Most Versatile Farmland (BMV) (NPS paragraph 4.10.3, NPPF paragraph 180 and footnote 62)
- Land stability (NPS paragraph 4.10.15, NPPF paragraph 190)
- Noise (NPS paragraph 4.11.11, NPPF paragraphs 180, 191 and 217)

Other national policies

- A.3.27 The following other national policies will also be considered in the assessments:
- Government's Environmental Improvement Plan (2023) (and the preceding 25 Year Environment Plan)
 - Environment Agency's National Framework for water resources (2020)
 - National Infrastructure Strategy (2020)
 - National Infrastructure Commission, Preparing for a drier future: England's water infrastructure needs (2018) (not technically policy)
 - Water UK, Water Resources Long Term Planning Framework (2015-2065) (2016)

Value of White Horse Local Plan

Part 1 Strategic Sites and Policies 2016 (and review 2021); and Part 2 Detailed Policies and Additional Sites 2019

- A.3.28 The above documents comprise the adopted development plan for the reservoir under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- A.3.29 The SESRO application will be determined in accordance with the NPS. The Planning Act 2008 section 104 (2) states such decisions must have regard to (in this case) the NPS and, amongst other things, to any local impact report (LIR) prepared by local authorities whose areas are affected.
- A.3.30 PINS Advice Note One lists twelve likely topics for local authorities preparing LIRs, of which one is development plan policies.
- A.3.31 Whilst local plan policies are not primary matters in determination of the DCO, the Local Plan provides general context for the Project. The Local Plan also includes Core Policy 14/14a that safeguards land for SESRO, with the effect that new development that might prejudice the implementation of a new reservoir will be refused.
- A.3.32 SESRO is consistent with the Local Plan's Spatial Vision.
- A.3.33 The Local Plan's Spatial Strategy is to (1) focus growth within the Science Vale, which does not include the EIA Scoping Boundary, (2) reinforce service centre roles of the main settlements, and (3) promote thriving villages of which Marcham, East Hanney and Steventon are proximate to SESRO.
- A.3.34 The Local Plan includes three Sub-Areas. SESRO is located in the Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Policy for this includes Core Policy 14 which safeguards land for SESRO and which is refined slightly in Policy 14a of the Part 2 Local Plan.
- A.3.35 A new Joint Local Plan being prepared by Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire Councils was consulted on (regulation 18) in early 2024. It continues the strategic vision and approach of the adopted plans, with the

SESRO site being unaffected by proposed strategic developments or site allocations, other than SESRO itself. This is in line with the need for Local Plans to reflect national and regional policies (e.g. the NPS) and to be prepared positively, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries, co-operatively with prescribed bodies including the EA and with infrastructure providers (such as Thames Water, Affinity Water and Southern Water).

- A.3.36 The current status of the draft Joint Local Plan in determining planning applications is limited. It will gain more weight assuming it proceeds successfully through the process of preparation and examination. It will provide policy for any elements of SESRO within the South Oxfordshire area (largely east of the Thames).

A.4 References

Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), (2023). *National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure*. [Online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6437e3a2f4d42000cd4a1a7/E02879931_National_Policy_Statement_for_Water_Resources.pdf [Accessed May 2024].

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), (2023). *National Planning Policy Framework*. [Online]. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a11af7e8f5ec000f1f8c46/NPPF_December_2023.pdf [Accessed May 2024].

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Planning Inspectorate, (2017). *Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Eighteen: the Water Framework Directive (version 1)*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-eighteen-the-water-framework-directive/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-note-eighteen-the-water-framework-directive> [Accessed May 2024].

South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils, (2024). *Draft Joint Local Plan for South and Vale 2041 – Regulation 18 Consultation Draft*. [Online]. Available at: <https://theconversation.southandvale.gov.uk/jlp/> [Accessed May 2024].

Vale of White Horse District Council, (2016) and (2019). *Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies and Part 2: Detailed Policies and Additional Sites*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/vale-of-white-horse-district-council/planning-and-development/local-plan-and-planning-policies/local-plan-2031/> [Accessed May 2024].

B. Aquatic Ecology Surveys, Scope and Methodology

- B.1.1 Appendix Table 1 contains the survey scope and subsequent methodologies and objectives for each receptor.

Appendix Table 1 Aquatic Ecology survey scope and methodologies

Survey	Methodology	Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme
Phytobenthos / diatoms	Phytobenthos/diatom samples collected and analysed in spring and autumn at selected locations adopting the standardised approach as documented in: UKTAG (2014) River Assessment Method Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Phytobenthos – Diatoms for Assessing River and Lake Ecological Quality (River DARLEQ2)	To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of water quality effects on aquatic ecology	Survey locations on the River Thames covering the proposed intake/outfall location, an upstream 'control' site, and selected locations downstream up to the tidal limit at Teddington Weir	Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue at selected sites (within the lower Thames only) until 2025
Phytoplankton	Weekly 'bulk sampling' between March and October along with water quality sampling for laboratory analysis by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH). Sampling involves the collection of water samples (in different volumes based on sample purpose e.g. chlorophyll enumeration vs. taxonomy) from the middle of the channel for laboratory analysis and identification	To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of flow / level change and water quality effects on aquatic ecology		Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue into 2024 and 2025
Zooplankton	Zooplankton samples are collected via a trawl method bi-weekly between March and October in the River Thames. All surveys are undertaken with reference to: British Standard BS EN 15110:2006 Water quality: Guidance standard for the sampling of zooplankton from standing waters, (British Standards Institution (BSI), 2006a) the scope of which also covers slow running waters Bulk sampling is also undertaken monthly along with phytoplankton sampling for laboratory analysis by the CEH (as noted above). For zooplankton, a 10 litre water sample is taken from the middle of the channel and an additional 10 litre water sample is also taken from marginal areas.			Surveys commenced in 2023 and will continue into 2024 and 2025
Macrophytes	Macrophytes surveys undertaken at selected survey locations between June and September. Wherever possible, survey locations on the River Thames have purposely been located on non-navigable reaches of the river to reduce the influence of boat traffic. Macrophyte surveys conducted in accordance with: Environment Agency Operational Instruction 131_07 Surveying Freshwater Macrophytes in Rivers (Environment Agency, n.d.a); and European Committee for Standardization (CEN) 14184: 2003 Water quality – Guidance standard for the surveying of aquatic macrophytes in running waters (CEN, 2003)	To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of flow/level change and water quality effects on aquatic ecology. To inform the risk associated with habitat loss/severance	To date surveys have been restricted to the River Thames covering the proposed intake/outfall location, an upstream 'control' site, and selected locations downstream up to the tidal limit at Teddington Weir Access to survey location in the River Ock has been limited	Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue at selected sites until 2025 Surveys of the Ock catchment are planned for 2024 and 2025
Macroinvertebrates	Macroinvertebrate surveys undertaken at selected survey locations in spring and autumn adopting the standard methodology: Environment Agency Operational Instruction 018_08 Freshwater Macro-Invertebrate Sampling in Rivers (Environment Agency, n.d.b) Where access to watercourses in the Ock catchment is limited, eDNA samples have been collected Targeted freshwater mussel surveys have also been undertaken using bespoke methodologies developed for the Thames		To date surveys have been restricted to the River Thames covering the proposed intake/outfall location, an upstream 'control' site, and selected locations downstream up to the tidal limit at Teddington Weir Access to survey location in the Ock catchment has been limited. As	Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue at selected sites until 2025 Surveys of the Ock catchment are planned for 2024 and 2025 The need for further eDNA sampling and/or targeted mussel surveys will be dependent on the

Survey	Methodology	Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme
			such, only eDNA surveys have been completed where watercourses were accessible	results of 2024 surveys, access restrictions and emerging scheme design
Fish	<p>A range of standardised electrofishing and seine netting has been undertaken throughout the study area on an annual basis at selected sites in accordance with:</p> <p>BS EN 14962: 2006 Water Quality Guidance on the scope and selection of fish sampling methods (BSI, 2006b)</p> <p>BS EN 14011:2003 Water Quality – Guidance standard on sampling fish with electricity (BSI, 2003)</p> <p>Environment Agency Operating Instruction 144 _03 Electric Fishing in Rivers (Environment Agency, n.d.c); and</p> <p>Environment Agency Operational Instruction 145_03 Seine Netting for Monitoring Fish (Environment Agency, n.d.d)</p> <p>Larval fish sampling (trawls) undertaken on a bi-weekly basis between May and August at selected locations on the River Thames from upstream of the intake/outfall location down to the Thames confluence with the River Thame.</p> <p>Juvenile sampling (seine netting) is undertaken monthly to complement the larval sampling at the selected locations. Larval fish sampling is also supplemented with sweep netting for larval fish in marginal areas</p> <p>Where access to watercourses in the Ock catchment is limited, eDNA samples have been collected</p>	<p>To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of flow/level change and water quality effects. To provide baseline information to inform the risk associated with barrier passability, impingement and entrainment. To inform the risk associated with habitat loss/severance</p>	<p>To date surveys have been restricted to the River Thames covering the proposed intake/outfall location, an upstream 'control' site, and selected locations downstream up to the tidal limit at Teddington Weir</p> <p>Access to survey location in the Ock catchment has been limited. As such only eDNA surveys have been completed where watercourses were accessible</p>	<p>Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue at selected sites until 2025</p> <p>Surveys of the Ock catchment are planned for 2024 and 2025</p>
INNS	<p>INNS surveys are completed in spring, summer and autumn adopting the approach documented in:</p> <p>Sibley P, Ferreira M and Innes C (2022)</p> <p>The approach includes a visual assessment, active macrophyte sampling and macroinvertebrate surveys</p> <p>Where access to watercourses in the Ock catchment is limited, eDNA samples have been collected</p>	<p>To provide baseline information to inform the risk of introducing and spreading INNS</p>	<p>To date surveys have been restricted to the River Thames covering the proposed intake/outfall location and selected locations downstream up to the tidal limit at Teddington Weir</p> <p>Access to survey location in the Ock catchment has been limited. As such only eDNA surveys have been completed where watercourses were accessible</p>	<p>Surveys commenced in 2021 and will continue at selected sites until 2025.</p> <p>Surveys of the Ock catchment are planned for 2024 and 2025.</p>
Watercourse habitats (including BNG condition)	<p>MoRPh survey of watercourses ideally between April and September in accordance with:</p> <p>The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (Defra, 2024a), and</p> <p>Walkover MoRPh methodology (Modular River Survey, n.d.)</p> <p>MoRPh is a bankside survey method for capturing geomorphic features of river and riparian zone and forms part of the River Condition Assessment required for calculating BNG</p>	<p>To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of flow/level change and water quality effects on aquatic ecology. To inform the risk associated with habitat</p>	<p>Surveys will include the river habitats associated with the SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary (including the proposed intake/outfall location, and the Abingdon STW outfall). As such, surveys are limited to the Ock and Oday catchments</p>	<p>Surveys will commence in 2024 and will continue in 2025</p>

Survey	Methodology	Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme
Pond and ditch habitats (including BNG condition)	Pond and ditch condition survey of watercourses ideally between April and September in accordance with: The Statutory Biodiversity Metric: User Guide (Defra, 2024a), and The Statutory Biodiversity Metric – Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology (v1.0.2) (Defra, 2024b) Baseline habitat condition is assessed with reference to multiple criteria defined within the BNG condition assessment sheets	loss/severance. To inform BNG baseline condition and support updates to the BNG assessment of the Project	Surveys will include the ditch and pond habitats associated with the SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary (including the proposed intake/outfall location, and the Abingdon STW outfall). As such, surveys are limited to the Ock and Oday catchments	
Ditch biodiversity	Ditch surveys will include a macroinvertebrate and macrophyte survey completed between the months of April – September in accordance with: Palmer, Drake and Stewart (2013)	To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of flow / level and the risk associated with habitat loss / severance		
Pond biodiversity	Surveys will be completed at ponds adopting the standard survey methodology: PSYM Manual (Environment Agency, 2002) Surveys comprise of macroinvertebrate and macrophyte surveys between the months of June to August and supplemented with eDNA surveys for fish.	To provide additional baseline information to inform assessment of the risk associated with habitat loss / severance		

Source: Thames Water internal

C. Terrestrial Ecology Surveys, Scope and Methodology

C.1 Terrestrial ecology

- C.1.1 *Please note that the methodologies and survey types outlined below are to complete the baseline for species and habitats only (with the exception of bats), and additional surveys are likely to be required, such as environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys for GCN and bait marking surveys for badgers, based upon the results of the surveys below. This also includes the need for extending survey areas via appropriate species-specific buffers from the EIA Scoping Boundary. The need for additional surveys will be reviewed upon completion of the baseline and proposals discussed with external stakeholders, as required.

Appendix Table 2 Terrestrial surveys scope and methodology

Survey	Methodology		Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme	
Badger	Walk over survey in all habitats to identify potential setts and habitats. Survey to be undertaken in line with guidance by Harris et al., 1989		To establish the baseline for badgers and determine the need for additional surveys and licensing	EIA Scoping Boundary to be surveyed initially	2024 – can be undertaken all year round (where land access allows)	
Bats	Phase 2 surveys – in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) – Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023)	Automated static detector surveys	To determine the local species assemblage	A range of habitats within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Prior to October 2024 (where land access allows)	
		Trapping				
		Preliminary Roost Assessments	To determine the presence, type and use of roosts	All structures within the EIA Scoping Boundary		
		Ground Level Tree Assessments				All trees and woodland within the EIA Scoping Boundary
		Trapping				A range of habitats within the EIA Scoping Boundary
		Radiotracking				At trees where roosts have been found during ALBST surveys
		Trees – aerial inspection (climbing) surveys				
		Automated static detector surveys	To determine key flightlines	A range of habitats within the EIA Scoping Boundary		
	Radiotracking					
	Automated static detector surveys	To determine key foraging areas	A range of habitats within the EIA Scoping Boundary			
	Daytime bat walkover surveys					
	Radiotracking					
	Phase 3 surveys in line with the BCT – Good Practice Guidelines (Collins, 2023)	Emergence surveys	To determine the presence, type and use of roosts	Structures with moderate and high suitability for roosting bats within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Post October 2024	
		Bespoke roost surveys – storage sheds				An area of large uniform buildings in the south-eastern corner of the Site; storage sheds at Steventon Depot
Roost characterisation surveys		At confirmed roosts within the EIA Scoping Boundary				
Structure hibernation surveys		At structures with suitability for hibernating bats within the EIA Scoping Boundary				

Survey	Methodology		Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme
		Night-time bat walkover surveys	To determine key flightlines	Night-time bat walkover surveys, while still valuable, are considered less critical in the overall assessment. Their necessity will be determined based on the need to supplement Phase 2 data. Data from ALBST and static surveys will be reviewed to understand if sufficient information is already available for the impact assessment and EPS licencing requirements	
		Night-time bat walkover surveys	To determine key foraging areas		
Barn owl	Stage 1: on-site scoping survey in line with the Barn Owl Survey Methodology and Techniques for use in Ecological Assessment: Developing Best Practice in Survey and Reporting (Shawyer, 2011)		To identify and record features suited to barn owls	Initially, to establish the baseline, surveys are being conducted within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Spring/summer 2024 (where land access allows)
	Stage 2: investigative field survey in line with (Shawyer, 2011)		To determine which of the features identified in the Stage 1 survey offer potential nest sites, roost sites and habitats for foraging and movement	Surveys to then extend up to 500m from the EIA Scoping Boundary dependent upon findings	NB. Stage 1 and Stage 2 surveys to be carried out concurrently and can be undertaken at any time of year. Stage 3 surveys should avoid March to May when young may be more susceptible to disturbance
	Stage 3: nest verification survey in line with (Shawyer, 2011)		To confirm which of the potential nest sites identified in the Stage 2 survey are actively used by barn owls for breeding		
Breeding birds	<p>Whole-site surveys in 2024 for breeding birds are not proposed. The site will be divided into habitat types and transects will be designed to best cover those habitat types. Seven survey visits will be carried out on each transect consisting of a mix of diurnal (x4), dusk (x2) and nocturnal (x1) surveys to determine the full range of bird species present</p> <p>This approach considers the 'Standing advice for local planning authorities to assess the impacts of development on wild birds' (Natural England and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2015)</p>		To establish the baseline for breeding birds	Four transects designed to best cover habitat types within the EIA Scoping Boundary	<p>2023 – surveys were undertaken from PRow</p> <p>March-July 2024 (where land access has allowed)</p>
Wintering birds	Surveys have been carried out in line with the steering group non-breeding bird walkover survey methodology (Bird Survey and Assessment Steering Group, 2023)		To establish the baseline for wintering birds	Three transects designed to best cover habitat types within the EIA Scoping Boundary (conducted from PRow)	Undertaken October 2023-March 2024
Hazel Dormice	Nest tube surveys and nut searches following guidance from Chanin and Woods, 2003 and Bright et al., 2006		To establish the baseline for dormice to determine the need for additional surveys and licencing	Suitable habitat within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Post Summer 2024 (no surveys undertaken in 2024 due to land access constraints)

Survey	Methodology	Objective	Survey area	Surveys undertaken and proposed programme
	Nest tubes are to be installed and checked once per month and checks will ensure that 20 index points are achieved to ascertain presence/likely absence (Bright et al., 2006)			
Great crested newt	DLL approach to mitigation, led by Natural England, will be implemented on SESRO. Habitat Suitability Index assessments (HSI) in line with Oldham et al., 2000 will be undertaken on all ponds and wet ditches	To establish the suitability of ponds / wet ditches for GCN	Initially, all ponds and wet ditches within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Spring-Summer 2024 (where land access allows)
UK Habitat Classification surveys, including invasive species and hedgerow assessments	The survey area will be walked and mapped to a minimum of Level 3 in the 'Primary Habitats' hierarchy using ArcGIS Field Maps to digitally record habitat type, area and other notable features including species composition and habitat condition according to the UK Habitat Classification User Manual (UKHab Ltd, 2023). Hedgerow assessments will be completed using the methodology adapted from the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, the Hedgerow Survey Handbook (Defra, 2007) and the Statutory Biodiversity Metric (Defra 2023b)	To establish and map habitats and their condition, as well as identify any non-native invasive plant species.	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Spring-Summer 2024 (where land access allows)
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	Survey to be undertaken in line with CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (CIEEM, 2017)	To establish the suitability of habitats for protected and/or notable species	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Spring-Summer 2024 (where land access allows)
Reptiles	Artificial refugia checks to be undertaken in accordance with Froglife Advice Sheet 10: Reptile Survey (Froglife, 1999) An initial seven survey visits are required to establish presence/likely absence, followed by an additional eight surveys to inform a population size class estimate, should reptiles be confirmed to be present	To establish the baseline for reptiles	Within suitable habitat within the EIA Scoping Boundary	Post Summer 2024 (no surveys undertaken in 2024 due to land access constraints)
Riparian mammals	Otter surveys will reference standard survey methodology (Chanin, 2003) and involve systematically walking all watercourse and waterbodies to search for evidence of otter, including: holts, spraints, footprints, slides, feeding signs and sightings) Water vole surveys will be undertaken with reference to Dean et al., 2016 and Strachan et al., 2011. Search for evidence of water vole, including: burrows, latrines, footprints, runs, feeding signs and sightings. Two surveys required, approximately two months apart	To establish the baseline for riparian mammals	Initially, all watercourses and waterbodies within the EIA Scoping Boundary	April-June 2024 and July-September 2024 (where land access allows)

Source: Thames Water internal

D. Landscape Policy and Guidance

- D.1.1 Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects sets out the legislation relevant to landscape and summarises the key relevant national and local planning policy documents.
- D.1.2 Appendix Table 3 presents the key planning legislation, policy and guidance relevant to landscape in more detail.

Appendix Table 3 Planning legislation, policy and guidance relevant to landscape

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000)	The European Landscape Convention seeks to <i>'promote landscape protection, management and planning ...'</i>
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 (United Kingdom Parliament, 2000) and Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023 (UK Parliament, 2023)	The CROW Act 2000, as amended by section 245 of the LURA 2023, clarifies the purpose of designating Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) [now National Landscapes]. Section 245 of the LURA 2023 has amended section 85 of the CROW Act 2000. This has replaced the duty on relevant authorities to <i>'have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB [National Landscape]'</i> with a new stronger duty (s85(A1)) that requires relevant authorities seek to <i>'further the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the [Area of Outstanding National Beauty] AONB'</i> [now known as a National Landscape] when <i>'exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in'</i> an AONB [National Landscape] in England
National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2023)	<p>Section 3.6 of the NPS sets out the criteria for <i>'good design'</i> for water resources infrastructure. These include effective engagement with communities and local planning authorities, as well as establishing design principles to guide the development in order to achieve a good site layout design that responds to the <i>'existing landscape ... character and function, landscape permeability, landform and vegetation...'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.3.18 of the NPS seeks to protect ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, stating that <i>'The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and the loss of ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons for the development, and a suitable compensation strategy exists'</i></p> <p>Section 4.9 of the NPS sets out the requirements in relation to landscape and visual impacts. Paragraphs 4.9.1 – 4.9.6 refer to the applicant's assessment and are summarised as follows:</p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.1 notes that landscape and visual effects also include tranquillity effects. It states that <i>'Where projects are proposed, particularly in sensitive or protected landscape areas, the applicant should consult at the earliest opportunity with the relevant local authority, National Park Authority or AONB [National Landscape] partnership'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.2 states that <i>'The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant landscape and visual impacts and describe these in the Environmental Statement, including cumulative impacts.... The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment or the National Character Area Profiles and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed development. In addition, the applicant's assessment should take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development documents'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.3 states that <i>'The applicant's assessment should include any significant effects during construction of the development and/or the significant effects of the completed development and its operation on landscape components and landscape character, including historic characterisation'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.4 states that <i>'The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the development during construction, and the presence and operation of the development and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include any noise and light pollution effects, including on local amenity, tranquillity and nature conservation'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.5 states that <i>'Any application for development consent within, or to affect land in, a National Park or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty [National Landscape] would need to comply with the respective duties in the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000'</i></p> <p>Paragraph 4.9.6 states that <i>'Where necessary, applicants will need to demonstrate how they have fulfilled the requirements set out in Defra's 'English National Parks and the Broads: UK government vision and circular 2010' or successor documents. These requirements should also be complied with where infrastructure projects impact on Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [National Landscapes]'</i></p> <p>Paragraphs 4.9.7 – 4.9.9 relate to mitigation and are summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the scale of a project or making changes to its operation can help to avoid or mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project • Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure, design (including choice of materials) and landscaping schemes

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site although, if such landscaping was proposed to be consented by Development Consent Order, it would have to be included within the order limits for that application
<p>Vale of White Horse Local Plan 2031 (Vale of White Horse District Council, Part 1 adopted 2016 and Part 2 adopted 2019)</p>	<p>Core Policy 14: Strategic Water Storage Reservoirs <i>'Any proposal for a reservoir must:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. mitigate the impact of construction on local people, the environment and roads</i> <i>ii. minimise the effects on the landscape of an embankment reservoir through its design, general configuration and the use of hard and soft landscaping</i> <i>iii. promote the recreational uses of the reservoir consistent with the landscape ... values of the proposal ...</i> <i>vii. include measures to avoid or mitigate any other significant adverse effects identified through the environmental impact assessment of the proposal...'</i> <p>Core Policy 44: Landscape This policy aims to protect and where possible enhance the key landscape features and elements that <i>'contribute to the nature and quality of the Vale of White Horse District's landscape'</i>. In addition to physical landscape features, these include perceptual qualities such as <i>'important views and visually sensitive skylines'</i> and <i>tranquillity</i>. It is also stated that landscape proposals for new development are expected to <i>'incorporate appropriate landscape proposals that reflect the character of the area through appropriate design and management'</i> and <i>'preserve and promote local distinctiveness and diversity and, where practical, enhance damaged landscape areas'</i></p> <p>The following part of the policy is of particular relevance to landscape and visual impact assessment of SESRO: <i>'High priority will be given to conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the North Wessex Downs AONB and planning decisions will have regard to its setting. Proposals that support the economy and social wellbeing of communities located in the AONB, including affordable housing schemes, will be encouraged, provided they do not conflict with the aims of conservation and enhancement.'</i></p> <p>Core Policy 45: Green Infrastructure <i>'Proposals for new development must provide adequate Green Infrastructure in line with the Green Infrastructure Strategy. All major applications must be accompanied by a statement demonstrating that they have taken into account the relationship of the proposed development to existing Green Infrastructure and how this will be retained and enhanced. Proposals will be required to contribute to the delivery of new Green Infrastructure ...'</i></p> <p>More detailed development policies of relevance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Policy 21: External Lighting, which seeks to avoid adverse effects of lighting Development Policy 23: Impact of Development on Amenity, which seeks to avoid significant adverse effects on amenity Development Policy 31: Protection of Public Rights of Way, National Trails and Open Access Areas, which seeks to protect and improve the PRow network, including national trails Development Policy 32: Wilts and Berks Canal, which seeks to safeguard a corridor for the canal restoration and that potential impacts on the environment, including the landscape, are assessed Development Policy 35: New Countryside Recreation Facilities, which seeks to ensure that new countryside recreational facilities do not harm the North Wessex Downs AONB and its setting, and <i>'respects the settlement character, locality and intrinsic beauty'</i>
<p>South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Joint Local Plan 2041 Preferred Options Consultation (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Council, (2024)</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse district councils are working together on a Joint Local Plan. Whilst not adopted at the time of writing, the draft policies as summarised below are relevant to landscape and visual impact assessment of SESRO.</p> <p>Policy IN7 - South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO) safeguarding: Presents criteria for the applicant to consider including relating to design and environment. Of particular relevance, the policy states that the applicant should <i>'use the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) process to ensure the siting, scale, design and mitigation of the reservoir and ancillary works minimises the landscape and visual impact'</i></p> <p>Policy CE11 - Light pollution and dark skies: Seeks to minimise light pollution</p> <p>Policy NH3 - Trees and hedgerows in the landscape: Promotes the retention of important hedgerows and existing trees</p>

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
	<p>Policy NH4 - Chilterns and North Wessex Downs National Landscapes (formerly AONBs): Promotes the conservation and enhancement of the landscape and scenic beauty in these national landscapes. Whilst the focus is on development within the national landscapes, parts 4 and 5 are relevant to the Project:</p> <p><i>'4) Development within the setting of a National Landscape must be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Landscape.</i></p> <p><i>5) Development proposals that could affect the key characteristics which contribute to the natural beauty of a National Landscape (including the setting of a National Landscape) either individually or in combination with other developments, should be accompanied by a proportionate Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'.</i></p> <p>Policy NH5 – Landscape: Seeks to protect the countryside, rural areas and features such as trees, good quality views and aesthetic and perceptual factors from harmful development. Development must respond to its setting, for example by responding to published landscape character assessment (reference is made to the new Joint South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Landscape Character Assessment and other relevant Landscape Character Assessments in Neighbourhood Plans)</p> <p>Policy NH6 - Valued landscapes: To be informed by a Valued Landscapes Assessment that will be published for the next stage of consultation. The draft policy seeks to protect valued landscapes</p> <p>Policy NH7 - Tranquillity and tranquil areas: To be informed by a Tranquillity Assessment that will be published for the next stage of consultation. The draft policy seeks to conserve and enhance levels of tranquillity</p>
<p>South & Vale Green Infrastructure Strategy (Chris Blandford Associated on behalf of South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Councils, 2017)</p>	<p>South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils have jointly published a green infrastructure strategy that identifies the main green infrastructure assets within the Vale. It also includes an assessment of the provision of green infrastructure against an adapted version of nationally accepted standards</p> <p>The northern portion of the EIA Scoping Boudnary lies within the Ock Valley Blue Corridor, while the far eastern fringe near the River Thames lies within the Thames Valley Blue Corridor. These are two of eight priority landscape scale strategic green and blue corridors identified in the strategy, where there are key opportunities for strategic green infrastructure enhancements, linkages and creation</p> <p>It is noted that the Ock Valley Strategic Blue Corridor:</p> <p><i>'running through the Vale of White Horse includes the River Ock valley floodplain and its tributaries, and provides a strategic connection to the Thames Valley Blue Corridor. Opportunities include Conservation Target Areas for habitat management, restoration and creation; and the provision of accessible natural greenspace to address identified deficiencies in ... Marcham, Drayton and Abingdon. Opportunities also arise for connectivity and provision of larger areas of accessible natural greenspace for settlements such as ... Wantage.'</i></p> <p>It is stated that The Thames Valley Blue Corridor:</p> <p><i>'extending largely through South Oxfordshire includes the valley floodplain and tributaries of the River Thames between Reading and Oxford, and provides a major strategic connection to [green infrastructure] in adjoining areas ... Opportunities include Conservation Target Areas for habitat management, restoration and creation; strategic access route improvements (The Thames Path); and the provision of accessible natural greenspace to address identified deficiencies in ... Abingdon...'</i></p>
<p>Joint Design Guide (South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Council, 2022)</p>	<p>The Joint Design Guide is a Supplementary Planning Document adopted in June 2022 and is a material consideration when determining planning applications. It seeks to encourage high quality design and sustainable development. Reference is made to the Management Plans and documents associated with national landscapes and how these should be applied to any proposals within national landscapes and their settings. Design principles relating to the natural environment include that new development should respect and respond to landscape character. The design guide includes landscape character assessment based on the Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire publications</p>
<p>Drayton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2015-2031 (Drayton 2020, Adopted 2015)</p>	<p>The Drayton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2015-2031 forms part of the Vale of White Horse District Council's development plan and sets out guidance and policy for development within Drayton</p> <p>Policy P-LF6: Additional Greenery – New Developments, seeks to ensure that reduce impact of built development through local appropriate tree and shrub planting</p>

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
<p>East Hanney Neighbourhood Plan 2021 to 2031 Referendum Version (East Hanney Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee, 2022)</p>	<p>The East Hanney Neighbourhood Plan 2021 to 2031 sets out proposals for how local people would like development to be shaped in East Hanney. In relation to SESRO it is noted that: <i>'Should the reservoir be approved by the government it is important that the village is protected from the works and that the opportunity is taken for a green environmental and recreational area to be provided ensuring an environmentally beneficial buffer between the village and the reservoirs infrastructure that protects the nature and character of the village.'</i></p> <p>Relevant policy themes include Policy theme 1 – Village Character and Policy theme 2 - Green Space and Environment</p>
<p>North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2019-2024 (North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 2019)</p>	<p>The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2019-2024, sets out the <i>'vision and long-term ambitions for the North Wessex Downs and the legal and policy framework for the Plan'</i>. It also describes and explains the special qualities of the AONB. The management plan is set out in thematic chapters which describe and explain the special qualities that make this landscape unique. At the end of each chapter are summaries of the special qualities, key issues, objectives and policies relating to the theme</p> <p>The landscape and development chapters are the most relevant to landscape and visual impact assessment and extracts of relevant guidance and policy from these chapters are included below:</p> <p>Chapter 2: Theme 1 Landscape</p> <p>The special landscape quality most relevant to landscape and visual impact assessment is: <i>'The distinctive northern Downs Plain and Scarp [which] plunges down from the chalk plain to the Vale of White Horse, creating a dramatic recognisable horizon.'</i></p> <p>It is suggested that the following key issues, have the <i>'potential to have significant influence on the AONB's Landscape Special Qualities'</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The potential for development beyond the AONB boundary to visually damage or undermine the scale and critical qualities of landscape character areas.'</i> • <i>'The need to conserve and enhance the remoteness and expansive open scale of the downland landscape.'</i> • <i>'Intense pressure for development throughout the AONB and its setting that threatens the character and quality of its landscape...'</i> • <i>'The need to protect and enhance historic sites, buildings and landscapes and their setting.'</i> <p>Landscape policies of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA 03: <i>'Use the North Wessex Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment to inform policy and decision making across the AONB and its setting.'</i> • LA 06: <i>'Ensure that all development in or affecting the setting of the AONB conserves and enhances the character, qualities and heritage of the North Wessex Downs landscape.'</i> <p>Chapter 7: Theme 6 Development</p> <p>It is noted that <i>'When preparing planning applications, those responsible should refer to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan;</i> • <i>relevant AONB Position Statements and Guidance Notes;</i> • <i>the North Wessex Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment; and</i> • <i>the Historic Landscape Character Assessment.'</i> <p>The relevant special qualities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'remoteness and tranquillity'</i> associated with the landscape character types; • <i>'distinctive architectural styles';</i> • <i>'sparse road network';</i> and • <i>'traditional land based and rural economy'.</i> <p>The following key issues are noted for their <i>'potential to have significant influence on the AONB's Special Qualities'</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Impact on dark skies and tranquillity of high-powered external lighting, especially where poorly directed or in an exposed location (not usually subject to planning control).'</i>

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Potential for certain forms of development to intrude on the wider landscape, including masts, pylons, wind turbine developments, photovoltaic schemes, and minerals and waste schemes, threatening the landscape quality, heritage assets, and the sense of remoteness and tranquillity.'</i> • <i>'Development that results in a material loss of tranquillity and/ or impact on the dark night skies within the North Wessex Downs or its setting.'</i> <p>Development policies of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DE 01: <i>'Encourage all proposals for new development, redevelopment and re-use to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the North Wessex Downs. Oppose forms of development that fail to conserve and enhance the character and quality of the AONB and its setting and to make reference to the AONB's published guidance.'</i> • DE 08: <i>'Avoid and reduce light pollution, including control of lighting schemes or other developments that threaten the integrity of dark night skies over the North Wessex Downs.'</i> • DE 12: <i>'Encourage the retention of existing and provision of new Green Infrastructure. Ensure that Green Infrastructure is incorporated within the area of all 'major developments', both within and in the setting of the AONB.'</i>
<p>North Wessex Downs AONB Position Statement on Setting (North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 2019)</p>	<p>The geographical extent of the setting for the North Wessex Downs AONB is not formally defined on a map. It is defined as: <i>'the area within which development and land management proposals, by virtue of their nature, size, scale, siting, materials or design can be considered to have an impact, either positive or negative, on the natural beauty and special qualities of the North Wessex Downs AONB.'</i> The position statement highlights development types which could cause adverse impacts on the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'development which would have a significant visual impact on views in or out of the AONB;</i> • <i>breaking the skyline, particularly when this is associated with developments that have a vertical emphasis and / movement (chimneys, plumes or blades for example);</i> • <i>loss of tranquillity through the introduction or increase of lighting, noise, or traffic movement or other environmental impact like dust, vibration, spatial associations and historic relationships;</i> • <i>introduction of abrupt change of landscape character;</i> • <i>loss of biodiversity, particularly if of habitats or species of importance to the AONB;</i> • <i>loss of features of historic and natural landscape interest, particularly if these are contiguous with the AONB;</i> • <i>change of use of land such that to cause harm to landscape character;</i> • <i>development individually or cumulatively giving rise to significantly increased traffic flows to and from the AONB, resulting in loss of tranquillity and erosion of the character of rural roads and lanes...'</i> <p>It is also noted that <i>'adverse impacts might not be visual, as listed above tranquillity, a special quality of the North Wessex Downs AONB can be affected by a development which for example is noisy, even if not visible from the AONB.'</i></p> <p>The following expectations for development within the setting are set out in the position statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'measures to consider impact on the setting of the AONB, including where required through Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments;</i> • <i>care over orientation, site layout, height and scale of structures and buildings;</i> • <i>consideration not just of the site but also the landscape and land uses around and beyond it;</i> • <i>careful use of colours, materials and non-reflective surfaces;</i> • <i>restraint and care over the installation and use of street lighting, floodlighting and other external lighting to prevent harm to the dark night skies of the AONB;</i> • <i>the grouping of new structures and buildings close to existing structures and buildings to avoid new expanses of development that are visible and out of context ...; and detailed mitigation measures, for example including native landscaping ..., and noise reduction (landscaping in certain contexts can be damaging to historic features/deposits/landscape/character so will require careful consideration).'</i>
<p>North Wessex Downs AONB Position Statement Dark Skies and Artificial Light (North Wessex Downs AONB, 2021)</p>	<p>This position statement notes that:</p> <p><i>'artificial external lighting within the AONB or its setting should be kept to a minimum to conserve and enhance dark skies... The surroundings of the North Wessex Downs AONB and the protected landscape of the AONB add value to each other as the landscape and skies are linked. Lighting proposals in the setting should, therefore, have regard to their impact on the landscape character and special qualities of the AONB.'</i></p>

Document	Relevant legislation, policy and guidance
	When considering lighting proposals within or in the setting of the AONB, the AONB Partnership suggests application of the guidance in Dark Skies of the North Wessex Downs AONB: A Guide to Good External Lighting (see next row)
Dark Skies of the North Wessex Downs a Guide to Good External Lighting (North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 2021)	Dark skies are one of the defining characteristics of the National Landscape. As such, the North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan includes protection of dark skies and policies to reduce light pollution. Refer Section 9.5 within Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects Other factors relevant to landscape for further detail about mapping of the night skies of the National Landscape
North Wessex Downs AONB Guidance on the selection and use of colour in development (Waygood Colour for North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 2020)	<p>This document primarily provides</p> <p><i>‘direction and guidance on the selection and use of colour for building development within the AONB’</i>, but also makes reference to the potential for harm to arise from proposals within the setting of the AONB. Key points of relevance to landscape and visual impact assessment are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘The topography of the AONB ... has implications for development that sits outside the AONB boundaries but which has a major impact upon views from the top of the scarp slopes. Roof colours in particular can become very dominant unless carefully considered from higher ground. Assessing the major viewpoints within the AONB, all roof materials require a tonality not less than NCS [Natural Colour System] S 5500N – S 6500N, if they are to integrate into the surrounding landscape and therefore minimise their visual impact upon the views.’</i> • <i>‘The choice of building materials and finishes as well as colour needs to be informed by the background texture of the landscape setting.’</i> <p>The document explains that consideration should be given to textures, materiality and reflectiveness</p>

Source: Thames Water internal

E. Landscape Character

E.1 Introduction

E.1.1 This appendix summarises the key characteristics and guidelines for published landscape character areas (LCAs) relevant to the SESRO Project at national, regional and district level. Published LCAs are shown on Figure 9.2.

E.2 National Character Areas

E.2.1 Appendix E Table 1 presents the key characteristics of the National Character Areas (NCAs) relevant to the study area, that have been extracted from the relevant Natural England NCA profiles. Published opportunities of relevance to the Project for the NCA that would potentially be affected are also noted.

Appendix Table 4 National Character Areas

NCA	Relevant key characteristics and opportunities
<p>NCA 108: Upper Thames Clay Vales Potentially directly affected.</p>	<p>Key Characteristics: <i>'Low-lying clay-based flood plains encircle the Midvale Ridge.'</i> <i>'The large river system of the River Thames drains the Vales... Where mineral extraction takes place, pits naturally fill with water...'</i> <i>'Woodland cover is low at only about 3 per cent, but hedges, hedgerow trees and field trees are frequent. Watercourses are often marked by lines of willows and, particularly in the Aylesbury Vale and Cotswold Water Park, native black poplar.'</i> <i>'The Vale of White Horse is made distinct by large arable fields...'</i> <i>'In the river corridors, grazed pasture dominates, with limited areas of historic wetland habitats including wet woodland, fen, reedbed and flood meadow... There are also rich and extensive ditch systems.'</i> <i>'Brick and tile from local clays, timber and thatch are traditional building materials across the area...'</i> <i>'Settlement is sparse on flood plains, apart from at river crossings, where there can be large towns, such as Abingdon... Market towns and villages are strung along the [springline] of the ... Downs. Major routes include mainline rail, canals, a network of roads ... and The Ridgeway and Thames Path National Trails.'</i></p> <p>Opportunities: The statement of environmental opportunity for the area includes objective SEO 1: <i>'Along the Thames and its tributaries...conserve and restore seminatural habitats, historic features, ...soil quality and soil carbon stores and also to regulate water flow in this area and downstream.'</i> Also objective SEO 4: <i>'Create and manage greenspace to provide benefits for biodiversity, floodwater management, filtration of pollutants, tranquillity and recreation.'</i></p> <p>SEO1 points of relevance are: <i>'...coordinate management along the length of watercourses and ditches... Restore and create habitats and corridors in order to improve resilience, ecosystem function and connectivity of the ecological network at a landscape scale.'</i> <i>'Identifying potential floodwater storage areas, ... and securing land uses that are flood compatible, including wet grassland.'</i> <i>'Considering and managing for climate change impacts on water levels... Maintain and, where necessary, restore or create ditches and water level control structures.'</i> <i>'Managing improved and semi-natural grasslands and wetlands such as reedbed and wet woodland to slow run-off and filter pollutants. Also manage and create linear features such as hedgerows, ditches and grass strips to manage water flow and filter pollutants.'</i> <i>'Conserving, restoring and creating wet grassland, reedbeds, ponds, species-rich ditches, lowland meadow and other semi-natural habitats. Focus creation and restoration around extending and linking existing areas of habitat in order to improve the function of ecological networks...'</i> <i>'Conserving veteran trees, including pollard willow and black poplar. Conserve suckering elm as vestiges of a tree that was once widespread in this area. Ensure that there are successors to veteran trees and guard against pests and diseases. Draw on best practice developed in Aylesbury Vale and Cotswold Water Park around black poplar.'</i> <i>'Conserving tranquillity as appropriate along the rivers and promoting rivers and lakes as places in which to experience tranquillity...'</i></p>
<p>NCA 109: Midvale Ridge Potentially indirectly affected.</p>	<p>Key Characteristics: <i>'Low, irregular wooded limestone ridge...'</i> <i>'Contrast between the moderately elevated limestone hills and ridges and the surrounding low-lying clay vales.'</i> <i>'Well wooded...'</i> <i>'Mixed pastoral and arable landscape with large, geometric fields divided by hedges and regularly spaced hedgerow trees punctuated by blocks of woodland.'</i></p>

NCA	Relevant key characteristics and opportunities
NCA 116: Berkshire and Marlborough Downs Potentially indirectly affected.	Key Characteristics: <i>'Uplifted mass of Chalk dipping south-east into the London Basin and edged by an extensive, complex escarpment.'</i> <i>'Woodland and hedgerows concentrated on ... the lower dip slope... Isolated beech clumps and shelterbelts stand out on the hills.'</i> <i>'Huge arable fields managed in very large holdings stretch across the chalk soils of the uplands...'</i> <i>'High density of monuments, many being prominent landmarks across the arable uplands including stone circles, hill forts, barrows, chalk-cut horse figures and historic routeways...'</i> <i>'Settlement is sparse on the high Downs, offering experiences of tranquillity, dark skies and far-reaching views. Villages cluster in valley bottoms and near springs...'</i> <i>'Recreation focused on limited areas of open access land, well-known heritage features ... and historic routeways, including the Ridgeway National Trail...'</i>

Source: Natural England (2014)

E.3 Regional and Local Landscape Character

E.3.1 At a regional scale, landscape character has been assessed within The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (OWLS). The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (AONB-LCA) characterises the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. Appendix Table 5 and Appendix Table 6 present the key characteristics most relevant to the study area from these published assessments. Appendix Table 5 includes the published key issues and management guidelines relevant to the SESRO Project.

Appendix Table 5 The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant key characteristics
Potentially directly affected	
LCA Sutton Courtenay (WH/20) (LCT Lowland Village Farmlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...characterised by medium to large-sized arable and grass fields.'</i> • <i>'Fields are generally enclosed by a prominent network of tall, thick hawthorn and blackthorn hedges with a dense pattern of ash, willow, poplar, dead elm and oak trees, particularly bordering roads and country lanes.'</i> • <i>'Roadside hedges are generally intact, but many internal field hedges are fragmented and gappy, particularly where they enclose arable land.'</i> • <i>'There is also a significant number of tree-lined ditches with species such as crack willow, ash, poplar and dead elm. Small deciduous plantations and trees within villages are also characteristic.'</i>
LCA Lower River Thames (WH/1) (LCT River Meadowlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'small to medium-sized semi-improved grass fields and some arable farming...;</i> • <i>'Hawthorn hedges are ... are overgrown and gappy and, in places, replaced by fences';</i> • <i>'Gardens, and some parklands, come down to the river edge and are particularly noticeable adjacent to villages and other built-up areas'; and</i> • <i>'There is a continuous tree corridor that borders the river, consisting mainly of willows, poplars, alder and sycamore. There are also some pollarded willows bordering the river and ditches and, along the river, there are a few small mixed poplar and conifer plantations and ash and sycamore woods.'</i>
LCA (WH/19) River Ock (LCT River Meadowlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...small to medium-sized fields of improved and semi-improved grassland and some arable farming.'</i> • <i>'Ditches form the main field boundaries and they are often bordered by willow trees and scrub, alder and dead elm.'</i> • <i>'There are also a few hawthorn hedges and some species-rich hedges with trees alongside roads and parish boundaries.'</i> • <i>'A strong visual feature is the dense corridor of willows, as well as a few small deciduous plantations of willow, alder and ash, bordering the river and its tributaries.'</i>
LCA East and West Hanney (WH/27) (LCT Alluvial Lowlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...dominated by large-sized arable fields with some semi improved grassland to the west of Grove, and a little unimproved neutral grassland.'</i> • <i>'Fields are enclosed by hawthorn hedges with very few trees. Hedges are generally gappy with the exception of some roadside hedges.'</i> • <i>'The main features are the tree-lined watercourses with species such as ash, willow and poplar... also a few hedges and scattered scrub next to some ditches and a small number of isolated deciduous woods and plantations.'</i>
Potentially indirectly affected	
LCA Marcham (CR/5) (LCT Lowland Village Farmlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...medium to large-sized arable fields with some unimproved grassland adjacent to Sandford Brook.'</i> • <i>'Fields are enclosed by tall, dense hedges of hawthorn and elm. They are particularly prominent along roadsides, but internal field boundaries tend to be lower and gappier.'</i> • <i>'Hedgerow trees of oak and elm are also a prominent feature within roadside hedges.'</i> • <i>'Dense corridors of pollarded willows, ash and poplar bordering Sandford Brook and other watercourses.'</i> • <i>'There are a few small deciduous and mixed plantations.'</i>
LCA North Wessex Downs Escarpment (WD/1) (LCT Chalk Downlands and Slopes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...very visible and distinctive north-facing escarpment of the North Wessex Downs.'</i> • <i>'Large, open arable fields dominate but the area is also dotted with numerous small to medium-sized mixed and deciduous plantations and the occasional small block of ancient woodland.'</i>
LCA Blewbury (WD/6) (LCT Rolling Farmlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...dominated by large-sized arable fields'</i> • <i>'Fields are enclosed by ... hedges with sparsely scattered ... trees. Hedges are generally fragmented except where they border tracks'</i> • <i>'...a number of different sized deciduous and mixed linear plantations'</i> • <i>'Many of the watercourses are lined by willow, ash, poplar and linear strips of semi-natural woodland. These add to the tree cover and create locally intimate landscapes.'</i>
LCA Harwell (WH/2) (LCT Lowland Village Farmlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...dominated by large open arable fields'</i> • <i>'Small broadleaved plantations around Ardington and trees surrounding farms are locally characteristic'</i>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant key characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'Corridors of ash, willow and poplars border Ardington and East Hendred brooks, and they are locally prominent landscape features.'</i>
LCA Culham (WH/15) (LCT Terraced Farmland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'...dominated by medium to large-sized arable fields'</i> • <i>'Field boundaries are almost non-existent, although roadside hawthorn hedges have remained intact'</i> • <i>'...linear strips of crack willows and poplars bordering watercourses'</i> • <i>'There are occasional very small deciduous plantations.'</i>

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Natural England and The Earth Trust (2004)

Appendix Table 6 North Wessex Downs AONB Integrated Landscape Character Assessment

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant key characteristics	Relevant key issues and management guidelines
LCA 5F Liddington – Letcombe Open Scarp (LCT 5 – Downs Plain and Scarp) Potentially indirectly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'steep scarp slope presenting a smooth, nearly vertical, face in some areas, while in others it is deeply convoluted. A strong horizon and skyline in the view from the lower lying Vales;</i> • <i>numerous springs issue at the junction of the chalk and clay creating tiny incised coombe valleys running down to the Vale to the north;</i> • <i>grazed pasture within small hedged fields forms a more open landscape...;</i> • <i>woodland is confined to small areas of natural regeneration, plus woodlands associated with the parks and estates;</i> • <i>... isolated Bronze Age round barrows in prominent locations on the scarp edge;</i> • <i>The Ridgeway, a prehistoric routeway, follows the top of the scarp and remains well used as a recreational route today;</i> • <i>attractive clustered spring line villages, such as ... Letcombe, are a distinctive feature;</i> • <i>numerous lanes cut up and down the scarp face, often deeply incised and overhung by steep earth or grass banks;</i> • <i>overall, an attractive character due to the varied landform, sheltered coombes and mix of villages, parklands and open pastures.'</i> 	<p>Management Requirements:</p> <p><i>'The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the attractive, open character of the scarp.'</i></p> <p><i>'Consideration should be given to the impact of new development beyond the AONB boundary on both the character of the AONB and in views from the higher ground.'</i></p>
LCA 5C Hendred Plain (LCT 5 – Downs Plain and Scarp) Potentially indirectly affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'a generally level surface which dips gently to the north. A locally more undulating landscape near West Hendred where the Plain is cut by numerous valleys;</i> • <i>numerous springs, with small streams flowing down into the River Ock on the Vale;</i> • <i>largely under arable cultivation within large regular Parliamentary enclosure fields with insignificant boundary features;</i> • <i>shelterbelts, 18th and 19th century plantations, ornamental and waterside woodlands provide a sense of enclosure. Orchards along the northern edge around East Hendred provide diversity in land cover;</i> • <i>small landscape parks and mansions, e.g. Lockinge House, are a particular feature of the area;</i> • <i>a settled landscape with many springline villages e.g. Letcombe Regis, East Hendred, West Hendred and Ardington which generally have a clustered form. Estate villages have a particular unity of character;</i> • <i>a large number of stables and equestrian establishments and gallops;</i> • <i>Wantage and Harwell, located on the boundary of the AONB, plus Harwell Business Centre, on a former airfield site within the AONB;</i> 	<p>Key Issues</p> <p><i>'Open landscape with particular vulnerability to large scale development ... Potential impact of tall structures (e.g. masts or turbines)'</i></p> <p>Management Requirements:</p> <p><i>'The overall management objective is to conserve and enhance the quiet, rural character of the Hendred Plain, which provides a transition between the Vale of White Horse and the high downs.'</i></p> <p><i>'Particular consideration should be given to the impact of new development on ... views from this area.'</i></p>

Landscape Character Area (Landscape Character Type)	Relevant key characteristics	Relevant key issues and management guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>overall, a quiet rural character.</i>	

Source: Land Use Consultants (2002)

E.4 District and Project Level Landscape Character Areas

E.4.1 Appendix Table 7 presents the key characteristics for the district.

Appendix Table 7 Project level landscape character areas

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
Potentially directly affected		
Corallian Limestone Ridge with Woodland	LM15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is predominantly underlain by Stanford Limestone Formation, and Kingston Sandstone Formation bedrock geology.</i> • <i>The area is situated on the gentle southern slopes of the Corallian Limestone Ridge, which falls south and east, from a maximum height of approximately 80m AOD, down towards watercourses associated with the River Ock.</i> • <i>The area is dissected into separate parts by River Floodplains, including Sandford Brook and the stream, which flows east towards Marcham, and is contained to the south by the Ock floodplain.</i> • <i>The area consists mainly of arable farmland with medium, and occasionally large, field sizes, in contrast to the smaller scale, more enclosed landscape to the west.</i> • <i>The fields are classified as grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.</i> • <i>Wooded is limited to occasional small blocks. Field boundaries vary, but are often well vegetated, including hedges along roads with hawthorn and elm.</i> • <i>The area contains very limited settlement, other than farmsteads, but surrounds Marcham and Sheepstead Park. The area abuts the A34 and the western edge of Abingdon to the east, and Abingdon airfield to the north-east.</i> • <i>Tree cover and boundary vegetation within the area, combined with riparian vegetation along Sandford Brook, provide a gap between Marcham and Abingdon.</i> • <i>The A415 road crossed east-west through the area and connects with smaller roads and lanes within the Character Area.</i> • <i>Public rights of way including footpaths, bridleway and byways cross parts of the arable landscape, although some areas, including to the north-west and east have limited public access.</i> • <i>The field to the north of Orchard Farm is recorded as the site of an ancient monument.</i> • <i>Open areas, particularly to the east, have distant views of the higher parts of the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, and the Downs and North Wessex Downs AONB [National Landscape] to the south.</i> • <i>There is a mixture of post medieval and modern fieldscapes across the area.</i> • <i>The area is detectable in distant views from the AONB [National Landscape], although forms a relatively small part of the wider view.</i> • <i>This is a relatively rural area, particularly to the west, although human influence including roads and views of development to the east, reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness.'</i>
River Floodplain	RF8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is underlain by Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation Mudstone bedrock geology, with Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel superficial deposits.</i> • <i>The Character Area includes an area of relatively flat river floodplain, abutting the western edge of the Thames to the north-east. Landform rises slightly to the west where it adjoins the farmland of the Lower Vale.</i> • <i>The area is characterised by gravel workings including earthworks and lakes formed from former extraction pits. The area includes sewage works, allotments and playing fields, and retains a small number of relatively small arable and pastoral fields. Abingdon Marina is incorporated into the north-east corner of the Character Area.</i> • <i>Parts of the area, away from the edges of the Thames, are classified as grade 3 agricultural land.</i> • <i>A line of pylons cross the area.</i> • <i>Tree cover is relatively extensive, with broad tree belts surrounding areas such as the sewage works, mature trees edging lakes, thick hedgerows along agricultural field boundaries, and riparian vegetation along the Thames including willow, poplar, and alder.</i> • <i>There are a few small isolated blocks of woodland and other tree groups.</i> • <i>Settlement is limited to the slightly higher, western edge of the Flood Zone, including Stonehill Farm, which has listed buildings.</i> • <i>The area forms the southern setting to Abingdon, including the Southern Town Park. There is some intervisibility between the southern settlement edge and adjacent fields, however views across the Character Area are limited by tree cover.</i> • <i>The gravel workings and tree cover are visible in the distance from higher ground to the west, including from the B4017, and is seen in the middle distance below the treed horizon.</i> • <i>The area is part of the wider gap between Abingdon, Sutton Courtenay and Drayton.</i> • <i>Public rights of way provide pedestrian access across the area, including around and within recreational areas. Sustrans route 5 crosses north-south through the eastern half of the Character Area, but access for vehicles is mainly limited to private tracks.</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
	RF11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tree cover lends a degree of peace and tranquillity to the area away from settlement, roads and other infrastructure, but the sense of remoteness is generally limited.'</i> • <i>'The Character Area is predominantly underlain by Stanford Formation Limestone bedrock geology, with Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel superficial deposits.</i> • <i>The Character Area consists of an area of relatively flat floodplain associated with the River Ock, where it adjoins the floodplains of the Childrey Brook, Letcombe Brook and the stream to the West of Marcham, which fall from the foot of the ridge to the north and the Lower Vale landscape to the south.</i> • <i>In places, the Character Area has a subtle transition in character from the surrounding ridge and Vale landscapes, but includes the course of the River Ock, incorporating areas of Flood Zone as appropriate.</i> • <i>Mature trees and other riparian vegetation along the river, including willow, alder and ash, identify the meandering course of the river through the wider landscape.</i> • <i>Some small area of woodland abut the river, but there are few other areas of woodland within the Character Area.</i> • <i>Field boundaries are relatively well vegetated, including willow and alder along ditch lines, although there are gaps in the hedgerow network in some areas.</i> • <i>The Character Area includes immediate, medium scale, waterside pasture, as well as adjacent arable fields, set within the floodplain, below the surrounding landscape.</i> • <i>Away from the edges of the Ock, there are areas of agricultural land classified as grade 3.</i> • <i>Pylons cross the western portion of the area, and the A34 dual carriageway abuts the area to the east.</i> • <i>A single public road, Mill Road, extends into the floodplain from Marcham to Marcham Mill, which is a listed building on the northern bank of the Ock.</i> • <i>Public access is limited, with few public rights of way within the main body of the Character Area, including along the Ock.</i> • <i>There is limited settlement within the Character Area, and the area does not abut or provide the immediate setting to any settlements.</i> • <i>Views of the watercourse itself are often limited by vegetation, and by a lack of public vantage points. However, there are occasional wider views of the Downs to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge forms a backdrop to the north.</i> • <i>This is a rural peaceful landscape. A lack of settlement on the floodplain, combined with enclosure provided by tree cover, give the area a degree of remoteness in areas away from human influences such as the pylons and the A34.'</i>
	RF15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is predominantly underlain by Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation Mudstone bedrock geology, with Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel superficial deposits.</i> • <i>The Character Area consists of areas of relatively flat floodplain associated with the Childrey and Letcombe Brooks, widening to the north where they meet the floodplain associated with the River Ock, which fall slightly from the surrounding Vale landscape.</i> • <i>The Character Area has a subtle transition in character from the surrounding Vale landscapes in places, but includes the course of the brooks, incorporating areas of Flood Zone as appropriate.</i> • <i>Mature trees and other riparian vegetation along the river, including in particular willow, identify the meandering course of the brooks through the wider landscape.</i> • <i>The Character Area incorporates brook-side pasture and areas of large scale arable fields, drained by a network of ditches which frequently form the boundaries between fields.</i> • <i>There are some small areas of woodland abutting the watercourses, including a small area of ancient woodland at the western end of the Character Area near Grange Farm.</i> • <i>The Character Area abuts the northern and southern edges of East Hanney forming a treed setting to the settlement edges, and incorporates part of the recreation area to the north of the village. There is very limited settlement elsewhere on the floodplain within the Character Area.</i> • <i>The A338 is a long straight road through the middle of the Character Area, but there are few other roads within the Character Area.</i> • <i>A small section of the Character Area extents along the south between East Hanney and Grove, and incorporates a large engineering establishment to the south of the Great Western Main Line railway which crosses the area.</i> • <i>There are a number of public rights of way on the edges of East and West Hanney, and a footpath alongside the Letcombe Brook to the south of East Hanney. However, to the north, public access is limited with few public rights of way.</i> • <i>Rights of way, where they exist, allow views between, or over, vegetation, towards the higher ground of the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, and towards the North Wessex Downs to the south.</i> • <i>This is a rural area. There is a sense of remoteness in the northern part of the Character Area by virtue of the lack of settlement and limited public access. The sense of remoteness is reduced by human influence, including along the edges of East Hanney, and in particular at the southern end of the Character Area, which includes the railway and engineering buildings'</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
Lower Vale Farmland	VL2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is predominantly underlain by the Gault Mudstone Formation.</i> • <i>The area is relatively flat, but rises very slightly to the south to meet the Downs Footslopes, and falls slightly to a broad area of Flood Zone centred on Portobello Ditch in the middle of the Character Area.</i> • <i>Streams and ditches flow north through the Character Area, from the North Wessex Downs towards the River Ock.</i> • <i>There is an irregular pattern of medium to large size arable fields across the area, with a few pockets of pastoral fields, associated with farmsteads, such as at Neville's Farm to the south-west, and Orchard Farm to the north-east.</i> • <i>Fields are a combination of grade 3 and grade 4 agricultural land classification.</i> • <i>Hawthorn hedgerows within the intensively managed farmland are often clipped to low heights, and there are frequent individual mature trees within hedges, as well as occasional large trees within fields.</i> • <i>There are occasional woodland blocks, riparian vegetation along minor watercourses which meander through the Vale, some substantial belts of trees along the railway, a corridor of vegetation along the Wilts and Berks Canal, and an area of plantation woodland on the eastern edge of Grove at the southwest corner of the Character Area.</i> • <i>There is limited human habitation, with just the occasional farmstead and dwellings. However, the area abuts Grove to the west and Steventon to the east.</i> • <i>Solar farms are a frequent feature, with large areas covered with solar panels and associated infrastructure. The relatively low level nature of the panels, compared to other forms of renewable energy generation such as wind turbines, limits views of the solar farms from within the low lying Vale, with more noticeable views of the panels from more elevated locations further afield, such as from the Downs Footslopes to the south. There are also other utility sites such as sewage works and reservoirs, as well as the large former military and government storage depot to the west of Steventon.</i> • <i>The Great West Mainline railway line crosses east-west through the centre of the Character Area, raised slightly above the surrounding farmland. Overhead electrification infrastructure, recently installed at close, regularly spaced intervals along the railway, is a noticeable feature across adjacent fields and above low clipped hedges. Grove Park Drive crosses through the south-west corner of the Character Area, and Hanney Road crosses through the northern part of the area. However, there are few roads within the main body of the Character Area, with vehicle access limited to tracks which access farmland and facilities such as the solar parks.</i> • <i>Public rights of way cross the area, although certain areas, such as to the north-east of the railway, to the west of Steventon, have less public access.</i> • <i>Roadside vegetation frequently limits views from Grove Park Drive and Hanney Road, however views from public rights of way are often less constrained. Gaps in vegetation allow views across the fields to the scarp and elevated Downs on the horizon to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, reinforcing the sense of being located within a broad Vale landscape.</i> • <i>There are listed buildings at Pinmarsh Farm and Tulwick Farm.</i> • <i>The area has a mixture of modern and post medieval fieldscapes.</i> • <i>With a lack of main roads and settlement, the main body of the Character [Area] has a degree of remoteness, however, the sense of tranquillity and remoteness is limited in places by the presence of utilities and business/light industrial buildings and associated activity'.</i>
	VL3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is underlain by the Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation, and areas of the Gault Mudstone Formation.</i> • <i>Ditches and minor watercourses within the floodplain drain the low lying area, and flow north towards the River Ock. The landform rises slightly towards Oday Hill, north of Drayton.</i> • <i>This is an area of large scale, relatively open fields with no significant woodland, in contrast to more vegetated areas of slightly smaller scale, Lower Vale Farmland to the east, west and south.</i> • <i>Boundary vegetation varies, with fields in a number of areas without significant vegetation, or with broken tree lines. Intact hawthorn hedges along boundaries and roads are generally maintained to low heights. Elsewhere there are low hedges and trees, including ash, willow and poplar, along meandering water courses and straight ditch lines.</i> • <i>A large area of solar panels is located north of Steventon Road, although the majority of the Character Area remain unaffected by solar farms.</i> • <i>An electrical sub-station with overhead wires, is noticeable to the north-west of Steventon.</i> • <i>The majority of the fields are grade 3 and grade 4 agricultural land classification. The A34 cuts through the eastern part of the Character Area, and the A338 and Steventon Road passes through the western part. However, generally the area has limited road access across most parts of the Character Area. There is a good network of public rights of way across most of the area, including footpaths, bridleways and byways. However, large areas of fields either side of Steventon Road are without any form of public access.</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is very limited settlement within the Character Area. However, the Vale landscape abuts the eastern edge of East Hanney and wraps around the northern extent of Drayton.</i> • <i>The area performs an important separation function, with arable fields providing the majority of the physical gap between Grove and East Hanney, and part of the gap between Drayton and Steventon.</i> • <i>Gaps in vegetation allow views across the fields to the scarp and elevated Downs on the horizon to the south, and the Corallian Limestone Ridge to the north, reinforcing the sense of being located within a broad Vale landscape.</i> • <i>The majority of the fieldscape is modern with limited time depth, having been subject to amalgamation.</i> • <i>The site of Sutton Wick settlement, north of Drayton, is an ancient monument.</i> • <i>The edge of the conservation area in East Hanney adjoins the western edge of the Character Area.</i> • <i>This is a rural area, with large scale arable fields. Away from significant human influence, such as the edges of settlements, and infrastructure such as overhead wires, there is a sense of remoteness.'</i>
Potentially indirectly affected		
River Floodplain	RF12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is predominantly underlain by Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation Mudstone bedrock geology, with Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel superficial deposits.</i> • <i>The Character Area incorporates the flat floodplain associated with the lower reaches of the Ock, near its confluence with the Thames, and includes small to medium scale waterside meadows and woodland.</i> • <i>Trees, in particular willow, line the course of the river.</i> • <i>The majority of the area is classified as grade 4 agricultural land.</i> • <i>There is limited settlement, but New Cut Mill and a small group of adjacent dwellings are located beside the Ock within the southern part of the Character Area.</i> • <i>There are a number of weirs along the river, and a line of pylons cross the river.</i> • <i>To the east, the area penetrates into Abingdon which forms a treed corridor with public open space and provides walking routes, including along the river, and play areas. The area forms a break in the surrounding built up area of Abingdon, and a valuable recreational resource.</i> • <i>At the west end of the area, there are meadows and a small area of arable farmland.</i> • <i>The B4017 crosses the Character Area over Ock Bridge which is an ancient monument. There are no other major roads or public rights of way within the area.</i> • <i>Views are largely contained by tree cover, resulting in a sense of enclosure. However, filtered views of the adjacent settlement edge, pylons and surrounding traffic noise reduce the sense of the peace and tranquillity generally.'</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
Lower Vale Farmland	VL4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is underlain by the Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation, and areas of the Gault Mudstone Formation.</i> • <i>This is a flat landscape, which falls slightly towards areas of adjacent floodplain, including the Mill Brook which dissects the Character Area.</i> • <i>The majority of the Character Area is classified as grade 2 agricultural land, along with some small areas of grade 3 and 4 land.</i> • <i>The area includes small to medium scale parcels of land in contrast to the larger scale, more open areas of Lower Vale Farmland to the east and west.</i> • <i>The area includes a mixture of uses including a golf course, manor house and grounds, paddocks, rural industry, as well as areas of pasture and arable farmland.</i> • <i>Field boundaries vary, but the majority are well vegetated in this part of the Vale, including thick outgrown hedges and mature trees. There are tree belts and some larger groups of trees alongside the A34 dual carriageway, as well as tree cover associated with the edges of settlements, and the Steventon community woodland.</i> • <i>The Character Area abuts a number of settlements, including Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay and Milton. The Character Area forms the gap between the surrounding villages, with tree cover aiding visual separation.</i> • <i>The landscape provides the immediate setting to several of the surrounding conservation areas and their listed buildings, such as grade I listed Milton Manor house and cottage, in particular the Drayton and Milton conservation areas, which both have areas of medieval history.</i> • <i>Road and rail corridors cut through the area, including the A34 dual carriageway which passes through the south-west of the Character Area, and the Great West Mainline railway line through the south, with its overhead electrification infrastructure.</i> • <i>Pylons and overhead cables cross the area.</i> • <i>Main roads pass through or adjacent to the Character Area, linking the surrounding settlements with the A34 at Milton Interchange.</i> • <i>A network of public rights of way provides pedestrian access to most parts of the area.</i> • <i>Tree cover across the area and surrounding settlement frequently restricts distant views, with limited glimpses of the higher ground to the north and south.</i> • <i>Fields to the west of Sutton Courtenay are identified as reorganised enclosure, with a time depth dating to the medieval period.</i> • <i>An ancient monument is identified in the area around Brook Farm, and Gilbourns Farmhouse is a grade II listed building to the east of Drayton, and the area incorporates part of Milton conservation area.</i> • <i>The enclosure provided by tree cover lends a degree of tranquillity to the area along footpaths within the relatively small scale pattern of fields. However, influences such as settlement, pylons, the golf course, agricultural and light industrial activity, as well as road and rail corridors, frequently limit the sense of remoteness.'</i>
Downs Footslopes	FS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The footslopes are predominantly based on the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, consistent with the chalk scarp and downland to the south, although as the slopes descend towards Wantage, the bedrock geology turns to the Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone of the Upper Greensand Formation.</i> • <i>The area has undulating landform, which falls towards Letcombe Brook and other watercourses, but elsewhere generally descends towards the Vale to the north.</i> • <i>The area contains similar elements characteristic of the Idstone to Wantage Downs Footslopes Character Area (FS1) to the north-west, but at a broader, less concentrated scale.</i> • <i>The footslopes predominantly consist of large, open arable fields, the majority of which are classified as grade 2 agricultural land. The main exception to this is within the centre of the Character Area, through which the Letcombe Brook flows. Hedges, where they exist, include hawthorn and elm, and there are occasional ash trees.</i> • <i>Letcombe Brook is fed from springs below the Downs scarp, and winds through the middle of the Character Area, towards Wantage. The watercourse is edged by riparian woodland, tree groups and other vegetation along the majority of its length through the footslopes.</i> • <i>Letcombe Regis is located along the Letcombe Brook, mainly on the slope down to the eastern side of the brook, and extends slightly south along Warborough Road. Further up the brook, near its source is the nucleated hamlet of Letcombe Bassett.</i> • <i>There are small parcels of land, frequently enclosed by boundary vegetation, including damp pasture, paddocks, gardens and a cricket ground, associated with the settlement along the brook, in contrast to the adjacent, larger scale, open arable fields across the majority of the footslopes.</i> • <i>The southern edge of Wantage abuts the northern edge of the Character Area. A southern linear extension of the town extends south along the A338, following a minor local valley feature within the wider footslopes.</i> • <i>The footslopes within the Character Area form the separation between nearby settlements. Although connected by Letcombe Brook, the surrounding landscape provides a gap between Letcombe Regis, Letcombe Bassett and Wantage. Letcombe Regis is visible from the southern edge of East Challow, although the intervening slopes provide physical, if not visual, separation.</i> • <i>A number of roads and lanes cross the footslopes, and are predominantly orientated north-south, including the A338 which runs south out of Wantage. North-south routes connect the surrounding area to the B4507, A417 and Wantage to the north.</i> • <i>A network of public rights of way, including footpaths, bridleways and byways connect with settlements and cross the area, providing recreational access across the undulating arable landscape, and along watercourses.</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The open and undulating nature of the majority of the footslopes facilitates panoramic, long distance, views from the roads and rights of way which cross the arable landscape. There are views across the lower lying landscape to the north, views of the scarp which forms a backdrop to the south, as well as views across the footslopes themselves, largely unimpeded by tree cover.</i> • <i>A conservation area stretches along Letcombe Brook, covering the listed buildings within both Letcombe Regis and Letcombe Bassett. The two settlements have historic cores with medieval history, which abut directly onto the surrounding countryside in several locations.</i> • <i>There are also listed structures on Chain Hill and along the A338.</i> • <i>This is a rural, relatively tranquil area, with a sense of exposure on the open slopes, which provides a sloping setting to the towns and villages to the north, and the scarp to the south. Settlement is set down in the undulating landscape, and assimilated into the countryside by associated tree cover. However, views of settlements within and beyond the Character Area temper the sense of remoteness.'</i>
	FS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The footslopes are predominantly based on the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, consistent with the chalk scarp and downland to the south, although as the slopes descend towards Wantage, the bedrock geology turns to the Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone of the Upper Greensand Formation.</i> • <i>The landform is undulating, with minor valley features along which a number of spring fed brooks flow north through the Vale towards the Thames, including Betterton Brook, Lockinge Brook, Ardington Brook and Ginge Brook.</i> • <i>The landscape rises from these local valleys up to numerous high points, such as Roundabout Hill towards the centre of the Character Area. To the north-west, the landscape rises to a subtle local ridge feature within the wider undulating landform, but overall, the slopes ascend to the south where they meet the foot of the scarp at approximately 140m AOD.</i> • <i>The footslopes are characterised by a greater degree of tree cover compared to adjoining areas. There are numerous thick shelter belts, including a geometric arrangement of conifer tree belts within the eastern half of the Character Area. Elsewhere, there is a more organic pattern of riparian trees and woodland along the spring fed brooks, including willow, ash, and poplar. There are small dispersed areas of woodland, including on hill tops such as on Droveaway Hill and Roundabout Hill, as well as tree planting associated with remnant parkland such as tree lines along driveways, roundels and large mature trees within fields. A relatively small proportion of the woodland is identified as ancient woodland. Hedges along field boundaries include hawthorn and elm.</i> • <i>There is a relatively consistent underlying pattern of large scale arable fields across the Character Area, the majority of which is classified as grade 2 agricultural land. Arable fields occupy areas of former parkland within southern parts of the Character Area, and there are small parcels of land including pasture and paddocks associated with settlement, watercourses and within the western edge of the Character Area.</i> • <i>There are a number of villages and hamlets, referred to locally as 'spring line villages', located along the watercourses which wind through the footslopes, Settlements, including East Hendred, West Hendred, West Ginge, East Ginge, Ardington, West Lockinge and East Lockinge, sit on the gentle slopes which fall towards the spring fed brooks. The majority of settlements have areas with medieval history which occasionally extend into adjacent parcels of land and woodland. East Hendred, West Hendred, Ardington, West Lockinge and East Lockinge have conservation areas, and all settlements contain listed buildings. Goldbury Hill to the south of West Hendred, contains an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and is designated as an ancient monument. The undulating footslopes, aided by tree cover, provide separation between the larger settlements.</i> • <i>The northern edge of East Hendred, largely as a result of recent permissions, has crossed the A417, which once formed its northern boundary of the village. Rural lanes link the villages and hamlets to each other, and to the A417 main road along the northern edge of the Character Area, but elsewhere vehicle access is limited to farm tracks. A network of rights of way, including footpaths, bridleways, byways and a cycle route, provide recreational access to most parts of the Character Area, and link settlements to The Ridgeway National Trail and the wider Downs to the south.</i> • <i>There are some distant views from elevated positions within the undulating landscape, however tree cover, combined with topography, frames or shortens views across the majority of the Character Area.</i> • <i>This is a rural landscape with settlement assimilated relatively well into the landscape by tree cover. Tree cover, combined with undulating topography provides enclosure and some sense of tranquillity. However, pylons which cross the north-east corner of the Character Area, and other less intrusive human influences elsewhere, temper the sense of remoteness across the Character Area.'</i> <p>Key Characteristics based on a review of those for LCA5C within the AONB-LCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An undulating landscape near West Hendred where the Plain is cut by numerous valleys • Numerous springs, with small streams flowing down into the River Ock on the Vale • Shelterbelts, plantations, ornamental and waterside woodlands provide a sense of enclosure. Orchards along the northern edge around East Hendred provide diversity in land cover

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where under arable cultivation this is largely within large regular Parliamentary enclosure fields • Small landscape parks and mansions, e.g., Helena’s Park and Ardington House, are a particular feature of the area • A settled landscape with many spring line villages e.g., East Hendred, West Hendred and Ardington which generally have a clustered form. Estate villages have a particular unity of character notably the Lockinge Estate • Built form varies and includes blue flint and tile, stone and clunch, black timber post and rails in combination with wattle and daub or red brick, and occasional thatched roofs • Stables and equestrian establishments are common • Overall, a quiet rural character
	FS4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘The footslopes are underlain by the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, which turns to the Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone of the Upper Greensand Formation as the slopes descend towards the Vale to the north.</i> • <i>The area consists of an east-west band of undulating, generally north facing slopes which overlook the Vale to the north, and increase in steepness as they meet the lower lying Vale to the north. Topography rises to the south, partially up to a local ridge of approximately 110m AOD, and a small plateau area adjacent to Wantage to the south-west. At the eastern end of the Character Area, to the south of Steventon, the slopes turn slightly to face north-west, before turning north again to the north of Milton Heights.</i> • <i>East Hendred Brook cuts across the middle of the Character Area, flowing north towards the Thames.</i> • <i>The footslopes predominantly consist of large, open arable fields, which continue north down onto the Vale.</i> • <i>Towards the top of the slopes, these fields are classified as grade 2 agricultural land, which give way to areas classified as grade 3 and grade 4 lower down the slope.</i> • <i>The area contains a few dispersed blocks of woodland, as well as smaller tree groups, and riparian vegetation, including willow, poplar and ash, along East Hendred Brook. There are tree lines, including beech, sycamore, poplar and ash along roads, for example along Grove Park Drive which leads to Grove Park within the Vale to the north. However, field boundaries often lack intact hedgerows, and tree cover is generally less than in the Spring Line Villages Downs Footslopes Character Area (FS3) to the south. Remaining hedges are generally species-poor and consists predominately of hawthorn and elm.</i> • <i>There is a single small area of ancient woodland at Lain’s Row, which is located to the north-east of Wantage. Settlement on the slopes is limited to the occasional farmstead and small groups of dwellings. The lightly settled landscape is in contrast to the Spring Line Villages Downs Footslopes Character Area (FS3) to the south.</i> • <i>The Character Area abuts the edges of Wantage to the west, East Hendred to the south and Milton to the east. The north-west facing slopes of Steventon Hill provide a distinctive elevated setting to the south of Steventon village and parts of its conservation area which have medieval history. The area also forms part of the gap to Milton Heights. Crab Hill, within the western part of the Character Area, forms part of the sloping setting to Grove.</i> • <i>Short lengths of main roads cut north-south across the area, including the B4017 at the eastern end of the Character Area. The A417 road runs along the southern edge of the Character Area. Elsewhere, including through the central parts of the area, road access is mainly limited to farm tracks.</i> • <i>Public rights of way, including footpaths, bridleways and a byway cross most parts of the footslopes.</i> • <i>The north facing, open slopes provide panoramic views across the Vale to the north. The slopes provide part of the immediate northern setting to the North Wessex Downs AONB, with views south-west from the Character Area across the adjacent AONB. There are occasional views of the scarp to the south, although views south are often obscured by intervening tree cover within the footslopes to the south</i> • <i>There are grade II listed buildings at Ardington Wick Farm and Lains Barn.</i> • <i>This is a rural, relatively tranquil, area, with a sense of exposure on the open slopes. There is limited settlement internally, however, pylons which cross the eastern end of the Character Area, and views of settlement adjacent to, and to the north, temper the sense of remoteness’.</i>
	FS8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘The majority of the Character Area is underlain by the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, but turns to the Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone of the Upper Greensand Formation as the slopes descend to the east of Harwell.</i> • <i>Relatively steep slopes descend north down to approximately 90m AOD, towards Harwell and the A417. The southern portion of the Character Area flattens out at approximately 120m AOD, to form a local plateau to the north of Chilton and Harwell Campus.</i> • <i>The open slopes continue north across the A417 to the east of Harwell.</i> • <i>The area predominantly consists of open, expansive arable fields. There are a few isolated smaller parcels of land, including a small orchard adjacent to the southern edge of Harwell and paddocks/ gardens associated with the occasional scattered dwelling, but these have limited effect on the open large scale character of the landscape overall. A hotel is located at the eastern edge of the Character Area.</i>

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The whole of the area is classified as grade 2 agricultural land.</i> • <i>There are a limited number of small woodland blocks, including two triangular copses in the centre of the character, which due to their setting, are a distinctive feature in the otherwise open arable farmland. Significant stretches of field boundaries are without vegetation, although there are some gappy hedge lines, including in particular hawthorn, and a band of young planting within the southern portion of the Character Area.</i> • <i>The Character Area abuts the edges of Harwell, Rowstock and Harwell Campus, forming the gap between the three areas. The slopes to the east of Harwell provide part of the separation to Didcot. The area is surrounded by main roads, including the A4185, and the A34 dual carriageway which is partly in cutting. The A34 Chilton junction is located to the south. The A417 travels through the north- eastern part of the area, on the eastern approach into Harwell.</i> • <i>Straight gravel tracks and byways, cross through the middle of the Character Area, and a public footpath crosses through the western part of area, connecting the northern end of Harwell Campus to the south-west corner of Harwell.</i> • <i>There are open views across the Character Area and beyond, including panoramic views of the Downs scarp to the south. The area can be glimpses from the A34, with the edge of settlement filtered by vegetation. The southern part of Harwell Campus is visible through gaps in vegetation, along with the tops of large structures within the Campus, which are seen above intervening vegetation.</i> • <i>The centre of Harwell contains a conservation area, a small part of which adjoins the Character Area near Princess Manor Farm on the eastern edge of the settlement.</i> • <i>Olde Kingswell Inn is a grade 2 listed building, located at the eastern edge of the Character Area adjacent to the A34 and A417.</i> • <i>This is an open, largely undeveloped area which provides a relatively rural setting to Harwell, and has a degree of tranquillity towards its centre. However, surrounding human influences particularly towards the edges of the Character Area, such as the adjacent A34 and Harwell Campus, reduce the sense of remoteness, despite the large scale landscape.'</i> <p>Key Characteristics based on a review of those for LCA5C within the AONB-LCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generally level surface which dips gently to the north • Largely under arable cultivation within large regular Parliamentary enclosure fields with insignificant boundary features • Harwell, located on the boundary of the National Landscape, plus Harwell Business Centre, on a former airfield site within the National Landscape • Overall, a quiet rural character
	FS9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The Character Area is underlain by the Holywell Nodular, and Zig Zag Chalk Formations.</i> • <i>The rolling topography is gently north facing, and falls overall from the foot of the scarp below Bury Down, at approximately 140m AOD, down to approximately 120m AOD at the north-east corner of the Character Area.</i> • <i>The footslopes are occupied by large, predominantly arable, fields. Fields to north-west are pastoral, with associated grazing and horse keeping.</i> • <i>The area is predominantly classified as grade 2 agricultural land.</i> • <i>Tree cover is generally limited with just occasional isolated small tree groups, and trees surrounding Upper Farm. Field divisions are predominately open with limited boundary vegetation, although there is some significant, but gappy, vegetation along both sides of the byway to the south-west of Upper Farm.</i> • <i>Dwellings in the area are limited to the two groups of farm buildings, including Upper Farm, within the western part of the Character Area.</i> • <i>The undeveloped footslopes, in combination with the A34 junction, form part of the narrow gap between Chilton and Harwell Campus, and provide the immediate setting to settlements and the southern edge of Harwell Campus which are visible in views from the top of the ridge to the south. Built development to the north is less visible along the southern edge of the Character Area, at the foot of the scarp, due to the intervening vegetation along the byway.</i> • <i>Vehicle access within the main body of the Character Area is limited to farm tracks, however, the A34 runs along the eastern edge of the area, and the junction with Bury Lane, located in the south-east corner.</i> • <i>A byway runs through the area and up the scarp to the south, connecting Chilton and Harwell Campus to The Ridgeway National Trail further south. There is also a bridleway crossing the width of the Character Area, offset slightly from the foot of the scarp.</i> • <i>The open nature of the Character Area allows panoramic views of the Downs scarp to the south, as well as filtered views across to the edge of Harwell Campus and the A34 corridor.</i> • <i>The majority of the slopes are part of a modern fieldscape, having been subject to amalgamation. The rural, large scale, undeveloped slopes with views of the scarp to the south, have a degree of remoteness and tranquillity. However, this is reduced by the influence of Harwell Campus and the A34.'</i> <p>Key Characteristics based on a review of those for LCA5C within the AONB-LCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generally level surface which dips gently to the north

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely under arable cultivation within large regular Parliamentary enclosure fields with insignificant boundary features • Equestrian gallops • Harwell Business Centre, on a former airfield site within the National Landscape • Overall, a quiet rural character
Downs Scarp	DS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>'The area consists of a chalk scarp slope, underlain by chalk formations, including the Holywell Nodular Chalk, and Zig Zag Chalk formations.</i> • <i>The topography of the scarp varies along its length and includes steep escarpments and complex twisting landform, such as at Dragon Hill near Woolstone, and the Devil's Punchbowl near Letcombe Bassett, as well as gentler slopes, such as south-west of Sparsholt. Dry coombes mark the start of spring fed watercourses which flow north down the footslopes.</i> • <i>The scarp slopes consist of grazed pasture, rough grass and scrub, along with arable fields on the gentler slopes, including land to the south of Wantage. Unimproved chalk grassland is a notable feature, including areas at White Horse Hill, Hackpen Hill and Gramp's Hill. There are scattered blocks of sloping woodland, including areas identified as ancient woodland such as Hardwell Wood. There are frequent small tree groups, and occasional linear lengths of woodland appearing as 'hangers' along the slopes, including the semi-natural ash and hazel Uffington Wood. Field boundaries are often open or lined with species-poor hedgerows, dominated by hawthorn. The Character Area is classified with areas of grade 2, 3 and 4 agricultural land.</i> • <i>Dwellings on the scarp are limited to occasional farmsteads. A number of rural lanes, as well as the occasional main road, such as the A338 and B4001, cut north-south across the scarp. Lanes which transverse up the slope, link small areas of settlement within the elevated downland, to the towns and villages below the scarp. Lanes are often narrow and sunken, some are enclosed by hedge banks and overhanging trees, while others cross atop exposed landform and are more open with lower roadside vegetation.</i> • <i>Public rights of way, including footpaths and bridleways, travel up the slope and connect with The Ridgeway National Trail which runs east-west along the top of the ridge above the scarp. There are some significant areas of Open Access Land, including to the south-west of Letcombe Bassett, and at White Horse Hill to the south of Woolstone.</i> • <i>From vantage points on the scarp, in particular footpaths and lanes towards the top of the slope, there are open views, unimpeded by woodland, over the footslopes and Vale to the north, towards the Corallian Limestone Ridge on the horizon. The scarp itself forms a distinctive backdrop in views south from the lower lying Vale, and forms an immediate setting to a number of small villages located below the foot of the scarp.</i> • <i>On Whitehorse Hill is the Uffington White Horse, cut from the slope and formed from deep trenches filled with crushed white chalk. The surrounding hillsides are managed by the National Trust as a visitor attraction with car parking located off a lane to the west of the horse. There are a number of other ancient monuments along the scarp, including the Iron Age Uffington Castle, Handwell hillfort, sections of Grim's Ditch and a number of barrow features.</i> • <i>The conservation areas of Ashbury and Idstone overlap slightly onto the foot of the scarp at the western end of the Character Area, and there are grade II listed buildings at Britchcombe Farm, to the south of Kingston Lisle, and at Furzewick Farm near Wantage. The Letcombe Bassett conservation area, with its numerous listed buildings, abuts the foot of the scarp, to the south-west of Wantage.</i> • <i>Sections of the scarp, including to the south of Uffington, have been subject to less field amalgamation than elsewhere, such as on the elevated downland to the south, with the fieldscape recorded as dating from the post medieval and pre-18th century periods. There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the Character Area. Whitehorse SSSI covers the deep chalk coombe of the Manger, and the Hackpen, Warren and Gramp's Hill Downs SSSI is an amalgamation of three tracts of unimproved chalk grassland, near Letcombe Bassett.</i> • <i>There are numerous opportunities to experience the scarp, with its varying landform, from a variety of vantage points including elevated positions at the top of the scarp, lanes and rights of way with varying degrees of openness or enclosure lower down the slope, result in an interesting landscape.</i> • <i>This is a rural landscape with low-key human influence, but there is a keen appreciation of the scarps situation within the wider landscape, with views of settlement within the footslopes, and the more distant Vale to the north.'</i> <p>Key Characteristics based on a review of those for LCA5F within the AONB-LCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep scarp slope and a strong horizon and skyline in the view from the lower lying Vales • Numerous springs issue at the junction of the chalk and clay creating tiny incised coombe valleys running down to the Vale to the north • An isolated Bronze Age round barrow in a prominent location on the scarp edge, near the Lord Wantage Monument (in the adjacent LCA2A within North Wessex Downs National Landscape) • The Ridgeway National Trail, a prehistoric routeway, follows the top of the scarp and remains well used as a recreational route today

VoWH LCT	VoWH LCA	Key characteristics and landscape guidelines in relation to SESRO
South Oxfordshire LCT	South Oxfordshire LCA	Key characteristics
LCT5 Flat Floodplain Pasture	LCA2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘Flat, low-lying riverside meadows alongside the River Thames, typically dominated by permanent pasture with a distinctively ‘wet’, riparian character.</i> • <i>Prone to flooding with distinctive network of drainage ditches.</i> • <i>Comparatively strong landscape structure with willows conspicuous along the riverside.</i> • <i>Intimate and pastoral character.</i> • <i>Generally low intervisibility, although views along the valley may be possible in some more sparsely vegetated areas.</i> • <i>Comparative inaccessibility creates a tranquil, remote character with only localised intrusion close to main urban areas of Abingdon.’</i>

Source: Hankinson Duckett Associates, (HDA), on behalf of Vale of White Horse District Council (2017); South Oxfordshire District Council (2017); and Land Use Consultants (2002)

E.5 References

Hankinson Duckett Associates, (HDA), on behalf of Vale of White Horse District Council, (2017). *Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment*.

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F. Arboricultural Survey Strategy

F.1 Purpose of Arboricultural survey strategy

F.1.1 The purpose of this arboricultural survey strategy is to set out the approach, rationale and strategy for identifying and recording arboricultural features that may be lost or impacted upon by the SESRO Project.

F.1.2 The intention is to allow for a proportionate and appropriate survey approach to tree data collection to provide category and definition criteria, together with information to provide adequate tree protection during construction in line with guidance given in British Standard 5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations (BS 5837: 2012) (British Standards Institution, 2012). In addition, tree survey data collected during the survey can be utilised to inform biodiversity net gain (BNG) calculations.

F.2 Approach to Arboricultural Surveys

F.2.1 The arboricultural surveys focus on capturing tree data on woodlands, potential and verified veteran and ancient trees, and on trees that are likely to be lost or impacted by the Project.

F.2.2 A full tree survey, in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 will be conducted within the area covered by the EIA Scoping Boundary and up to 15m (30m if a tree is considered a veteran) outside of any boundary delineating these areas, forming the study area.

F.2.3 Groups of trees and areas of woodland will be recorded based on their general characteristics including average stem diameter, average canopy spread, average height and species composition.

F.2.4 When surveying tree groups and woodlands, the canopy outline will be traced around the relevant National Tree Map and National Hedgerow Map (BlueSky International Limited) canopy outlines to create a representative combined canopy area.

F.2.5 Managed hedgerows will not be surveyed. A managed hedgerow is subjected to regular cutting regimes to maintain a hedge profile. The survey of such hedgerows will be undertaken as part of ecological surveys. Hedgerows which are no longer managed, and have grown into lines of trees, cohesive groups, or would otherwise not be considered a functioning hedgerow will be recorded as individual trees or groups, as appropriate, and notes made in the survey record to indicate their former status.

F.2.6 Appendix Table 8 sets out the survey elements and proposed approach for each element, and demonstrates the targeted methodology proposed to allow for a proportionate and appropriate survey.

- F.2.7 Existing public domain data, such as the Woodland Trust’s Ancient Tree Inventory, will be referenced to identify known ancient and veteran trees that may be located in, or close to (30m buffer zone), the EIA Scoping Boundary.
- F.2.8 Desk study information will be used to identify where field surveys are required. This strategy will adopt the British Standard calculation for Root Protection Areas (RPAs), applying a 15m buffer to the EIA Scoping Boundary in which all trees are identified and a 30m buffer in the event only ancient and veteran trees are recorded beyond the 15m buffer (in recognition of the uncapped RPA of veteran trees based on a x15 stem diameter - BS5837:2012 caps all RPAs at 15m). A desk study using the Woodland Trust’s Ancient Tree Inventory will assist in locating potential and verified notable, veteran or ancient trees prior to mobilisation for the survey.
- F.2.9 In addition to providing information detailing preliminary RPAs, ad-hoc site visits may be required to provide detailed RPA information for tree groups and woodlands, as well as confirm above ground constraints i.e., low branch formation and enabling pruning works to British Standard 3998 2010: Tree Work-Recommendations (British Standards Institution, 2010).
- F.2.10 The arboricultural survey method will also draw upon the following parallel programs of work:
- Engagement with the relevant environmental regulators, public bodies and other stakeholders
 - Ongoing design development and identification of potential mitigation measures

F.3 [Arboricultural Surveying Methodology](#)

- F.3.1 The survey methodology will utilise detailed desk study data, high-resolution digital aerial photography, National Tree Map, Geographical Information System (GIS), known ancient and veteran trees data and other project information available at the time of assessment. This will target resources to key areas that may need further study, including field surveys. This approach is detailed in Appendix Table 8.

Appendix Table 8 Arboricultural survey elements and proposed survey methodology

Feature and justification for scoping in / out	Proposed approach and benefits	Best practice and details of any deviations	Justification, precedents and solutions
Desk study	<p>Data search using the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available web-based data, including those held by MAGIC maps and the Woodland Trust • Local authority records on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas • Historical aerial photography • Data from Project ecology surveys • Design information <p>The National Tree Map</p>	N/A	Desk studies will focus field surveys on notable trees likely to be affected
Tree data collection	The study area will encompass the EIA Scoping Boundary, plus a buffer extending 15m beyond (30m for ancient and veteran trees). The rows below set out the criteria for tree features to be included within the survey	Consistent with best practice and BS 5837: 2012	<p>In open ground areas the risk to tree roots from excavation activities are increased e.g., ground compaction and soil stripping. BS 5837: 2012 provides a maximum root protection area of 15m for any given tree feature</p> <p>The Governments standing advice for applying an RPA of 15 x the stem diameter to ancient and veteran trees will be applied</p>
Woodlands	Where appropriate, woodlands within the survey zone will be recorded and the largest tree will be measured and stem diameter used for off-setting the root protection area across the woodland block	Consistent with BS 5837: 2012	Applying the largest protection offset will protect all trees within the woodland area
Tree groups	Wherever possible, trees will be grouped and, where appropriate, the largest measurements recorded and used for off-set calculations of RPAs.	Consistent with BS 5837: 2012.	It is likely that existing areas of continuous vegetation are at risk of removal and are suitable to be grouped for mitigation purposes.

Source: Thames Water internal

F.4 Veteran Trees Policy Context

F.4.1 The National Policy Statement (NPS) for Water Resources Infrastructure (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), April 2023) states:

'Irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees

4.3.18. Ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated. Developers should identify ways to avoid negative effects on ancient woodland or ancient and veteran trees. This could include selecting an alternative site for development or redesigning the scheme. The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and the loss of ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons for the development, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.'

F.4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2023) definition was recently tested in an Appeal Decision on Land at Broomhill/Brislington Meadows (The Planning Inspectorate, 2022), paras 21 to 43. This effectively came to the view that veteran trees must be of 'great age, great size and with veteran features.'

F.4.3 This judgement made use of guidance in Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management (Woodland Trust and Ancient Tree Forum, 2013). Figure 1.3 gives guidance on the circumference of trees and the relationship this has to a tree's classification as a veteran. The Keepers of time: ancient and native woodland and trees policy in England (Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, 2022) states, in the glossary (page 24):

'Ancient and veteran trees

These can be individual trees or groups of trees. They are found in ancient woodlands and as trees outside woods.

Ancient trees are exceptionally valuable for their biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. They are irreplaceable habitats that can:

- *Be of a great age relative to others of the same species*
- *Be large, depending on species, site and management history*
- *Have significant decay features such as hollowing and a crown structure typical of old age*
- *Have evidence of past use and management (such as pollarding)*

Veteran trees may not be very old, but they have significant decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to their biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. They are also considered irreplaceable habitat.

All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient.'

F.4.4 The above does not provide a definitive definition of ancient and veteran trees. The definition of veteran trees 'may not be very old, but they have significant decay features, such as branch death and hollowing' could be subject to wide interpretation.

F.4.5 Of note, the NPPF definition of ancient and veteran trees is 'A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value'. The 'and' is referred to in the appeal decision discussed below but is not present in the Keepers of time policy.

F.4.6 Page 13 of the keepers of time policy document states:

'It is difficult to calculate the number of ancient and veteran trees that are currently in England. So far, we have recorded over 111,000 trees. We know the full extent of this resource is much greater, but we do not have the data to showcase this. To identify ancient and veteran trees, the most complete record currently available is the Ancient Tree Inventory which is run by the Woodland Trust.

All ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees are irreplaceable, regardless of whether they are present on the Ancient Woodland Inventory or Ancient Tree Inventory.'

F.4.7 Further draft guidance is also available from the Ancient Tree Forum which is an amalgamation of numerous aspects of other aforementioned criteria above. discussed.

F.4.8 Schedule 1 (Irreplaceable Habitats), Paragraph 1 of the Biodiversity Net Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 (the BNG Regulations) (United Kingdom Parliament, 2024) includes the following description of Ancient and Veteran Trees in Table 2 (Other habitats):

'Ancient and veteran trees can be found as individual trees or collections of trees in any setting.

Ancient trees have passed beyond maturity into an ancient life stage or are old in comparison with other trees of the same species which exhibit one or more of the following—

(i) Demonstrably great age relative to others of the same species

(ii) Changes to their crown and trunk development indicative of the ancient life stage

Veteran trees are mature trees that share physical and other characteristics in common with ancient trees, due to their life or environment, but are neither developmentally nor chronologically ancient. All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. Veteran and ancient trees which have died are still recognised as such because they retain significant biodiversity value for many decades.

Veteran trees exhibit one or more of the following—

(i) Significant decay features such as deadwood, hollowing or signs of advanced decay in the trunk or major limbs

(ii) A large girth, depending on and relative to species, site and management history

(iii) A high value for nature, especially in hosting rare or specialist fungi, lichens and deadwood invertebrates'

F.5 Approach of this Survey

- F.5.1 For the survey of SESRO, the precedent set by the Broomhill/Brislington Meadows planning appeal will be followed. That is, that the NPPF definition of a veteran tree is one of great age, great size and with veteran features.
- F.5.2 Qualifying veteran features will be taken from the various guidance discussed above and candidate trees will be surveyed using a survey proforma based on the Veteran Trees Initiative (VTI) Specialist Survey Form (SSF) (English Nature, Veteran Tree Initiative and Treework Environmental Consultancy, 1997).
- F.5.3 As no definitive definition of a veteran tree exists, we are aware that our adopted definition may differ from others. Therefore, a precautionary approach will be taken during the survey to record any tree which would appear to meet the majority of the indicators (such as great size, without veteran features). By using the VTI SSF proforma, information on each tree can be collected in a robust and consistent fashion to allow for detailed interpretation.

F.6 Site Data Collection

- F.6.1 This section lays out a pragmatic approach to collecting tree information whilst seeking to reduce the number of features surveyed by grouping trees, where appropriate. An example of the standard data collected for each feature is contained within Appendix Table 9.

- F.6.2 The collection of tree data will be targeted to include notable arboricultural features which will be verified across the EIA Scoping Boundary (see Appendix Table 8). Where the presence of Tree Preservation Orders are known prior to site work, these will be included within the tree survey.
- F.6.3 Each individual tree, group of trees or woodland block will be given a unique reference number based on its location with regards to the Project. Note: only hedgerows meeting the criteria in paragraph F.2.5 will be given a unique reference number.
- F.6.4 T, G, W or H will be used to reference trees, groups of trees, woodland and those hedgerows as per proposed approach referenced in Appendix Table 8 respectively.
- F.6.5 Data recorded for tree groups, woodland blocks and hedgerows will provide a generic root protection offset based on the largest stem size recorded.
- F.6.6 The tree surveyors will use their judgement and experience, based on observed features and proposed distances to construction areas, to determine the extent of the trees to be surveyed (the maximum protection radius applied within BS 5837: 2012 is 15m). Fixed point information and handheld global positioning system (GPS) devices will be used to map the trees.
- F.6.7 As far as reasonably practicable vegetation will be surveyed in groups with the largest tree measurements recorded. Information relating to the total number of trees likely to be impacted within a group or woodland will be estimated. Arboricultural surveyors will use distometers (handheld laser measuring devices), clinometers (handheld height measuring devices) and diameter measuring tapes to record tree measurements.
- F.6.8 The following data are to be collected:
- Unique tree reference number
 - Height of tree features will be measured to the nearest metre
 - Stem diameter will be recorded in millimetres
 - The cardinal points will be used to determine crown spread, recorded to the nearest metre
 - Life stage will be recorded using young, semi-mature, early mature, mature and over-mature
 - Overall condition will be determined using ground based visual tree assessment techniques and will consider structural and physiological factors
 - General observations and comments will detail particular tree features and significant defects such as habitat holes, storm damage fractures and prolific ivy
 - Category grading will follow that of BS 5837: 2012

- Veteran and ancient trees (including trees with the potential to be classified as such) will be recorded in detail using a specific survey proforma adapted from the Veteran Tree Initiative Specialist Survey Form (English Nature, Veteran Tree Initiative and Treework Environmental Consultancy, 1997). This will include numerous photos of each tree

F.6.9 Appendix Table 9 indicates the data fields to be collected for the tree survey.

Appendix Table 9 Adapting the guidance in BS 5837: 2012 the following data fields will be collected

Tree Ref. No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH* (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Life stage	Overall condition	General observations and comments	BS category grading	Designation status (verified veteran / ancient / notable tree - or potential candidate)
				N	E	S	W					

* Diameter at breast height

Source: Thames Water internal

F.7 Reporting

- F.7.1 Following the completion of the tree survey the data will be used to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report with an accompanying Tree Constraints Plan developed within GIS.
- F.7.2 The GIS model will comprise all features included within the survey as follows:
- Individual trees – tree stem location based on either aerial imagery or GPS enabled device, canopy extents based on the four cardinal compass point measurements and a calculated RPA as a circular area
 - Tree groups, woodlands and hedgerows – an indicative polygon shape representing the canopy area, as per the aerial imagery used during the survey and plotted whilst in the field. The RPA buffer applied to the polygon based on the largest tree stem diameter recorded for that feature. This would be applied as either a buffer to the canopy extents or; off-set with canopy spread data for the group thus reducing the RPA to extend from generic tree stem locations

F.8 References

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G. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

G.1 Introduction

G.1.1 This appendix presents the methodology for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) that will form part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), reported in the Environmental Statement (ES) for the SESRO Project.

G.2 Methodology

G.2.1 The LVIA will be carried out in accordance with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (2013), which promotes a proportionate approach focussed on significant effects. It should be noted that GLVIA3 is not prescriptive and relies on tailoring the methodology to suit the particular project circumstances. It also emphasises the importance of professional judgement.

G.2.2 The LVIA will also comply with the following associated technical guidance:

- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2014)
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations (Landscape Institute, 2021)
- TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019)

G.3 Baseline

G.3.1 The LVIA will be informed by mapping and relevant national and local policy and a desktop review of background documentation including the following:

- Aerial photography (Esri/Google Earth/Google Maps) and Google Maps 'Street View'
- Campaign to Protect Rural England's (CPRE) Light Pollution and Dark Skies (2019)
- Environment Agency (EA) 2m Composite LiDAR delivered Digital Terrain Model and other Lidar topography survey data (2020)
- GIS data sets for statutory and non-statutory designations, public rights of way and cycle routes
- National Character Area (NCA) Profiles 108, 109 and 116 (2013 – 2015)
- North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (Land Use Consultants, 2002)
- Ordnance Survey Explorer Mapping (1:25,000 scale)
- South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment (South Oxfordshire District Council, 2017)

- South & Vale Green Infrastructure Strategy (Chris Blandford Associated on behalf of South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Councils, 2017)
- The Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (Oxfordshire County Council, Natural England and The Earth Trust, 2004)
- Tranquillity Map: England National map with 2001 district boundaries (CPRE, 2007)
- Vale of White Horse District Landscape Character Assessment (Hankinson Duckett Associates, on behalf of Vale of White Horse District Council, 2017)
- Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire Landscape Character Assessment - Emerging

G.3.2 The LVIA will also be informed by fieldwork and photography carried out from public areas on roads and public rights of way (PRoW) during winter and summer.

G.4 Study Area and Receptors for Assessment

G.4.1 The extent of the study area for the LVIA would be consistent with the study area applied to the scoping assessment and is illustrated on Figure 9.3.

G.4.2 Landscape and visual receptors for assessment have been identified following baseline studies, fieldwork, a review of the potential changes likely to arise from the SESRO Project and engagement with the Landscape Technical Liaison Group (TLG).

G.4.3 The landscape and visual receptors to be assessed within the LVIA comprise the Project level landscape character areas (LCAs) that will be defined as part of the LVIA for EIA and people at representative and specific viewpoints identified in Appendix Table 10. While most of the viewpoints are located within 1km of the SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary, some longer distance views are also incorporated within the wider study area. These include viewpoints that have been agreed with the TLG where sensitive views have been identified for example longer distance views from the North Wessex Downs National Landscape (North Wessex Downs NL from hereon).

G.4.4 Consideration will be given to effects on the special qualities of the North Wessex Downs NL within the study area.

G.4.5 The landscape and visual receptors for assessment have been informed by desktop study, the extent of the zone of theoretical visibility, fieldwork and through engagement with the TLG. They are considered to cover an appropriate extent to ascertain the wider landscape context surrounding SESRO and to focus on the likely significant landscape and visual effects in accordance with paragraph 5.2 of GLVIA3 which advises that the study area should '*cover the site itself and its wider context, within which the Proposed Development may influence it in a significant manner*'.

G.5 Timeframes for Assessment

G.5.1 The LVIA will assess landscape and visual effects at the following timeframes:

- **Construction:** Considers construction activities, temporary works and construction traffic during the construction period. Assessments for each landscape and visual receptor will be made at a time during construction when effects are likely to be most significant for each individual receptor
- **Winter year 1:** Considers the effects in winter year 1, when the reservoir is operational and SESRO is open to the public but planting mitigation would not yet be fully effective. Both the completed Project and the likely activities associated with it, such as traffic on site access and diversion roads, will be considered
- **Summer year 15:** Considers the effects in summer in the fifteenth year, when the reservoir is operational, SESRO is open to the public and planting mitigation would have taken effect. Both the completed Project and the likely activities associated with it, such as traffic on site access and diversion roads, will be considered

G.5.2 The assessment of effects during construction and year 1 will assume the worst-case during winter, when existing vegetation is not in leaf. The assessment for summer year 15 will show the long-term effects of the mitigation planting.

G.5.3 Both day and night-time changes for landscape and visual receptors will be considered as part of the overall assessment of landscape and visual effects. It is not considered that assessment of effects on night skies, in their own right, or an environmental lighting impact assessment, is required. This is because the lighting levels within the study area generally fall within the second to third darkest categories as defined by CPRE [now known as CPRE, the countryside charity], with areas of light pollution associated with the A34 and urban areas like Abingdon, Drayton and Steventon. The North Wessex Downs NL to the south is affected by light pollution from the surrounding urban areas in the setting of the NL, such as at Wantage and Didcot. There are no international dark sky reserves within the study area. Further information on dark skies is included within Section 9.5 of Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, of the EIA Scoping Report.

G.6 Criteria

G.6.1 The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors, the magnitude of impacts and significance of effects will be assessed using the criteria presented within this methodology.

G.6.2 The guidance in GLVIA3 is not prescriptive on the criteria to be used for assessing landscape and visual effects. The criteria for assessing sensitivity, magnitude and significance of effect have, therefore, been developed based on

professional judgement by competent specialists with experience gained from the assessment of other similar projects in the UK and through engagement with the TLG.

G.7 Assumptions and Limitations: Landscape and Visual Baseline and Assessment

G.7.1 The CPRE mapping of England’s light pollution and dark skies is based upon satellite data of sky glow during 2015 and will, therefore, not necessarily fully reflect the current situation.

G.7.2 Access to receptors and viewpoints assessed has been restricted to publicly accessible areas. Assessment of private viewpoints (including residential amenity assessment) will not be carried out.

G.7.3 The screening or filtering effect of existing vegetation beyond the EIA Scoping Boundary will be taken into account within the LVIA in its current condition. Growth or other changes to this vegetation or planting as part of other development may influence potential effects caused by SESRO, but the management and retention of such vegetation is outside the control of SESRO and will not, therefore, be considered in the LVIA.

G.7.4 In accordance with Paragraph 7.13 of GLVIA, *‘existing schemes and those which are under construction should be included in the baseline for both landscape and visual effects assessment...’* As such, development which is observed to be under construction during the fieldwork for the LVIA will be included in the future baseline.

G.8 Assumptions related to the SESRO Project

G.8.1 Assumptions relating to the construction and operation phases will be developed as the Master Plan is finalised and applied to the LVIA.

G.8.2 Potential changes to scope and methods associated with other options are explained within Section 9.9 of Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, of the EIA Scoping Report.

G.9 Landscape Effects

G.9.1 The LVIA will assess landscape effects on the Project level LCAs that will be defined as part of the LVIA. The Project level LCAs will be developed to provide an appropriate and consistent level of scale for the purposes of the assessment. The Project level LCAs identified will cover the landscapes that would most likely be affected by SESRO, as well as the North Wessex Downs NL within the extent of the study area and the footslopes / setting to the North Wessex Downs immediately to the north of the designated area.

- G.9.2 The changes to the constituent landscape features, elements and components of the LCAs, such as trees, woods, hedgerows, hedgerow trees, landform, field patterns and heritage assets, as well as effects on dark skies and tranquillity, will be considered in combination as part of the effects on landscape character and not as individual receptors. This proportionate approach is in line with GLVIA3.
- G.9.3 The cultural heritage chapter of the ES will undertake a preliminary impact assessment on formal or informal historic landscapes or gardens, together with the general historic characteristics of the local landscape within the area affected by the project.
- G.9.4 The results of the arboricultural survey will be used along with other baseline data to inform the design of SESRO and the LVIA.
- G.9.5 Consideration will also be given within the LVIA to effects on the special qualities of the North Wessex Downs NL within the extent of the study area. A separate annex will be produced, summarising the likely effects on the North Wessex Downs NL and how these effects will be mitigated, having regard to the statutory purpose for the designation.

G.10 Visual Effects

- G.10.1 In accordance with GLVIA3, the LVIA will include an assessment of visual effects based upon representative and specific viewpoints. Visual impact appraisal, therefore, does not identify effects on every individual receptor. However, the number and locations of viewpoints are considered proportionate to the nature of the SESRO Project and the range and location of visual receptors. A small number of illustrative viewpoints will also be included to provide supplementary information to illustrate particular effects and specific issues.
- G.10.2 Visual effects will be assessed at the viewpoints identified on Figure 9.4.
- G.10.3 The LVIA will include winter and summer photography from each viewpoint. Photomontages will be prepared for the locations identified in Appendix Table 10. These will illustrate the change in view in winter year 1 and summer year 15.

Appendix Table 10 Viewpoints for assessment within the LVIA and photomontage locations

Viewpoint no.	Viewpoint description
1	Representative view from PROW 222/6/10 south-east of Garford
2	Representative view from South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park

Viewpoint no.	Viewpoint description
3	Representative view from PRoW 192/3/10 near Marcham Mill Photomontage location
4	Representative view from properties on the eastern edge of Marcham
5	Representative view from the Vale Way Long Distance Path and National Cycle Network Route 5 south of Abingdon Marina
6	Representative view from the Thames Path National Trail, PRoW 183/11/50 and properties on the western fringe of Culham
7	Representative view from local footway/cycleway and properties on the north-western fringe of Drayton Photomontage location
8	Representative view from PRoW 192/2/20 near the western fringe of Drayton
9	Representative view from properties on the B4017, north of Steventon
10	Representative view from properties on the north-western edge of Steventon Photomontage location
11	Representative view from properties on the western edge of Steventon
12	Representative view from PRoW 403/19/20, as well as the nearby Great Western Main Line railway
13	Representative view from PRoW 198/16/10 and a property on Old Man's Lane
14	Representative view from properties on the south-eastern edge of East Hanney
15	Representative view from properties on the eastern edge of East Hanney Conservation Area
16	Representative view from properties on the eastern edge of East Hanney Photomontage location
17	Representative view from the Oxford Green Belt Way Long Distance Path, PRoW 372/3/80 and properties on the southern edge of Boars Hill
18	Representative view from PRoW at Wittenham Clumps
19	Representative view from the Vale Way Long Distance Path at West Hendred and PRoW 403/8/20 Photomontage location

Viewpoint no.	Viewpoint description
20	Representative view from PRoW 235/10/20 at Crab Hill north of Charlton
21	Specific and representative view from a memorial bench along PRoW 403/23/10 within the North Wessex Downs NL
22	Representative view from PRoW 285/8/10 south of Ardington within the North Wessex Downs NL
23	Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail and PRoW 403/13/10 at East Ginge Down within the North Wessex Downs NL Photomontage location
24	Specific and representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail and PRoW 285/14/40 at Lord Wantage Monument within the North Wessex Downs NL
25	Representative view from PRoW 391/6/10 at Furzewick Down within the North Wessex Downs NL
26	Representative view from PRoW 275/11/10 at Segsbury Camp within the North Wessex Downs NL
27	Representative view from the Ridgeway National Trail and PRoW 274/7/10 west of Gramps Hill within the North Wessex Downs NL
28	Representative view from the Devil's Punchbowl Open Access Land within the North Wessex Downs NL
29	Representative view from a lay-by on the A338

Source: Thames Water internal.

G.11 Characterising impacts and effects

Determining the sensitivity of receptors

- G.11.1 The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors will be established by assessing the value attached to a receptor and its susceptibility to the particular form of change likely to result from the development of SESRO.
- G.11.2 GLVIA3 defines landscape value as *'The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society'*. A review of existing designations is the starting point in understanding the value of landscape receptors and views experienced by visual receptors. However, GLVIA3 recognises that landscape value is not always signified by designation. Other areas of landscape, or individual elements or features of the landscape contributing to its character or views may not be recognised by formal designation but may nevertheless have value. The range of factors provided within TGN 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside

national designations (Landscape Institute, 2021), are considered in the identification of landscape value. The value of landscape and visual receptors will be assessed in line with the criteria set out in Appendix Table 12 and Appendix Table 14.

- G.11.3 Susceptibility to change will be defined, in accordance with GLVIA3, as the ability of a landscape or visual receptor to accommodate a development without undue adverse consequences. Judgements on susceptibility will take the nature of the Project into account. GLVIA3 defines landscape and visual susceptibility as follows:
- Landscape susceptibility: the ability of a landscape receptor *‘to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies’*
 - Visual susceptibility: the susceptibility of visual receptors to a change in their view and visual amenity is a function of *‘the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and the extent to which their attention or interest may, therefore, be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations’*
- G.11.4 Sensitivity will be assessed on a five-point scale of very high, high, medium, low or negligible. Appendix Tables 11 to 14 present the criteria for landscape and visual value and susceptibility to change that will be used to inform the assessment of sensitivity.
- G.11.5 The application of these criteria is not a formulaic process and the tables only indicate general categories of sensitivity. A receptor may be considered to be of very high value, but it does not necessarily follow that the same receptor is automatically of very high susceptibility to the nature of the proposed change and, therefore, of very high sensitivity. For example, a National Landscape, though of very high value, may be able to accommodate appropriate forms of development without undue effects and, therefore, might not be considered to be of very high sensitivity to all changes. Conversely, landscapes considered to be of lower landscape value may be highly susceptible to the nature of the proposed change. Judgements will, therefore, be made about each receptor, with the criteria serving as a guide and balanced accordingly. A receptor of high value and low susceptibility (or vice versa) may, for instance, be considered to be of medium sensitivity overall.
- G.11.6 Appendix Figure 1 will be used as a guide to assist the application of professional judgement when drawing conclusions on landscape and visual sensitivity.

Appendix Table 11 Criteria for determining landscape value

Landscape Value	Criteria
Very High	Designated landscapes of very high national importance, containing very distinctive elements or features that are very rare and could not be replaced, for instance National Landscapes; and/or very high value associated with factors* such as landscape condition, scenic and other perceptual qualities including tranquillity and dark skies, distinctiveness, rarity and representativeness, conservation interests (such as natural and cultural heritage), community, recreational and functional values and associations
High	Areas of landscape identified/designated as having importance at the local authority or regional level; and/or high value associated with factors* such as landscape condition, scenic and other perceptual qualities including tranquillity and dark skies, distinctiveness, rarity and representativeness, conservation interests (such as natural and cultural heritage), community, recreational and functional values and associations
Medium	Some value associated with factors* such as landscape condition, scenic and other perceptual qualities including tranquillity and dark skies, distinctiveness, rarity and representativeness, conservation interests (such as natural and cultural heritage), community, recreational and functional values and associations
Low	Limited value associated with factors* such as landscape condition, scenic and other perceptual qualities including tranquillity and dark skies, distinctiveness, rarity and representativeness, conservation interests (such as natural and cultural heritage), community, recreational and functional values and associations
Negligible	Very little or no value associated with factors* such as landscape condition, scenic and other perceptual qualities including tranquillity and dark skies, distinctiveness, rarity and representativeness, conservation interests (such as natural and cultural heritage), community, recreational and functional values and associations

*Factors are based on those identified within Box 5.1 'Range of factors that can help in the identification of valued landscapes' in GLVIA3 and Table 1: 'Range of factors that can be considered when identifying landscape value' in Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 12 Criteria for determining landscape susceptibility

Landscape susceptibility	Criteria
Very High	The landscape is very highly susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape have no, or extremely limited, ability to accommodate the development without undue effects, for example, because the proposals would result in the loss of key characteristics that are a very important component of the landscape
High	The landscape is highly susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape have a very limited ability to accommodate the development without undue effects, for example, because the proposals would result in the loss of characteristics that are an important component of the landscape
Medium	The landscape is moderately susceptible to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape only have a limited ability to accommodate the development without undue effects
Low	The landscape has low susceptibility to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape are generally able to accommodate the development without undue effects
Negligible	The landscape is generally tolerant to the nature of the proposed development because the relevant characteristics or elements of the landscape are able to accommodate the development without undue effects

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 13 Criteria for determining visual value

Landscape Value	Criteria
Very High	Views that are associated with designated landscapes of very high national importance, for instance National Landscapes, or very important heritage assets, promoted in sources such as maps and tourist literature, linked with major landscape destinations where the view forms a widely recognised part of the visitor experience, or which have very important cultural associations, such as views that are formally ‘protected’
High	Views that are associated with areas of landscape identified/designated as having importance at the local authority or regional level or important heritage assets, promoted in sources such as maps and tourist literature, linked with popular landscape destinations where the view forms a recognised part of the visitor experience, or which have important cultural associations
Medium	Views that are associated with landscapes considered to be valued by local communities and which may be promoted in local sources and linked with locally important landscape destinations where the view forms a recognised part of the visitor experience
Low	Views that, although they may have value to local people are not associated with designated or otherwise high-quality landscapes or with popular landscape destinations and have no more widely recognised cultural associations
Negligible	Views with very little value to local people and not associated with landscape destinations and with no cultural associations

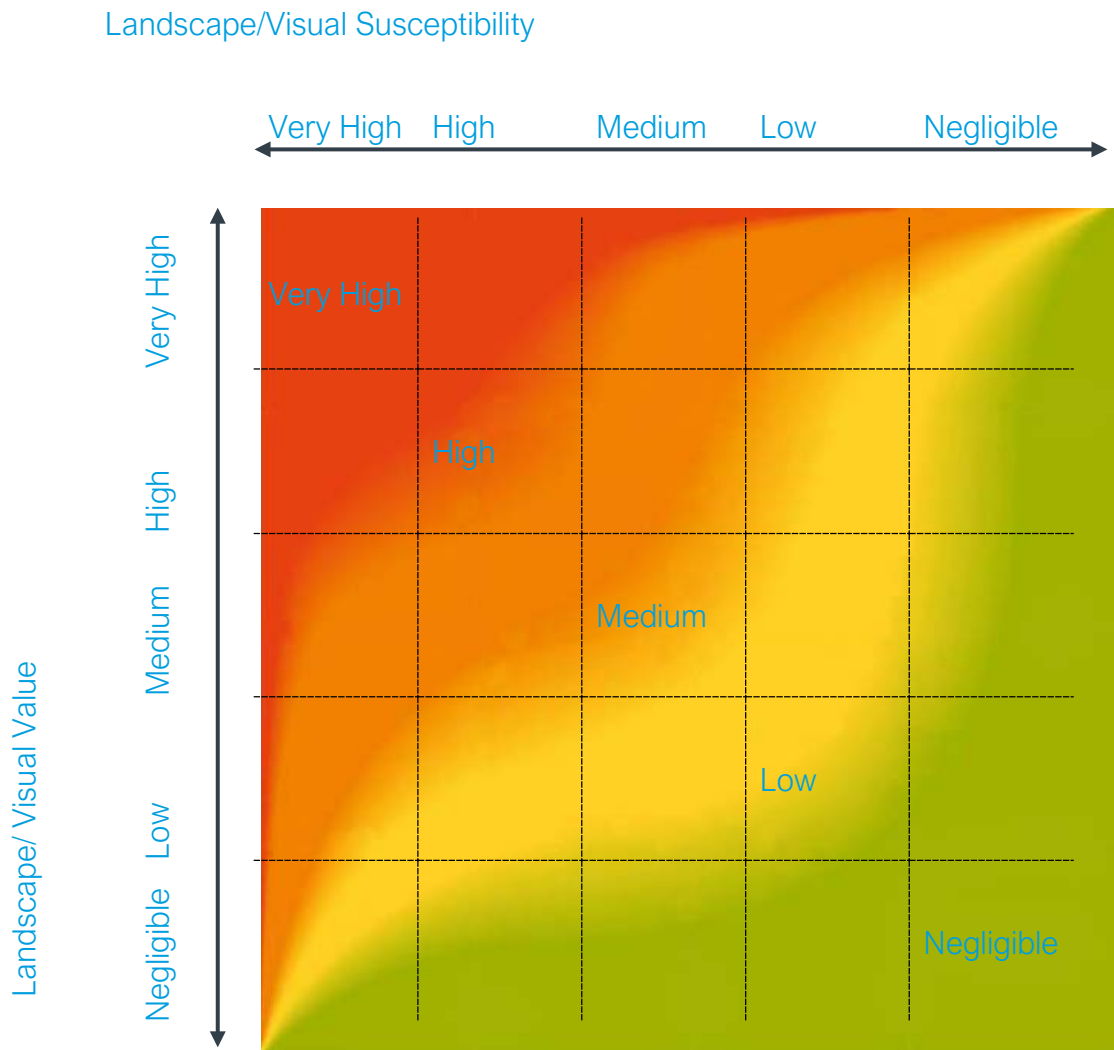
Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 14 Criteria for determining visual susceptibility

Visual susceptibility	Criteria
Very High	Receptors for whom the nature of the view forms a very important part of their experience and visual amenity. These include people engaged in types of outdoor recreation where their attention is likely to be very focused on particular views; visitors to very important heritage assets or other major landscape destinations where views of the surroundings are an essential part of the experience. Likely to include users of National Trails and other nationally promoted recreational routes within nationally designated landscapes
High	Receptors for whom the nature of the view forms an important part of their experience and visual amenity. These include people engaged in types of outdoor recreation where their attention is likely to be focused on particular views; visitors to heritage assets or other attractions where views of the surroundings are an important part of the experience; residents at home and communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents. May include users of public rights of way and locally promoted recreational routes/trails
Medium	Receptors for whom the nature of the view contributes positively to their experience, including travellers on roads where attention is generally less likely to be focused on views and visual amenity, although such views can still be appreciated. May include those engaged in outdoor pursuits such as golf or horse-riding where, although the view is appreciated, the primary focus is the activity itself
Low	Receptors for whom the nature of the view is entirely secondary to their activity or occupation, including people engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve any appreciation of views; people at their place of work, where the setting is not important to the quality of working life; and travellers where the potentially affected view is incidental to the journey, such as views from main roads
Negligible	Receptors for whom the nature of the view is of no importance

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Figure 1 Matrix for determining landscape and visual sensitivity



Source: Thames Water internal

Determining magnitude of effect

G.11.7 The magnitude of effect is the degree of change that would occur associated with a proposed development. The assessment will take proposed mitigation into account. Magnitude of landscape and visual effects will be determined by an assessment of the nature (whether beneficial or adverse), size and scale of the change likely to result from the SESRO Project, in conjunction with the geographical extent of those changes. Duration and reversibility will be considered in conjunction with the magnitude of effect as closely related, but separate, dimensions and in accordance with the assessment timescales. The overall magnitude of effect for each receptor will be assessed using professional judgement rather than by a formulaic process. Appendix Tables 16 to 20

present the criteria for the size and scale, geographical extent and duration and reversibility of landscape and visual effects.

- G.11.8 The size and scale of change in the landscape is mainly a reflection of the extent or proportion of landscape elements lost or added and/or the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects or key characteristics are altered, both of which may result in erosion or enhancement of landscape character.
- G.11.9 The geographical extent of landscape change is assessed by determining the area over which the change would influence the landscape. This could be very localised, within the immediate setting of a development, or affect the wider landscape character and a large proportion of a character area.
- G.11.10 The criteria that will be used to assess the size and scale of visual change have been based upon the amount of change likely to occur as a result of a proposed development. The size and/or scale of change in views and visual amenity at representative (or other selected) viewpoints will take the following into consideration within the reporting of visual effects:
- The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view, changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the change and distance of view
 - The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of factors such as form, scale and mass, line, height, colour and texture
 - The nature of the view of the Project, for example whether views would be full, partial or glimpses or sequential views while passing through the landscape
- G.11.11 For each representative (or other selected) viewpoint, judgements about the geographical extent of change will reflect:
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the viewer, for example whether direct or oblique
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the Project
 - The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible
- G.11.12 As such, the geographical extent of visual change can vary according to the type of viewer. For example, a representative view may be available from only a small proportion of a specific location of open access land, or from most of a specific location. Similarly, users of PRow might be able to view a development from most of a particular route (high extent) or there may be only a small section, or intermittent sections, of the route where users may be able to view a development (low extent). A worst-case assessment will be made for each key visual receptor at each representative viewpoint. However, in practice, the level

of visual change would vary along each route or within adjacent settlements and according to the season, depending on the extent of intervening vegetation.

- G.11.13 The overall conclusion on the magnitude of landscape and visual effect will combine judgements on size and scale, geographic extent and duration and reversibility, which will be defined using the criteria within Appendix Tables 15 to 19. The overall determination of the magnitude of landscape and visual effects will be based on a five-point scale of large, medium, small, negligible and no change. Criteria for the magnitude of landscape and visual effect which combines judgements on size and scale, geographic extent and duration and reversibility have not been defined to avoid averaging out effects. Professional judgement will be applied to combine the separate conclusions on size and scale, geographic extent and duration and reversibility and the conclusions will be supported by substantiated reasoning.
- G.11.14 The nature of landscape and visual effects will also be assessed. This can be beneficial (positive) or adverse (negative) unless receptors would experience no change. Beneficial effects are those that enhance and/or reinforce characteristics that are valued. Adverse effects are those that remove and/or undermine characteristics that are valued.

Appendix Table 15 Criteria for defining size and scale of landscape effect

Size and Scale of Landscape Effect	Criteria
Large	Large level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Major loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of major new and uncharacteristic elements
Medium	Moderate level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Moderate loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of moderate new and uncharacteristic elements
Small	Small level of change in landscape character and key characteristics. Minor loss of, or change to, existing elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of minor new and uncharacteristic elements
Negligible	Barely discernible level of change in landscape character with minimal loss of, or change to, existing elements of the landscape and/or barely discernible change from the introduction of any new and uncharacteristic elements
No change	No discernible change in landscape character or existing elements of the landscape

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 16 Criteria for defining geographical extent of landscape effect

Criteria for defining geographical extent of landscape effect	Criteria for defining geographical extent of landscape effect
Large	The change would affect a large part of the landscape and/or a large proportion of a characteristic landscape element
Medium	The change would affect a moderate part of the landscape and/or a notable proportion of a characteristic landscape element
Small	The change would affect a small part of the landscape and/or a small proportion of a characteristic landscape element
Negligible	The change would affect a negligible part of the landscape and/or a small proportion of a characteristic landscape element
No change	There would be no material change to any part of the landscape

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 17 Criteria for defining size and scale of visual effect

Size and Scale of Visual Effect	Criteria
Large	Complete or very substantial change in the view, resulting from the loss of important features or the addition of major new ones, to the extent that this would substantially alter the composition of the view and visual amenity
Medium	Clearly noticeable change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity
Small	Perceptible change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would, to a limited extent, alter the composition of the view and visual amenity
Negligible	Barely perceptible change in the view, resulting from the loss of features or the addition of new ones, to the extent that this would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity
No change	No perceptible change in the view

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 18 Criteria for defining geographical extent of visual effect

Geographical Extent of Visual Effect	Criteria
Large	The proposal is seen in many locations across the study area, or from the majority of a linear route and/or by large numbers of viewers, or the view is available from all or most parts of a specific location
Medium	The proposal is seen from a moderate number of locations across the study area or from a moderate part of a linear route and/or by a moderate number of viewers, or the view is available from a moderate proportion of a specific location
Small	The proposal is seen at a small number of locations across the study area, from only limited sections of a linear route and/or by a small number of viewers, or the view is available from only a small proportion of a specific location
Negligible	The proposal is either barely discernible in the study area or is seen at a very limited number of locations or from a very limited section of a linear route, and/or by only a very small number of viewers, or the view is available from hardly any part of a specific location
No change	The proposal is not discernible from any location or any section of a linear route or a specific location

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 19 Criteria for determining duration and reversibility of landscape and visual effect

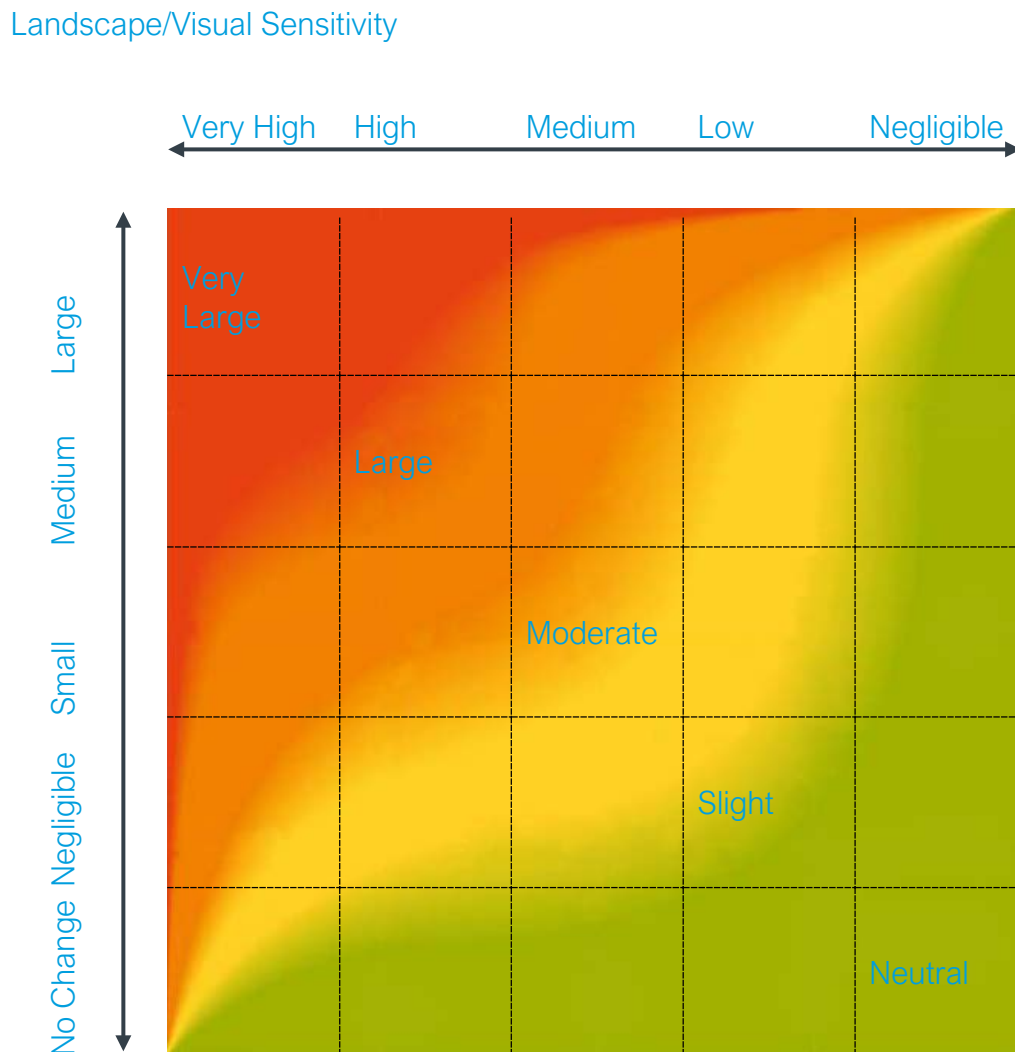
Duration of Landscape and Visual Effect	Criteria
Temporary reversible	Effects that are reversible, including construction effects that would last up to one year
Short-term reversible	Effects that are theoretically reversible but would last for between one to five years
Medium-term reversible	Effects that are theoretically reversible but would last for between five to 15 years
Long term irreversible/ permanent	Effects that would last more than 15 years are deemed irreversible or permanent

Source: Thames Water internal

Determining significance of landscape and visual effects

- G.11.15 The significance of a potential effect on landscape and visual receptors will be determined by combining the sensitivity (value and susceptibility) of a receptor and the magnitude (size and scale, geographic extent, duration and reversibility) of an effect in accordance with Appendix Figure 2. The significance of effect is assessed after known mitigation measures have been factored in. Consistent with assessing the magnitude of landscape and visual effect, the nature of landscape and visual effects (i.e., whether the effects are beneficial or adverse) will also be assessed.
- G.11.16 Appendix Figure 2 will be used to assist professional judgement when determining the significance of landscape and visual effects. The matrix suggests a range of conclusions for consideration because the assessment of significance is not formulaic and professional judgement is used to ascertain the level of significance of effect. This is in line with GLVIA3 which advises that, *‘Professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. While there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters ... much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements...’*. Evidence will be provided within the description of effect columns of the landscape and visual effects schedules to support the reporting of a single significance category where there is a choice.

Appendix Figure 2 Matrix determining the significance of landscape and visual effects



Source: Thames Water internal

G.11.17 Typical descriptors of the significance of landscape and visual effects are presented in Appendix Table 21 and Appendix Table 22. These tables will be used as a guide and not all typical descriptors may apply when determining significance. Landscape and visual effects of very large, large or moderate significance are considered material to the decision-making process. Therefore, landscape and visual effects of very large, large and moderate significance will be considered ‘significant’ for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Slight and neutral effects will be deemed ‘not significant’.

Appendix Table 20 Typical descriptors of the significance of landscape effect

Significance or landscape effect	Typical descriptors
Very large beneficial	The Project would greatly enhance the character of the landscape, create an iconic high quality feature and/or series of elements, or enable a sense of place to be created or greatly enhanced
Large beneficial	The Project would enhance the character of the landscape, create an iconic high quality feature and/or series of elements or enable a sense of place to be created or enhanced
Moderate beneficial	The Project would improve the character of the landscape, enable the restoration or characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished by inappropriate management or development or enable some sense of place
Slight beneficial	The Project would complement the character of the landscape, maintain or enhance characteristic features and elements and enable some sense of place to be restored
Neutral	The Project would maintain the character of the landscape, blend in with characteristic features and elements and enable the sense of place to be retained
Slight adverse	The Project would not quite fit the character of the landscape, be at variance with characteristic features and elements or detract from the sense of place
Moderate adverse	The Project would conflict with character of the landscape, have an adverse effect on characteristic features or elements or diminish the sense of place
Large adverse	The Project would be at considerable variance with the character of the landscape, degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic features or elements or damage the sense of place
Very large adverse	The Project would be at substantial variance with the character of the landscape, cause the integrity of characteristic features and elements to be lost, or cause the sense of place to be lost

Source: Thames Water internal

Appendix Table 21 Typical descriptors of the significance of visual effect

Significance or visual effect	Typical descriptors
Very large beneficial	The Project would create an iconic new feature that would greatly enhance the view
Large beneficial	The Project would lead to major improvement in a view from a highly sensitive receptor
Moderate beneficial	The Project would cause obvious improvement to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible improvement to a view from a more sensitive receptor
Slight beneficial	The Project would cause limited improvement to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity or would cause greater improvement to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity
Neutral	No perceptible change in the view
Slight adverse	The Project would cause limited deterioration to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity or cause greater deterioration to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity
Moderate adverse	The Project would cause obvious deterioration to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible damage to a view from a more sensitive receptor
Large adverse	The Project would cause major deterioration to a view or loss of a view from a highly sensitive receptor and would constitute a major discordant element in the view
Very large adverse	The Project would cause the loss of views from a highly sensitive receptor and would constitute a dominant discordant feature in the view

Source: Thames Water internal

G.12 Assessment of Residual Effects

G.12.1 For landscape and visual, residual effects are considered as those assessed during operation in summer year 15 when mitigation planting would be established and, therefore, fully effective.

G.13 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

G.13.1 Inter-development cumulative landscape and visual effects will be considered within the Cumulative Effects Chapter of the ES (see Chapter 20). Potential intra-development cumulative effects include those in relation to landscape, biodiversity, air quality, noise and cultural heritage. In line with GLVIA3, the assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects will be proportionate and will focus on likely significant effects.

G.14 Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

G.14.1 Limitations and assumptions are listed in sections G7 and G8.

G.15 References

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H. Historic Environment Asset information

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Appendix Table 22 Archaeological assets

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
HER line data					
8896	N/A	Post-medieval	Old Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal	Medium	Passes through the centre of SESRO
29592	N/A	Early medieval	Early Medieval deer park	Medium	Overlaps the south-western corner of the EIA Scoping Boundary
9541	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British road	Medium	Abuts the western EIA Scoping Boundary
29669	N/A	Post-medieval	Great Western Railway	Low	Forms the southern side of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29880	N/A	Post-medieval	Abingdon branch line	Low	1.7km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29881	N/A	Early medieval to medieval	Abingdon to Culham Canal	Medium	110m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
30088	N/A	Post-medieval	Wantage branch railway	Low	Abuts south-western tip of EIA Scoping Boundary
HER polygon data					
3132 and 1006311	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	Castle Mound at Fitzharris	High	2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8488	N/A	Iron Age	Possible Later Prehistoric Settlement Site north of Thames	Medium	2km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8481	N/A	Late Bronze Age to Early Medieval	Late Bronze Age to Saxon occupation at Appleford	Medium	2km south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
2852	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British	Neolithic to Romano-British activity and settlement	Low	1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15292	N/A	Undated	Field system	Low	Lies approximately 650m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary in Steventon village
15316	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure	Medium	1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15315	N/A	Romano-British	Possible Romano-British Enclosure	Medium	1.2km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8479	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric settlement	Medium	640m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15304	N/A	Undated	Undated possible trackways and linear system	Medium	1.7km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7743 and 1004853	Scheduled Monument	Early Iron Age to Early Medieval	Iron Age and Saxon Settlement Site	High	1.6km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
27779	N/A	Modern	Grove Airfield	Low	1.5km south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27869	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval or Post-medieval boundaries	Low	1.64km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
15279	N/A	Undated	Undated Enclosures	Low	1.2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
15289	N/A	Prehistoric – Iron Age	A linear feature, a ring ditch, a trackway and an enclosure	Low	Situated within the EIA Scoping Boundary
7119 and 1006303 (Historic England)	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age and Romano-British	A temple south-east of Noah’s Ark Inn, Frilford	High	Lies approximately 325m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8354 and 1004850 (Historic England)	N/A	Iron Age to early medieval	Settlement north of Cow Lane	High	600m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1465 and 1003671 (Historic England)	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Sutton Wick settlement site	High	Abuts EIA Scoping Boundary
15283	N/A	Iron Age and Romano-British	Prehistoric-Romano-British cropmark complex	Medium	The asset lies within the EIA Scoping Boundary in the north-east corner of it
15277	N/A	Iron Age and Romano-British	Later prehistoric-Romano-British field system	Medium	Lies within the northern part of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12145	N/A	Undated	Undated cropmark field system and settlement complex	Medium	Lies within the northern part of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15270	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Iron Age enclosed settlement	Medium	550m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8477	N/A	Iron Age	Later prehistoric enclosure – linear features and a possible settlement	Medium	Cropmarks lie 120m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8475	N/A	Iron Age	Possible later prehistoric enclosure complex near Culham	Medium	Complex lies 150m south-east of
2840	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Rectilinear Enclosures	Medium	920m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12302	N/A	Undated	Undated Rectangular Enclosure	Medium	1.2km south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15297	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Prehistoric or Romano-British Field System	Medium	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15313	N/A	Undated	Undated Field System	Medium	1.7km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29258	N/A	Early Iron Age to Early Medieval	Iron Age to Romano-British Settlement activity	Medium	1.9km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15312	N/A	Iron Age	Iron Age Enclosure	Medium	1.3km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29358	N/A	Undated	Undated linear features	Low	1.5km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
12303	N/A	Undated	Undated Possible Rectangular Enclosures and Pits	Medium	1.2km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12301	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Undated Double Ditched Rectangular Enclosure	Medium	790m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8467	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Prehistoric to Saxon Features located east of Sutton Courtenay/Drayton complex	Medium	675m south of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
29359	N/A	Undated	Undated linear features	Medium	450m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
29360	N/A	Undated	Boundary ditch	Low	Western end of asset lies 350m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29361	N/A	Post-medieval	Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden	Medium	At its nearest point the garden lies 150m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8461	N/A	Iron Age	Later prehistoric circle and possible enclosure	Medium	Lies 100m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8460	N/A	Bronze Age-Iron Age	Later prehistoric/ Bronze Age cropmark complex	Medium	Lies 50m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15280	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Feature	Low	1.3km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8357	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch and Pits (west of Sandford Brook below Gozzard's Ford)	Medium	1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8466	N/A	Medieval	Medieval field boundary	Low	450m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
15287 and 1004852	Scheduled Monument	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Scheduled Cropmarked Complex including southern end of Drayton Cursus	High	600m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15296	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch	Medium	1.4km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26402	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age barrow	Medium	1.9km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8369	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Trackway Complex from Abingdon	Medium	800m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8370	N/A	Undated	Undated Circle	Medium	900m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
4129	N/A	Undated	Undated Rectangular Enclosures	Medium	650m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
7442	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Barrows	Medium	875m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
4131	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Moat (W of Rye Farm, Andersey Island)	Medium	1.2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
15265	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible Later Prehistoric barrow- enclosure and Linear Feature	Medium	1.2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
4132	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Ring Ditches at Rye Farm	Medium	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
15267	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure and Trackway	Medium	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
29448	N/A	Undated	Undated enclosure or structure	Low	900m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
4937	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Undated settlement (John Mason High School Playing Fields)	Medium	1.85km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
29473	N/A	Undated	Trackway	Medium	380m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8470	N/A	Iron Age and Romano-British	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British settlement site	Medium	Lies within the eastern edge of the EIA Scoping Boundary
14278	N/A	Early Bronze Age	Barrow cemetery	Medium	Part of the asset overlaps with the EIA Scoping Boundary near Abingdon Marina Park
29004	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British ditch and undated pit	Low	60m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26403	N/A	Iron Age and Romano-British	Iron Age to Romano-British trackway and ditches	Low	Lies 55m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29475	N/A	Undated	Undated trackway	Medium	130m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8458	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Undated Enclosure and Linear Features	Medium	160m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15302	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Ring Ditch from Drayton	Medium	280m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8455	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Undated Pit and Linear Feature	Low	410m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15303	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British field system	Low	50m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15301	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Field Boundary	Low	630m west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8453	N/A	Early Medieval/Early Medieval	Undated Pit and Possible Sunken Featured Building/Grubenhau	Medium	930m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15005	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Long Mound	High	Abuts EIA Scoping Boundary
11521	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Rectangular Enclosure	Medium	Overlaps with the EIA Scoping Boundary
5382	N/A	Neolithic	Drayton North Cursus	Medium	Overlaps with the EIA Scoping Boundary
8432	N/A	Undated	Trackways within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Medium	725m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15288	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval/Early Medieval	Cropmarked Settlement Complex NW of Milton	Medium	640m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
3083 and 1006309	Scheduled Monument	Medieval to Post-medieval	Site of Grange of Abingdon Abbey at Barton Court Farm	High	1.84km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
15291	N/A	Undated	Undated Possible Trackways	Medium	Inside the EIA Scoping Boundary
8476	N/A	Undated	Undated Rectangular Earthwork and Former Water Course	Low	590m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
27868	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Possible Medieval or Post-medieval earthwork settlement remains	Medium	1.76km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
15305	N/A	Undated	Undated Banks	Low	Inside the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
15307	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Feature	Low	Inside the EIA Scoping Boundary
15294	N/A	Undated	Possible enclosures and ring ditch	Medium	Inside the EIA Scoping Boundary
15306	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Feature	Low	Inside the EIA Scoping Boundary
28547	N/A	Early Medieval/Early Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval to Post-medieval settlement and field systems	Low	550m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29555	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Prehistoric/Romano-British field system	Low	410m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8424	N/A	Possible Iron Age	Possible Late Prehistoric Settlement Complex	Medium	600m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15295	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Features	Low	140m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
8439	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Undated	Square enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	1.1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8449	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Early Medieval	Grubenhauser within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	980m south of EIA boundary
8446	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Later Prehistoric	Linear features and trackway within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	700m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8433	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Bronze Age	Bowl Barrows within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	1.1-1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8445	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Undated	Oval Enclosure within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8440	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval	Great Hall atop Bowl Barrow to east of Drayton Cursus	High	800m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8435	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon Rectangular Buildings within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	820m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8441	Within Scheduled Monument 1004852	Undated	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex	High	950m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8431	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval/Early Medieval	Later Prehistoric and Saxon Trackways and Pits	Medium	650m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29241	N/A	Early Neolithic to Medieval	Prehistoric to Medieval settlement and agricultural activity	Medium	575m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15268	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Features and trackways	Medium	600m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
29687	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Ring ditch	Medium	1.3km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
2901 and 1006309	Scheduled Monument	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	Abingdon Abbey (remains of)	High	1.4km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12085	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Ardington Wick Deserted Medieval Village	Medium	1.7km south of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
13877	N/A	Iron Age	Undated Linear Feature (60m north of Caldecott Road)	Low	1.07km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8371	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Barrow	Medium	1.8km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
3133	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (west of Larkhill-Faringdon Road)	Medium	1.9km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8372	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age Barrow (west of Larkhill-Faringdon Road)	Medium	1.9km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
7118	N/A	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Frilford (91m south-east of Roman Cemetery)	Medium	1.3km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
30000	N/A	Early Neolithic to Roman	Possible Iron Age to Roman Occupation Site	Medium	1.7km west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30163	N/A	Undated	Undated Field Boundaries	Low	1.5km south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30210	N/A	Roman	Possible Cattle Enclosures	Low	2km south west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28944	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Iron Age rectilinear enclosure and ditches	Medium	1.74km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28946	N/A	Middle Iron Age	Iron Age Ring Ditch and other features	Medium	1.37km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28945	N/A	Post-medieval	Sub-circular enclosure and post-medieval features	Low	2km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
30254	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Mesolithic to Post-Medieval activity	Low	1.28km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
Historic Environment Record (HER) Point data					
2805	N/A	Undated	Undated Rectangular Enclosure (Immediately south-east of Noah's Ark Inn, Frilford)	Medium	1.05km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7097	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Polished Flint Axe	Low	1.7km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7117	N/A	Roman	Romano-British Cemetery, Noah's Ark	Medium	1.3km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7121	N/A	Undated	Undated Ford	Low	1.28km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8441	N/A	Undated	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Medium	940m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7123	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Round Barrow south of Garford village	Medium	620m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7354	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Smallmarsh Canal Lock	Medium	1.46km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7607	N/A	Undated	Undated circular enclosures	Low	1.8km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7603	N/A	Romano-British	Roman Enclosures and Pottery	Low	1.7km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7604	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Pottery and Tile	Low	1.4km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
7608	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British	Bronze Age Round Barrow Cemetery in Garford	Medium	535m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7838	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Pottery	Low	360m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7858	N/A	Neolithic	Macehead	Low	1.57km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7839	N/A	Bronze Age	Ring ditches	Medium	1.4km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9663	N/A	Early medieval	Brooch	Low	1.7km west of EIA Scoping Boundary
2427	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon and underlying Bronze Age Settlement at Drayton	Low	480m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7865	N/A	Iron Age/Romano-British	Iron Age/Romano-British Pottery and Coins	Low	950m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8452	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric Enclosures	Medium	830m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8468	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Undated Circular Enclosure	Low	180m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
13016	N/A	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age and Roman Settlement	Low	1.14km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12473	N/A	Roman to Medieval	Iron Age to Medieval Settlement (56-82 Vineyard)	Low	1.82km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12849	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Iron Age to Civil War Settlement at Vineyard	Low	1.6km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12100	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Roman - Post Med Settlement Features at 40-46- West St Helen Street	Low	1.3km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
7151	N/A	Post-medieval	Spirit Canal Lock (disused)	Medium	1.33km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7152	N/A	Post-medieval	Former site of Swing Bridge	Low	1.32km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7153	N/A	Post-medieval	Former site of Grove Bottom Canal Lock	Low	1.30km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7154	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Swing Bridge	Low	1.18km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7506	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Ground Axe	Low	1.48km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7148	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Yates Mill	Low	1.4km south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
8740	N/A	Early medieval	Sword	Low	1.6km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
9031	N/A	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (west of Isis at Otney Site A)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9032	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Sutton Wick)	Low	490m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
10202	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of a former toll house	Low	2km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
10275	N/A	Post-medieval	Milestone	Low	110m east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
7926	N/A	Romano-British	Pottery finds	Low	1.75km, north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
10747	N/A	Post-medieval to modern	Site of Steventon railway station	Low	920m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
11987	N/A	Post-medieval	The former site of Drayton brickworks	Low	440m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15298	N/A	Bronze Age	Ring ditches	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7927	N/A	Romano-British	A collection of Romano-British pottery	Low	670m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12656	N/A	Post-medieval	Canal lock	Medium	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
15825	N/A	Undated	Undated Pit and Linear Features (Milton Cottage)	Low	1.4km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15826	N/A	Early medieval	Linear features, ditches and pits	Low	1.58km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13005	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic pit alignment and finds	Medium	120m west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7958	N/A	Romano-British	Coins findspot	Low	1.1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
14255	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Pottery findspot	Low	1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
14361	N/A	Medieval	Possible Romano-British pottery with coin and brooch on the south-west side of Mere Dyke	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
14362	N/A	Romano-British	Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Medieval sherds south of the Mere Dyke	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15004	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic long mortuary enclosure in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus	High	Overlapping with EIA Scoping Boundary
15300	N/A	Undated	Undated enclosures	Medium	820m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15555	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age lithic scatter	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15556	N/A	Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic	Mesolithic/Neolithic lithic scatter	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15585	N/A	Early Neolithic to Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age lithic scatter	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15848	N/A	Medieval	Prehistoric and Post-medieval features (Sutton Wick)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15898	N/A	Upper Palaeolithic to Medieval	Prehistoric/Medieval Features- Finds (Manor Farm)	Low	570m south-east of EIA Scoping report
15933	N/A	Early Neolithic to early medieval/Early Medieval	Neolithic pit and Iron Age to Saxon ditch at the south end of Drayton (Sutton Courtenay) Cursus	Medium	470m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9071	N/A	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Lithic Scatter (south-west of Frilford and N of the River Ock)	Low	1.45km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
16159	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Medieval	Bronze Age to Saxon/Medieval boundary ditches at Manor Farm, Drayton	Low	600m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16242	N/A	Medieval	Medieval gilded strap end (Drayton Common)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9073	N/A	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Lithic Scatter (south-east of Frilford)	Low	1.15km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9239	N/A	Neolithic	Stone axe	Low	1.63km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11985	N/A	Post-medieval	The site of the former Ardington Wick brick and tile works	Low	1.83km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
9656	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age ring ditch (c. 350m south-east of the scheduled Temple site)	Medium	900m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9624	N/A	Undated	Square enclosure	Low	1.06km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
10205	N/A	Post-medieval	The former site of a toll house	Low	1.25km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
2677	N/A	Romano-British to early medieval	Possible Romano-British cemetery	Medium	1.9km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12084	N/A	Medieval	Site of a possible medieval fishpond	Low	1.5km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9870	N/A	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Mesolithic to Bronze Age flints (north-north-east of Sutton Wick)	Low	390m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
2988	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British building and ditch	Low	760m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
2518	N/A	Romano-British	Burials and artefacts within a settlement site	Medium	1.33km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
13569	N/A	Romano-British to post-medieval	Roman to Post-medieval Occupation (north of Broad Street)	Medium	1.6km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
13848	N/A	Medieval	Nos 2-8- Queen Street (Site of)	Low	1.57km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
13007	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Iron Age to Medieval Features (30- East St Helen Street)	Medium	1.25km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12494	N/A	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age and Roman Features (Corner Lombard and West St Helen Street)	Medium	1.37km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12710	N/A	Post-medieval	Townsend's Tower Brewery and Malthouses (Ock Street)	Low	1.4km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12818	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of ABM Maltings- Vineyard	Low	1.76km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
13403	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Roman Features (Old Gaol- Bridge Street)	Medium	1.3km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12730	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Foundations and Finds (42-44- Stert Street) Abingdon	Low	1.6km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11516	N/A	Post-medieval	The former site of a clay pit and kiln	Low	680m west of EIA Scoping Boundary

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8474	N/A	Early Medieval/Early Medieval	Grubenhau	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15282	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Prehistoric to Romano-British field system (Abingdon Common)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
11254	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible late prehistoric ring ditch (Abingdon Common)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
8358	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Late prehistoric enclosures (Abingdon Common)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2657	N/A	Early Medieval/Early Medieval	Site of Early Medieval cemetery at Caldecott	Medium	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
2658	N/A	Bronze Age	Site of Barrow in Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Caldecott	Low	820m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
8363	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Late prehistoric field system complex	Medium	1.7km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
5340	N/A	Roman to Post-medieval	Variety of artefacts	Low	1.55km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12275	N/A	Early Mesolithic to Romano-British	Multi-period settlement site (Ashville Trading Estate)	Medium	900m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12133	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Early Iron Age to Romano-British field systems	Medium	540m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13375	N/A	Roman to Post-medieval	Multi Period Features	Low	1.35km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
13321	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Multi Period Features (west of Checker Walk)	Low	1.44km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12134	N/A	Undated	Undated Enclosure and Linear Features	Medium	1.25km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12135	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age ring ditches	Medium	550m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
2676	N/A	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon Cemetery at North Field- Milton	Low	1.47km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
2672	N/A	Early Medieval	Possible graves and human remains thought to be outlier to Anglo Saxon Cemetery	Medium	1.25km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12136	N/A	Romano-British	Garford Romano-British villa	High	425m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12138	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later prehistoric settlement complex (south-west of Frilford Village)	Medium	640m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12139	N/A	Bronze Age	Lithic scatter south-west of Frilford	Low	1.7km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12140	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British road and enclosures	Medium	950m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12142	N/A	Undated	Undated rectangular enclosure (west of village)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12143	N/A	Romano-British	Brooch findspot	Low	980m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12144	N/A	Bronze Age	Ring Ditch (west of village)	Medium	1.11km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
12256	N/A	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Lithic Scatter (south of village)	Low	1.73km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12258	N/A	Bronze Age	Lithic scatter east of Garford	Low	1.3km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12259	N/A	Bronze Age	Lithic scatter	Low	1.2km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12260	N/A	Bronze Age	Flint scraper south of Frilford	Low	1.42km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12261	N/A	Bronze Age	Scraper findspot	Low	720m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12263	N/A	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age Pottery Scatter (east of Noah's Ark Inn)	Low	1.45km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12264	N/A	Early Iron Age	Settlement (east of Noah's Ark)	Medium	1.04km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12265	N/A	Neolithic	Willow Leaf Arrowhead	Low	1.15km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12267	N/A	Romano-British	Tile, coins and metalwork findspot	Low	1.1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12268	N/A	Romano-British	Tile and coin findspot	Low	1.37km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12269	N/A	Romano-British	Pottery and coin findspot	Low	1.7km west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12271	N/A	Romano-British	Roman Pottery and Coin (in field to south of village)	Low	1.32km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12272	N/A	Romano-British	Possible Roman Farmstead and Pottery Scatter	Low	1.3km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12297	N/A	Undated	Sub Rectangular Enclosures	Low	1.74km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12314	N/A	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Bronze Age to Iron Age Scraper (in garden of Frilford Grange)	Low	1.72km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12315	N/A	Romano-British	Coin findspot	Low	1.73km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12316	N/A	Early medieval	Anglo Saxon Iron Spearhead	Low	1.83km west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12317	N/A	Early medieval	Pottery findspot	Low	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
12320	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-medieval Causeway or Trackway	Low	1.35km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12321	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Cuckoo Pen	Low	1.24km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12406	N/A	Romano-British	Pottery scatter and a coin	Low	1.37km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15431	N/A	Neolithic	Axe findspot	Low	1.58km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
13319	N/A	Romano-British	Amphitheatre Near Noah's Ark Inn	Medium	1.12km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16442	N/A	Romano-British	Finds Including a Roman Intaglio and Coins	Low	1.87km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16498	N/A	Medieval to post-medieval	Site of Over the Water Almshouses	Low	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
16396	N/A	Medieval	Possible Medieval structure at The Maltings	Low	1.79km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16469	N/A	Post-medieval	St Helen Without Parish Stone	Low	1.4km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16473	N/A	Romano-British	Spoon Bowl from Abingdon School Playing Field	Low	1.62km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16506	N/A	Post-medieval	Pits and Post Med features at Ock Street	Low	1.4km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16539	N/A	Lower Palaeolithic	Lower Palaeolithic artefacts from Culham	Low	1.7km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8469	N/A	Romano-British	Stock enclosures at Otney	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
29474	N/A	Post-medieval	Undated linear features	Low	175m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
4535	N/A	Roman	Roman Enclosure within field system	Medium	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary
16403	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Prehistoric settlement next to Drayton Copse	Medium	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16404	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Settlement at Garford	Medium	1.01km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16476	N/A	Post-medieval	Possible building at No.1, The Causeway	Low	570m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12313	N/A	Romano-British	Coin findspot	Low	540m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12318	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Lithic Scatter	Low	550m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12319	N/A	Romano-British to early medieval	Early Medieval Pottery	Low	970m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12947	N/A	Post-medieval	Post Med Pottery- Tile and Stone	Low	880m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16586	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Metal objects from Burcot	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16587	N/A	Post-medieval	17th century ring from Culham	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16617	N/A	Medieval	Seal matrix findspot	Low	1.58km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
16696	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	The site of the Station Inn, Station Yard, Abingdon	Low	1.66km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16697	N/A	Romano-British	Kilns at Abingdon Weir	Low	1.5km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
2361	N/A	Romano-British	Urn findspot	Low	1.52km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16802	N/A	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	Later Prehistoric and Medieval features at the British Gas Site- Vineyard	Low	1.74km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16848	N/A	Undated	Enclosures at East Hanney	Medium	660m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16815	N/A	Middle Palaeolithic	Mousterian hand axes found in floodplain gravels	Low	740m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16817	N/A	Romano-British	Second Roman Intaglio and Roman Coins	Low	1.64km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
16853	N/A	Early Medieval to Medieval	Late Saxon brooch and Medieval pendant found near Steventon	Low	1.56km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
16857	N/A	Early Medieval/Early Medieval to Medieval	11th century Romano-Britishesque swivel from sword-belt	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16861	N/A	Romano-British	Roman coins found near Abingdon Abbey gardens	Low	1.65km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16865	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British pottery recovered from Lombard St	Low	1.37km north of Scoping boundary
16879	N/A	Romano-British	Roman pottery found at 28 East St Helen St	Low	1.29km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16880	N/A	Medieval	Burials at Abbey Home Car Park	Low	1.57km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16884	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age scabbard chape	Low	1.59km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
16885	N/A	Post-medieval	Possible Civil War sword	Low	830m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
16887	N/A	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Iron Age to Medieval metal objects notified by PAS	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16893	N/A	Early Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age and Roman coins and pottery from West Hanney	Low	1.8km west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16920	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British pottery scatter along Abingdon pipeline	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16929	N/A	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon inhumations on Bath Street	Low	1.7km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16930	N/A	Early Medieval	Saxon sherds and undated posthole- Land adj Chestnuts- School Lane	Low	1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16931	N/A	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age drainage ditches and undated inhumation	Low	820m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
16952	N/A	Post-medieval	Civil War earthworks at the Rookery- Abingdon	Medium	1.7km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
17004	N/A	Post-medieval to modern	Post-medieval features at 5-12a West St Helen Street	Low	1.36km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
17335	N/A	Romano-British to medieval	Medieval paddocks at 54-80 Abingdon Road- Drayton	Low	540m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
17385	N/A	Early Medieval/ Early Medieval	Gold Anglo- Saxon Ring	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
16203	N/A	Early Neolithic to Second World War	Spring Road Cemetery: Mesolithic to Saxon remains	Low	1.46km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
26195	N/A	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon coinage and metalwork found by metal detectorists	Low	860m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
26155	N/A	Roman	Stamped Amphora Handle	Low	520m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26222	N/A	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Iron Age settlement evidence and Roman road surfaces at Abingdon Museum	Low	1.38km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26301	N/A	Early Medieval	Middle Saxon ditches and post holes at 2 Abingdon Road	Medium	910m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26307	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval and post-medieval features and finds at 54 Ock Street, Abingdon	Low	1.35km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26320	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Iron Age to Post-medieval features- Thames View Industrial Park	Low	1.7km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26381	N/A	Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age	Possible Neolithic - Iron Age Settlement Site- Barton Lane	Low	1.86km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26391	N/A	Roman to Post-medieval	Roman ditches and gullies- Med/Post-Medieval pits and other features- Vineyard 6		1.75km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
3083 and 1006310	Scheduled Monument	Medieval to Post-medieval	Site of Grange of Abingdon Abbey at Barton Court Farm	High	1.85km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
3121 and 1006311	Scheduled Monument	Medieval to Post-medieval	Castle Mound at Fitzharris	High	1.96km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
17333	N/A	Roman to Medieval	Medieval settlement and Tannery on Ock Street	Low	1.43km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
17334	N/A	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	Late Saxon- Medieval and Post-medieval occupation and tannery at Morlands Brewery	Low	1.33km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22014	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Site of No 23 Vineyard	Low	1.73km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
22013	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Site of No 21 (Vineyard House)- Vineyard	Low	1.68km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
21810	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Site of no. 11 Abbey Close	Low	1.46km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
21809	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Site of no. 10 Abbey Close	Low	1.46km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22012	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Site of Nos 17 and 18 Vineyard	Low	1.69km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26351	N/A	Romano-British to post-medieval	Early-Middle Saxon/Medieval Settlement, High Street	Medium	990m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26410	N/A	Romano-British to post-medieval	Possible Romano-British villa cropmarked complex	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26411	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Bronze Age features and undated roundhouse gully	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
26412	N/A	Undated	Undated features found in Plot 216	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26413	N/A	Early Neolithic to post-medieval	Medieval and earlier field systems	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26414	N/A	Romano-British to post-medieval	Romano-British and Medieval field systems and possible enclosure	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26422	N/A	Early Iron Age to post-medieval	Early Iron Age ditch and ridge and furrow	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26423	N/A	Romano-British	Undated features and Romano-British cremation, High Lodge Farm	Low	300-930m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
26428	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Romano-British settlement with Iron Age features	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26429	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Extensive Romano-British agricultural settlement complex with Middle Iron Age component	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26430	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Small cropmarked complex of Romano-British rectilinear enclosures and Middle Iron Age features	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26431	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Iron Age to Romano-British linear settlement	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26432	N/A	Iron Age	Iron Age features	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26433	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British features and Later Prehistoric to Post-medieval finds	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26435	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British	Bronze Age and Romano-British linear features	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26436	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Extensive late Romano-British activity with limited Iron Age to early Romano-British features	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26437	N/A	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	Late Iron Age/ Romano-British ditched field boundaries	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26438	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Romano-British agricultural complex with Middle to Late Iron Age settlement	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26439	N/A	Middle Iron Age to Romano-British	Multi-phased linear Romano-British settlement with Iron Age components	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26440	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Romano-British settlement with Middle Iron Age material	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26441	N/A	Medieval	Medieval agricultural features	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
26442	N/A	Romano-British	Early Romano-British settlement with some Middle Iron Age material	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26444	N/A	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age settlement and field system	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26445	N/A	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age enclosures with small Early Iron Age activity	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26446	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British settlement and field system with Middle Iron Age activity	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26447	N/A	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Medieval ridge and furrow and associated drainage ditches	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
26467	N/A	Medieval	Domestic rubbish pit	Low	330m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
27526	N/A	Roman	Copper alloy Roman seal matrix found near Culham	Low	1.86km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
27530	N/A	Late Mesolithic to Post-medieval	Multi-Occupation Site	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
27549 and 1004853	Scheduled Monument	Late Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age/Romano-British pottery scatter near Iron Age settlement site	Low	1.8km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
27531	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	Middle/Late Bronze Age spearhead found near Marcham	Low	330 west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27455	N/A	Roman to Early Medieval	Late Roman to Saxon occupation and burial site at Millets Farm	Medium	1.53km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27475	N/A	Roman	Roman crossing of River Ock	Medium	1.13km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27476	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Ring ditch and field system	Medium	1.03km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27446 and 1004853	Scheduled Monument	Late Bronze Age to Post-medieval	Late Bronze Age to Saxon features- Milton Park	High	1.9km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
27459	N/A	Later Prehistoric boundary ditches and medieval features at Wantage Road	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
27586	N/A	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Iron Age	Undated flint blade near Noah's Ark Roman Temple	Low	1.08km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27605	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch/circular enclosure	Medium	1.5km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27608	N/A	Roman to Post-medieval	Roman- medieval and post-medieval pits at Abbey Centre	Low	1.5km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
27619	N/A	Medieval	Possible medieval walls at Fairlawn Wharf	Medium	1.17km north of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
27705	N/A	Roman to Post-medieval	Roman to post-medieval features at 51 East St Helen Street	Medium	1.25km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
27975	N/A	Middle to Late Iron Age field system	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
27980	N/A	Medieval or Post-medieval tenements	Early Medieval to Post-medieval	Low	75m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
27988	N/A	Early Medieval occupation site	Early Medieval	Medium	420m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
27990	N/A	Linear Features and pits at Causeway Farm	Early Mesolithic to Romano-British	Low	190m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28196	N/A	Possible Early Medieval Grubenhauser, SW of Drayton (Cleeve to Fyfield Water Main)	Early Medieval	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
28267	N/A	Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery and Iron Age Settlement	Early Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
28301	N/A	Later Prehistoric or Romano-British Settlement	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Medium	500m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
28326	N/A	Undated Linear Features	Undated	Low	70m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28352	N/A	Undated	Linear anomaly in the grounds of Stonehill House	Low	80m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
28353	N/A	Early Neolithic to post-medieval	Later Prehistoric to post-medieval features	Low	140m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28593	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Early to Middle Iron Age features	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
28594	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-medieval to Modern drains and other agricultural features	Low	560m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28637	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Medieval	Multi-period occupation and settlement	Low	650m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28664	N/A	Early Neolithic to Modern	Multi period pits and ditches from Neolithic to Post-medieval in date	Medium	780m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28684	N/A	Early Neolithic to Modern	Later Prehistoric and Romano-British field systems	Low	110m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28685	N/A	Undated	Mostly undated linear features	Low	60m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28771	N/A	Modern	RAF Abingdon/Dalton Barracks	Low	2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
28923	N/A	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze age ditch	Low	160m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28924	N/A	Undated	Undated ditch	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
28934	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age field system	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
8448	N/A	Undated	Pits within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Medium	760m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8441	N/A	Undated	Ring ditch and other features within Drayton Cropmark Complex	Medium	1.05km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16155	N/A	Undated	Undated Pit at Peewit Farm	Low	285m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28486	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Post-medieval	Saxo-Norman/Medieval tenements	Low	75m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
28505	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Ridge and Furrow- Abingdon Road	Low	140m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28506	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Undated Features and Post-medieval Features	Low	720m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28512	N/A	Medieval	An Undated Ditch and Several Furrows	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
28545	N/A	Early Bronze Age	Cremation pit found in possible barrow	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
28552	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Early/Middle Iron Age domestic evidence and ritual deposit	Low	250m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28553	N/A	Bronze Age	Small later prehistoric settlement or group of funerary monuments	Low	250m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28578	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	Bronze Age settlement and medieval finds	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
28579	N/A	Romano-British to Post-medieval	Romano-British occupation site with earlier and later material	Medium	180m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
28589	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Post-medieval	Palaeolithic to Romano-British materials and features found in excavation	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1857	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Villa (Dropshort Villa)	High	330m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13015	N/A	Lower Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic Handaxe	Low	70m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
13006	N/A	Mesolithic	Mesolithic Flint Tools	Low	350m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15619	N/A	Middle Palaeolithic	Mousterian Handaxe	Low	830m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
5779	N/A	Early Medieval	Isolated Early Medieval Inhumation	Low	480m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
11522	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Enclosed Settlement and Field System near Drayton North Cursus	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
17390	N/A	Early Medieval	Early Medieval settlement in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus	High	260m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
17389	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Field System and Pits in vicinity of Drayton North Cursus	High	250m west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
16266	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British	Cremation and Trackways east of Stonehill Lane	Medium	250m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7127	N/A	Post-medieval	Steventon Canal Lock (site of)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7131	N/A	Post-medieval	Mill Pond	Low	410m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
7143	N/A	Post-medieval	Ardington Top Canal Lock (disused)	Medium	260m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
7144	N/A	Undated	Undated Stone	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7145	N/A	Post-medieval	Ardington Marsh Canal Lock (disused)	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7600	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Villa on Pound Croft	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7601	N/A	Roman to Medieval	Deserted Medieval Village and Pottery (north of Tulwick Farm)	Medium	550m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
9927	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Sherds	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
11229	N/A	Medieval	Site of Possible Medieval Watermill- (north of Lower Mill)	Low	480m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
11230	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Shrunken Village	Medium	320m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
11231	N/A	Medieval	Possible Fishpond near Letcombe Brook (west of The Mulberries)	Low	340m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
11233	N/A	Medieval	Possible Deserted Hamlet of Paufrey	Medium	600m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
12146	N/A	Undated	Undated Trackways- Enclosures	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15458	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Lithic Scatter	Low	810m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
15583	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Lithic Scatter (Caudwell Fields 11 and 12)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15866	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Ditch and Pottery	Low	140m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1858	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Food Vessel	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2655	N/A	Early Iron Age to Modern	Possible Windmill Mound or Saxon barrow with multi period finds	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2668	N/A	Early Medieval	Saxon Brooch	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2669	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Romano-British Burial and Pottery	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
4444	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-medieval Token Mould	Low	460m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
5008	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Shrunken Village (north-west corner of the old village close to Manor Farm)	Low	500m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
5254	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Long Barrow (330m due east of the Abingdon/Drayton Road)	High	250m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
7597	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Pottery and Other Material	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
1246	N/A	Neolithic	Possible Neolithic Long Barrow (Vegetable garden on E side of Culham Manor)	High	100m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
1634	N/A	Bronze Age	Undated Round Barrow (Culham Manor- to east of front garden)	High	100m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
2539	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British	Bronze Age Burial and Romano-British Pottery	Medium	320m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
5118	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Early Medieval	Site of Undated Barrows	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
5652	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Flanged Axe and Spearhead	Low	250m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
7509	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Part of a Ground Stone Axe	Low	320m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
7510	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Ground Stone Axe	Low	320m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8024	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Pottery	Low	480m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16224	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-medieval Cobbled Road along Church Street	Low	380m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1872	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Axe	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2734	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon/Medieval Finds (south of Culham Brake)	Low	300m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
5311	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Flint Celt	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
5531	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Beaker Sherd and Burial	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7499	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Ground Flint Axe	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7701	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Beaker	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7825	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Socketed Axe and Sword (River Thames)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7882	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Site of Possible Medieval/Post-medieval Dovecote	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9036	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Miscellaneous Finds (west of Culham House)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12630	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Rapier	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12631	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Palstave	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
15423	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Axe	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15752	N/A	Modern	Pillboxes (site of)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15753	N/A	Modern	Pillbox	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15909	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Celts	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
1459	N/A	Iron Age	Iron Age Pottery	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1460	N/A	Iron Age	Iron Age Brooch	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1461	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Spearhead and Sword	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1462	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Beaker	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1463	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Flint Arrowhead	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1464	N/A	Iron Age	Iron Age Coins	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1867	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Iron Arrowhead (Wilsham Road Marina)	Low	215m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
2109	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Flint Knife (Rear garden of Townsend Cottage- North Street)	Low	560m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
2649	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Coin	Low	285m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
2650	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Early Medieval Sword Hilt	Low	370m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
2652	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Pottery	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
2654	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Coarse Ware (100 yards north-west of small coppice near Hyde Farm)	Low	250m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
2660	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Coin	Low	30m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
3044	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Brooch (Wilsham Road Marina)	Low	180m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
3123	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Brooch	Low	1.4km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
3126	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Coins	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
3127	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Ring Money	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
3131	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Brooches	Low	500m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
5041	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Axehead	Low	50m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
5167	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Polished Axe	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
5780	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Disc Brooches	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7595	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Bronze Age Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead	Low	10m east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
7758	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Coin	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7820	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Palstave	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7975	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British bronze Figurine	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
7989	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Abingdon	Medium	820m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
7997	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Pottery	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
8359	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic Long Barrow and Finds (Abingdon Multiplex)	High	100m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8360	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible Later Prehistoric Penannular Feature	Medium	100m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8361	N/A	Undated	? Undated Ring Ditch	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
8362	N/A	Undated	Undated Ring Ditches	Low	115m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
8460	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric/?Bronze Age Cropmark complex	High	45m south-west of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
8461	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Later Prehistoric Circle and possible Enclosure	Medium	160m south-east of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
8505	N/A	Undated	Undated Oval Enclosure	Low	215m north of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
9033	N/A	Late Neolithic	Neolithic Artefacts- Sutton Wick	Low	170m south of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
9034	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Artefacts	Low	200m south-east of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
9039	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Abingdon Sewage Works)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9052	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (south-west of Caldecott)	Low	280m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
9053	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Finds (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9054	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9055	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	250m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
9056	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	250m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
9057	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	60m south of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
9058	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Flint Flakes (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9059	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic - Bronze Age Flakes- Arrowhead (Sutton Wick Field)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9095	N/A	Romano-British	Possible Romano-British Settlement (Sutton Wick Field)	Medium	190m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9958	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Pottery	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
9992	N/A	Medieval	Site of Dovecote- Hyde Farm	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
10620	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Saxon Grubenhous	Medium	210m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
10982	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Burial (86- Gainsborough Green)	Low	690m north of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
12152	N/A	Bronze Age	Two Bronze Age Ring Ditches (Abingdon Multiplex)	Medium	275m east of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
12153	N/A	Modern	Anti-tank trench	Low	480m north-east of SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary
12273	N/A	Neolithic	Neolithic Pit and Pottery- Abingdon Common	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12274	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Cemetery (Ashville Trading Estate)	Low	920m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
12497	N/A	Early Bronze Age to Romano-British	Early Bronze Age cremation and Romano-British Rubbish Pit	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12632	N/A	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Dagger	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
12699	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Pottery- Quern and Animal Bone (Nuffield Way Allotments)	Low	850m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13566	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Romano-British and Iron Age Pottery	Low	870m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
14118	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Coin (outside front gate of 21-Willowdene Mill Road)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15276	N/A	Undated	Undated Linear Features	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15278	N/A	Undated	Undated ?Field System and Linear Features		Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15281	N/A	Undated	Undated Enclosure	Low	770m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15284	N/A	Middle Bronze Age to Romano-British	LIA-Romano-British Settlement	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15285	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible Later Prehistoric Enclosure and Trackway	Medium	910m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
15584	N/A	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic to Bronze Age Lithic Scatter	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15747	N/A	Modern	Modern Pillbox- A415 at Abingdon Common (site of)	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
15749	N/A	Modern	Site of Modern Pillbox- Wilts Canal	Low	800m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15750	N/A	Modern	Pillbox or gun emplacement (site of)	Low	1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15751	N/A	Modern	The site of a pillbox	Low	880m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
15797	N/A	Modern	Modern Anti-tank Obstacle (Peat Moor Lane)	Low	400m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
15798	N/A	Modern	Modern Anti-tank Obstacles (River Ock)	Low	500m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15988	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British Artefact Scatter	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
16087	N/A	Early Medieval/Dark Age	Anglo Saxon Ring (Garden at 4- Kingfisher Close)	Low	380m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12132	N/A	Undated	Ring ditch in Garford Field	Medium	1.14km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12389	N/A	Romano-British	Romano-British pottery scatter	Low	520m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
2786	N/A	Undated	Undated Circular Enclosure (c.350m south-west of the Amphitheatre (PRN 13319))	Medium	935m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29000	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Stone wall	Low	120m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29004	N/A	Late Iron Age to Romano-British	Possible Iron Age to Romano-British ditch and undated pit	Low	210m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29005	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow and possible pits	Low	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
29301	N/A	Modern	Site of WWII anti tank ditch	Low	775m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29315	N/A	Modern	Site of pillboxes	Low	700m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
29329	N/A	Modern	Site of Stanton shelter	Low	2km south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
29742	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Post-Medieval Ditch and Pit	Low	970m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23957	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Probable ridge and furrow and field boundaries	Low	1.2km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29758	N/A	Early Medieval to Medieval	Medieval Features	Medium	880m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29762	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval to Post-Medieval Features	Low	1.3km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
29787	N/A	Roman to Modern	Roman to Post-Medieval Features	Low	2km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29789	N/A	Undated	Ditches and pit	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
29791	N/A	Early Neolithic to Roman	Later Prehistoric to Roman features	Medium	1.87km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29792	N/A	Post-medieval	Ditches	Low	1.87km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29793	N/A	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	Pit	Low	1.74km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29360	N/A	Undated	Boundary ditch	Low	355m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29409	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Possible ring ditch	Low	650m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29410	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Early to middle Iron Age occupation site	Medium	275m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29411	N/A	Undated	Possible linear features	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
29442	N/A	Lower Palaeolithic to Post-medieval	Prehistoric to post-medieval findspot	Low	170m west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29412	N/A	Late Mesolithic to Late Iron Age	Mesolithic/Neolithic to Iron Age occupation site	Medium	35m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29473	N/A	Undated	Undated trackway	Low	460m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29554	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval boundary ditches and post-medieval pits	Low	880m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29595	N/A	Undated	Undated Pit/Posthole	Low	80m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29597	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-Medieval Features	Low	350m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29628	N/A	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval Agricultural features	Low	910m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29630	N/A	Medieval	Medieval causeway	Medium	250m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29658	N/A	Modern	Building and Trackway	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
29686	N/A	Modern	Former fountain and garden features	Low	1.4km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29687	N/A	Later Prehistoric	Ring ditch	Low	1.3km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29739	N/A	Late Iron Age	Cunobeline Gold Coin	Low	1.05km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29740	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval Ditches and Pit	Low	630m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29741	N/A	Medieval	Medieval Ditches	Low	1.28km south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29845	N/A	Post-medieval	Victorian Ditch	Low	1.2km east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29853	N/A	Early Iron Age to Romano-British	Iron Age to Roman Settlement	Medium	700m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29870	N/A	Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	Iron Age Features	Low	330m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7118	N/A	Early Medieval	Anglo Saxon Inhumation Cemetery at Frilford (91m south-east of Roman Cemetery)	Medium	1.1km west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29926	N/A	Medieval	Medieval posthole and undated features	Low	1.7km south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
29932	N/A	Late Iron Age to Early Medieval	Late Iron Age to Roman agricultural activity	Low	810m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
29933	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Possible Settlement Activity	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
29934	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-Medieval field boundary	Low	1.6km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30003	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Post-Medieval features	Low	800m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30082	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-medieval Features	Low	700m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30084	N/A	Undated	Undated features	Low	1.58km east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30085	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Undated curvilinear features	Low	1km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30136	N/A	Medieval	Medieval features	Low	1.07km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30137	N/A	Medieval	Undated ditches, pits and postholes	Low	30m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30142	N/A	Early Neolithic to Romano-British	Neolithic to Roman features	Medium	630m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30162	N/A	Modern	WWII Vehicle Depot	Low	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
30216	N/A	Undated	Undated ditches and pit	Low	1.8km north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30233	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-Medieval occupation deposit	Low	1.48km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30254	N/A	Early Iron Age to Post-medieval	Mesolithic to Post-Medieval activity	Medium	1.36km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30255	N/A	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	Later Prehistoric to Post-Medieval Features	Medium	1.64km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30256	N/A	Romano-British	Roman Cremation Cemetery	Medium	1.65km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30257	N/A	Roman-British	Roman Burial	Low	1.39km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30258	N/A	Post-medieval	Post-Medieval features	Low	1.3km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30259	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval to Post-Medieval Features	Low	1.48km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30268	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Site of former bank building, 11 Market Place	Low	1.43km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30276	N/A	Early Neolithic to Early Medieval	Iron Age to Roman Occupation Site	Medium	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
30283	N/A	Medieval	Undated Linears	Low	620m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Source: Thames Water Internal. Based on data from Oxford County Council (OCC) Historic Environment Record (HER).

Appendix Table 23 Built heritage assets

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
Marcham	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	The historic core of the village of Marcham	Medium	90m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
Albert Park, Abingdon	Conservation Area	Post-medieval to Modern	Albert Park designed park and adjacent residential area	Medium	900m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
Abingdon Town Centre	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of Abingdon	High	900m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
Culham	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	Abutting and slightly overlapping the EIA Scoping Boundary
Sutton Courtenay	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	High	Lies 120m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
Drayton	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	Abutting EIA Scoping Boundary
Milton	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
Stevenson	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	High	80m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
Grove	Conservation Area	Post-medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	1.1km south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
East Hanney	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	Abutting and slightly overlapping the EIA Scoping Boundary
West Hanney	Conservation Area	Medieval to Modern	Historic core of village	Medium	1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1194433	Grade II	Medieval and modern	The Maud Hales Bridge, A415, Abingdon	High	1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048926	Grade II	Medieval and modern	Abingdon Burford Bridge, Abingdon	High	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284090	Grade II	Post-medieval	Salters Café (Abingdon Bridge Restaurant)	High	1.1km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368293	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Nags Head Public House, Abingdon Bridge	High	1.2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048912	Grade II	Post-medieval	Grotto in Garden of the Coseners House	High	1.2km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048832	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 3 and 4 St Helen's Wharf, Abingdon	High	1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1199545	Grade II	Post-medieval	Wall and gate pier near Denman College	High	600m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1199599	Grade II*	Medieval	The Priory approximately 10m south of Marcham Priory (not included) on Packhorse Lane	High	165m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
9350 and 1052723	Grade II*	Medieval	Nos 83/85- The Causeway (cruck house)	High	370m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
9352 and 1048180	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Milton Mill House- Mill Lane	High	720m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
9808 and 1181994	Grade II	Medieval to modern	Nos 28-34 (even) (1-4 (consec) Green Farm - Milton Lane	High	570m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
7116	N/A	Post-medieval	United Reformed Church (Former Congregational Chapel)	Low	1.6km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
9809 and 1052753	Grade II*	Medieval to post-medieval	No 39 The Causeway	High	530m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
10276 and 1284821	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milestone at SU 4791 9487 at Abingdon	High	240m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
11363 and 1052721	Grade II*	Medieval to post-medieval	No.67 The Causeway (Tudor House)	High	415m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
11364 and 1182029	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.2 Stocks Lane (North Star Public House)	High	420m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13161	N/A	Post-medieval	Baptist Church- The Green	Low	510m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13162	N/A	Post-medieval to modern	Former Methodist Chapel	Low	900m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13531 and 1052722	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Looker House	High	400m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13731 and 1284735	Grade II	Post-medieval	Brook House- Station Yard	High	860m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13732 and 1052750	Grade II	Post-medieval	Station House and The Sycamores- Station Yard	High	840m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
13872	N/A	Post-medieval	Methodist Church- High Street	Low	780 south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15650 and 1284792	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	No.1 and attached barn and outbuilding	High	600m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
15663 and 1052749	Grade II*	Medieval to post-medieval	Nos. 14/16 Milton Lane (Home Farmhouse)	High	670m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15664 and 1284715	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Nos. 35 and 37, The Causeway	High	600m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15848 and 1284718	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	No.53 The Causeway (Folly House)	High	530m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16054 and 1284705	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Nos. 103 and 107 (The Old Vicarage), The Causeway	High	330m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
16443 and 1368066	Grade II	Post-medieval	The almshouses and attached walls and gate	High	480m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
3227, 1006363 (SM) and 1368838 (LB)	Scheduled monument and Grade II* listed building	Medieval to post-medieval	Culham Old Bridge, The Burycroft	High	160m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1194452	Grade II	Post-medieval	Schola Europaea	High	1.1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
21272 and 1059791	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 36 and 37, High Street	High	200m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
21271 and 1194530	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Culham House, High Street, Culham	High	100m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
21273 and 1194536	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 13, The Green, Culham	High	25m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1059792	Grade II	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of St Paul, The Green, Culham	High	40m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1285637	Grade II*	Medieval and post-medieval	Culham Manor	High	100m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
21274 and 1285649	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Sundial approximately 30 metres north-east of Culham Manor, The Green	High	80m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
1059793 and 1019391	Grade II*	Post-medieval	Dovecote at Culham Manor, 110m south-west of St Paul's Church	High	100m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
21270 and 1059790	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Culham Court, Abingdon Road	High	340m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368839	Grade II	Post-medieval	Bridge over Culham Cut	High	630m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1194571	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sutton Bridge and Causeways	High	690m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182464	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sutton Bridge and Causeways	High	720m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23186 and 1048195	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Weir Farmhouse and attached small barn	High	470m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23191 and 1048198	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Barn and cart shed approximately 2m north-west of The Grange	High	350m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23196 and 1048200	Grade II	Post-medieval	Lilac Cottage, Main Street	High	200m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22794 and 1048327	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 15 (The Old Thatch) North Street	High	260m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1199505	Grade II	Post-medieval	Marcham Mill	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
22782 and 1048362	Grade II	Post-medieval	Bridge approximately 50m south-east of Marcham Mill- Mill Road	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
22785 and 1048363	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 30 metres south-west of Manor Farmhouse (not included), Mill Road, Marcham	High	70m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22789 and 1048365	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 44 (Old Rose Cottage), North Street, Marcham	High	340m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
23042 and 1052707	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 2 The Green	High	500m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182454	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 4 and 5, The Green	High	730m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22985 and 1052719	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	No. 55 The Causeway (Co-op Community Store)	High	510m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
1182314	Grade I	Medieval	The Norman Hall	High	650m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052729	Grade I	Medieval	The Abbey	High	715m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182209	Grade I	Medieval	Church of All Saints	High	740m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368103	Grade II*	Post-medieval	Chest tomb in All Saints churchyard	High	750m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23000 and 1052727	Grade II	Post-medieval	Courtenay Lodge- Church Street	High	550m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23002 and 1052728	Grade II	Post-medieval to Modern	The George and Dragon public house, Church Street	High	500m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23014 and 1052733	Grade II*	Post-medieval	East Gate Pier approximately 20m south-east of the manor house, Church Street	High	340m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284627	Grade II	Post-medieval	Chest tomb in All Saints churchyard	High	775m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052701	Grade II*	Post-medieval	Buckeridges 13, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	800m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
23015 and 1052734	Grade II*	Post-medieval	West Gate Pier approximately 20m south-east of the Manor House on Church Street	High	340m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
26069 and 1052736	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 3 High Street (The Old Pound)	High	620m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22953 and 1052739	Grade II	Post-medieval to Modern	Barn approximately 55m north-west of the Manor House, High Street	High	1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22955 and 1052740	Grade II	Post-medieval	Summerhouse approximately 15m north of the Manor House, High Street	High	1.1km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052737	Grade II*	Post-medieval	The Manor House	High	835m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052738	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 35m west of The Manor House	High	875m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1253340	Grade II	Post-medieval	Water Standpipe	High	950m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22957 and 1052741	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 44 High Street	High	860m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22958 and 1052742	Grade II	Post-medieval to Modern	No. 30 (Magpie Cottage) High Street	High	750m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22966 and 1052744	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sutton Wick House and attached front forecourt walls and gateway, Sutton Wick Lane, Sutton Wick	High	350m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
1052152	Grade II	Post-medieval	Water Standpipe in Sutton Wick Lane, Drayton	High	395m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22968 and 1052745	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.15 (The Green) and attached stable block	High	500m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22973 and 1052747	Grade II	Medieval and post-medieval	Old Farm House	High	620m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22981 and 1052751	Grade II	Post-medieval	Rookery Farmhouse	High	275m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22951 and 1052773	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pusey Cottage	High	620m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22950 and 1181893	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 31 (Old Lodge)- Henley's Lane	High	650m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22963 and 1181929	Grade II	Post-medieval	Two barns approximately 30m south-west of Stonehill House	High	75m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22965 and 1181935	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 16 (The Cottage)- Sutton Wick Lane- Sutton Wick	High	270m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22969 and 1181935	Grade II	Post-medieval	Manor Farmhouse- Church Lane	High	300m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22974 and 1181976	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Kennels, Kennel Lane	High	750m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22977 and 1182009	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 24 Milton Lane	High	575m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22980 and 1182035	Grade II	Post-medieval	Steventon Primary School, The Causeway	High	340m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22983 and 1182058	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.19 The Cottage, The Causeway	High	660m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22989 and 1182116	Grade II	Post-medieval	Gate Cottage	High	375m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary

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22992 and 1182175	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Grove, The Green	High	400m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22997 and 1182187	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 6 Howes Cottage, Chapel Lane	High	410m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
23001 and 1182205	Grade II	Post-medieval	Little Chemscode, Church Street	High	530m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
23010 and 1182304	Grade II	Post-medieval	River Cottage, Church Street	High	510m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23016 and 1182341	Grade II*	Medieval and post-medieval	Outbuilding approximately 15m north-east of the Manor House, Church Street	High	330m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052732	Grade II*	Medieval and post-medieval	The Manor House	High	757m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23187 and 1199476	Grade II	Post-medieval	Pound Croft House, A338	High	100m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23194 and 1199531	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 25m east of Philberd's Manor, Halls Lane	High	460m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048199	Grade II	Post-medieval	Philberd's Manor	High	400m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22790 and 1199563	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 4 North Street	High	200m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22991 and 1253342	Grade II	Post-medieval	Causeway Farmhouse and Causeway Cottage- The Causeway	High	330m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22784 and 1283327	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 14 Mill Road	High	50m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22779 and 1283341	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 13m north of no. 12 (White House), Frilford Road	High	190m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23019 and 1284573	Grade II	Medieval to Post-medieval	No.3 (Goslings), Drayton Road	High	310m south of EIA Scoping Boundary
22960 and 1284769	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 20 (Pond House), High Street	High	550m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22967 and 1284779	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 12 (Manor Farmhouse), The Green	High	550m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052703	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.16, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	785m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052700	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.5 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	770m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182377	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Old Schoolhouse, Nos. 7 and 9, Sutton Courteany	High	780m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052708	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 18 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	795m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182416	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 20 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	790m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284586	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn south-south-west of No.13 Buckeridges, High Street	High	815m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052704	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Retreat, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	800m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368090	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.44, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	825m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
1368088	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 33 and 35, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	875m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22949 and 1368047	Grade II	Post-medieval to Modern	No 35 (Lime Close), Henley's Lane.	High	880m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284550	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 37 and 39, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	880m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182427	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Southfield Farmhouse (No.66 High Street), Sutton Courtenay	High	925m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052705	Grade II	Post-medieval	Long Barn	High	1km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1389426	Grade II	Post-medieval	Garden Cottage (No. 72 High Street) Sutton Courtenay	High	985m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1389427	Grade II	Post-medieval	Stable at No.72, High Street	High	985m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1244290	Grade II	Post-medieval	Old House, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1389425	Grade II	Post-medieval	East boundary walls to No.72, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1389425	Grade II	Post-medieval	East boundary walls to No.72, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1.02km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052702	Grade II	Post-medieval	Ramseys (No. 47 High Street) Sutton Courtenay	High	1.04km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284540	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sutton Mill, Mill Lane	High	1km south of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182446	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.76 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1.06km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182398	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.49, High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1.07km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368089	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.53, High Street (Pull Croft) and its railings	High	1.1km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284538	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	Barn approximately 45m north-west of No.96, High Street (Uptown Farmouse)	High	1.16km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052706	Grade II	Post-medieval	Shelter shed 40m west-north-west of No.96 (Uptown Farmouse)	High	1.17km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1284557	Grade II	Post-medieval	Thatched Cottage, No.59 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1.2km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368091	Grade II	Post-medieval	Uptown Farmhouse, No. 96 High Street, Sutton Courtenay	High	1.2km south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23012 and 1368067	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 70m north-east of the Manor House, church street	High	360m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22954 and 1368068	Grade II	Post-medieval	Forecourt walls approximately 20m north of the Manor House with central gates and gatepiers, High Street	High	1060m east of EIA Scoping Boundary

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22959 and 1368070	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	No. 24 High Street	High	650m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22972 and 1368073	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 19 High Street	High	800m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22986 and 1368097	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 57 The Causeway	High	500m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22990 and 1368100	Grade II	Medieval to modern	Nos. 99 and 101 The Causeway	High	340m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22791 and 1368565	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	The Crown public house, North Street	High	170m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22795 and 1368586	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos 41-43 (odd) Packhorse Lane	High	185m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048361	Grade II	Post-medieval	Dovecote near Marcham War Memorial	High	430m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368562	Grade II*	Medieval	Hyde Farmhouse, Marcham	High	70m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048402	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.4, A338, Frilford	High	1.5km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1198249	Grade II	Post-medieval	Josca's Preparatory School, Frilford	High	1.6km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048399	Grade II	Post-medieval	Frilford Grange Cottage	High	1.66km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1198225	Grade II	Post-medieval	Frilford Grange and Frilford Old Gramnge	High	1.7km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048400	Grade II	Post-medieval	Stables 8m north of Frilford Old Grange	High	1.7km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048401	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Old Farmhouse	High	1.77km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368561	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milestone at SU 4381 9637	High	1.8km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048353	Grade II	Post-medieval	Noah's Ark Bridge and flanking walls, A338	High	1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1198690	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milestone at SU 4303 9500	High	140m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23189 and 1368636	Grade II	Post-medieval	Stable approximately 10m north-west of Manor Farmhouse	High	220m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23192 and 1368637	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	King's Farmhouse	High	225m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23195 and 1368638	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Chapel Cottage, Main Street	High	180m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23199 and 1048162	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sheltershed approximately 10m north-west of Old Mill House, Mill Orchard	High	470m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22778 and 1048359	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Nos. 10 and 12 (White House), Frilford Road	High	170m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
23007 and 1052730	Grade II	Modern	No. 43 (The Wharf). Church Street	High	540m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22962 and 1052743	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Stonehill House and attached outbuildings, Stonehill Lane	High	Within EIA Scoping Boundary
22793 and 1199591	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 17 (Tamesis), North Street	High	320m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
22956 and 1368069	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos. 56 and 58 High Street	High	930m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

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22964 and 1368071	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 53 (Haywards Farmhouse), Sutton Wick Lane, Sutton wick	High	770m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22984 and 1368077	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 21 (Pound House), The Causeway	High	650m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368087	Grade II	Post-medieval	Gilbourns Farmhouse, Drayton		630m south-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22994 and 1368101	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Mill House, Appleford Road	High	600m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22792 and 1368585	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 21 North Street	High	340m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
23197 and 1368657	Grade II	Post-medieval	Jasmine Cottage	High	200m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23308 and 1048131	Grade II	Post-medieval	Lamb Cottage	High	975m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23198 and 1048160	Grade II	Post-medieval	Railing and gate approximately 10m south of Robey House, Mill Orchard	High	275m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
23188 and 1048196	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Grange Farmhouse	High	290m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22732 and 1048374	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Venn Mill House and attached outbuildings	High	100m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1283725	Grade II	Post-medieval	Venn Mill	High	100m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048373	Grade II	Post-medieval	College Farmhouse, Garford	High	1.2km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368571	Grade II	Post-medieval	Millett's Farm Cottage, Garford	High	1.1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1198735	Grade II	Post-medieval	Walker Manor Farmhouse and attached walls, Garford	High	1.3km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1198665	Grade II	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of St Luke, Garford	High	1.4km north of EIA Scoping Boundary
1199482	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milestone at SU 4230 9357	High	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
23009 and 1052731	Grade II	Medieval to Post-medieval	No 37 (Wharf Cottage)- Church Street	High	530m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22976 and 1052748	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 25m south-east of nos. 28 to 34 (even) and 1 to 4 Green farm (consecutive), Milton Lane	High	830m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22982 and 1052752	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Barn approximately 10m north of Rookery Farmhouse, The Causeway	High	260m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1181950	Grade I	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of St Michael and All Angels	High	120m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368072	Grade II	Post-medieval	Churchyard Cross 10m north of Church of St Michael and All Angels	High	100m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1181963	Grade II	Post-medieval	Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane, Milton	High	160m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1052746	Grade II	Post-medieval	Granary 10m east of Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane	High	180m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

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22975 and 1181985	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Mill House, Mill Street	High	440m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22995 and 1182182	Grade II	Post-medieval	No 4 Brook Street	High	340m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23008 and 1182296	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Wharf Barn- Church Street	High	500m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23193 and 1199524	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 5m west of Varline (not included), Halls Lane	High	330m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22999 and 1284657	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Nos. 20 and 22 Church Street	High	560m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22971 and 1284749	Grade II	Post-medieval	Road bridge over railway, High Street	High	980 south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22988 and 1368099	Grade II	Medieval to Post-medieval	No. 81 and attached gateway, The Causeway	High	390m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22998 and 1368102	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nos 24 (Tudor Cottage) and 26- Church Street	High	580m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23018 and 1052699	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 1 Church Street	High	410m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
22993 and 1052725	Grade II	Post-medieval to Modern	No. 14 The Green	High	360m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22996 and 1052726	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	No. 1 (Cross Trees Cottage), Brook Street	High	440m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22948 and 1052772	Grade II	Medieval to post-medieval	No. 3 (Oldenholme), Church Lane	High	880m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23013 and 1182335	Grade II	Post-medieval	Dovecote approximately 100m north-east of the Manor House, Church Street	High	370m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23190 and 1199501	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Grange and Attached Railings	High	300m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22788 and 1199550	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 70 North Street	High	530m north of EIA Scoping Boundary
23200 and 1261616	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	Pryor House	High	290m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
23011 and 1284601	Grade II	Post-medieval	Barn approximately 50m east-north-east of the Manor House, Church Street	High	370m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23006 and 1284624	Grade II	Post-medieval to modern	N0. 45 (Walton House), Church Street	High	540m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22978 and 1284730	Grade II	Medieval to modern	No. 12 Milton Lane	High	660m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22952 and 1284795	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 38 Henleys Lane	High	650m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22979 and 1368075	Grade II	Post-medieval	Fir Tree House	High	630m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
23017 and 1368086	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sundial approximately 10m north-east of the Manor House, Church Street	High	320m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368104	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 1 Abbey Cottages	High	740m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1182351	Grade II	Medieval	Manor Cottage	High	640m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22783 and 1368563	Grade II	Post-medieval	No. 3 Mill Road	High	130m north of EIA Scoping Boundary

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23201 and 1389631	Grade II	Post-medieval	Nightingale Cottage	High	300m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
22970 and 1052746	Grade II	Post-medieval	Granary at Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane	High	300m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
22987 and 1368098	Grade II	Medieval	No, 71 The Causeway	High	410m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28477	N/A	Modern	Boat House (Now Studio) at Wharf Barn	Low	510m east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28696 and 1449984	Grade II	Modern	Sutton Courtenay War Memorial	High	480m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28795 and 1426909	Grade II	Post-medieval	Orchard Cottage- Summertown- East Hanney	High	320m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368635	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milestone at SU 4152 9217	High	Within the EIA Scoping Boundary
28815 and 1052720	Grade II*	Medieval	Raised Causeway (South side)	High	480m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28845 and 1368074	Grade II*	Medieval	Raised Causeway	High	660m south-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
28858 and 1453277	Grade II	Modern	Frilford Garford and Marcham War Memorial	High	170m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048360	Grade II	Post-medieval	The White Hart Public House, Marcham	High	540m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048357	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Manor House, No.3 Church Street, Marcham	High	615m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1283408	Grade II	Post-medieval	Willow Cottage, No.10 Church Street, Marcham	High	610m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1283364	Grade II	Post-medieval	Granary 10m west of No.11 Church Street, Marcham	High	690m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048356	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.11 Church Street, Marcham	High	680m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048355	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Tithe House, Church Street, Marcham	High	680m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1199426	Grade II	Post-medieval	Dovecote, Church Street, Marcham	High	730m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1283384	Grade II	Post-medieval	Chest tomb in Church of All Saints Churchyard, Marcham	High	700m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048354	Grade II*	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of All Saints, Marcham	High	730m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048364	Grade II	Post-medieval	A wall and gate pier near Denman College, Marcham	High	730m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368564	Grade II	Post-medieval	Denman College, New Road, Marcham	High	700m north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
1283347	Grade II	Post-medieval	West Bow	High	720m west of EIA Scoping Boundary
2671 and 1052771	Grade II*	Medieval to Modern	Church of St Peter, Church Lane	High	900m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
10510 and 1048125	Grade II	Post-medieval	St Peter's Vicarage and School (site of)	High	1.1km north-west of EIA Scoping Boundary
10509 and 1284789	Grade II	Medieval to Modern	Medieval Churchyard Cross- Church of St Peter- Church Lane	High	900m north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary

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1048221	Grade II	Post-medieval	Stables and Coach House 60m north-east of Milton Manor House	High	1.175km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048220	Grade I	Post-medieval	Milton Manor House and Cottage	High	1.15km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1300938	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milton Manor's kitchen garden walls, outbuildings, gates and piers	High	1.23km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368649	Grade II	Post-medieval	Sluicehead east of Milton Manor	High	1.2km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368648	Grade II*	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of St Blaise, Milton	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1200074	Grade II	Medieval and post-medieval	Church of St Blaise Churchyard Font	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1300905	Grade II*	Medieval	42A and 42B High Street, Milton	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1200034	Grade II	Post-medieval	Two barns 15m north-east of No.41 High Street, Milton	High	1.38km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368647	Grade II	Post-medieval	Tythe Barn Cottage, No.41 High Street, Milton	High	1.38km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1200044	Grade II	Post-medieval	The Old Bakery, No. 43 High Street, Milton	High	1.38km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048219	Grade II	Post-medieval	Lamplight House, No.47 High Street, Milton	High	1.36km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1048181	Grade II	Post-medieval	Home Farm Cottage, No. 19 School Lane, Milton	High	1.37km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1300911	Grade II	Post-medieval	Home Farmhouse, School Lane, Milton	High	1.5km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368669	Grade II	Post-medieval	Old Moor Cottage and Stepstone Cottage, Milton	High	1.53km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1368668	Grade II	Post-medieval	Mallams, No.62 High Street, Milton	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1300909	Grade II	Post-medieval	Vine Cottage, No.64 High Street, Milton	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1465013	Grade II	Post-medieval	No.87 High Street, Milton	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
1200060	Grade II	Post-medieval	Milbrook House School House	High	1.3km east of EIA Scoping Boundary
10351	N/A	Post-medieval	Strict Baptist Chapel- c.350m north of crossing of road and canal	Low	1.86km south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11419	N/A	Post-medieval to Edwardian	Terrace of 4 houses- Ormond Terrace	Low	1.9km south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7149	N/A	Post-medieval	Methodist Church (Main Street)	Low	1.5km south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
16471	N/A	Post-medieval	Second site of Hospital of St John	Low	1.86km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15738	N/A	Modern	Pillbox at Frilford	Low	1.94km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15739	N/A	Modern	Gun emplacement at Frilford	Low	1.4km north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
16695	N/A	Post-medieval	Simpson's Maltings- 45 The Vineyard	Low	1.78km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
16698	N/A	Modern	St John the Baptist Church	Low	1.2km south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
16805	N/A	Medieval to Modern	The Surveyors Office- No 38- Ock Street	Low	1.4km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
21916	N/A	Post-medieval	Nos 4 and 4A Lombard Street	Low	1.37km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7402	N/A	Early Medieval to Modern	Drayton Mill	Medium	950m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
9360	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Orchard View	Low	1.73km south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10358	N/A	Modern	Former Congregational Chapel (c.110m south-west of Abbey)	Low	450m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15757	N/A	Modern	Pillbox (Sutton Bridge)	Low	1km east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
5117	N/A	Post-medieval	Toll House	Low	920m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
9956	N/A	Modern	Pillbox FW3/28A	Low	990m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10280	N/A	Post-medieval	C18 Milestone	Low	1.5km north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10289	N/A	Post-medieval	C18 Milestone	Low	1.74km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10368	N/A	Post-medieval	Strict Baptist Chapel- Checker Walk	Low	1.45km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10788	N/A	Post-medieval	No 16 Ock Street	Low	1.4km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
10895 and 1048883	Grade II	Early Medieval	Oak Mill House. Site of Medieval Mills- Ock Mill west of Ock Bridge	High	1.1km north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11495	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Morland's Brewery- Ock Street	Low	1.33km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11603	N/A	Post-medieval	Trinity Methodist Church- Park Road	Low	1.84km north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13069	N/A	Medieval to Modern	Lacies Court- Bath Street	Low	1.74km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
14086	N/A	Medieval to Post-medieval	Medieval Mill (St Helen's Mill)	Low	1.1km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15600	N/A	Post-medieval	No 1- East St Helen Street/3- Bridge Street	Low	1.4km north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15740	N/A	Second World War	Pillbox FW3/28A	Low	525m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15741	N/A	Second World War	Pillbox FW3/28A	Low	830m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7164	N/A	Modern	Site of former Methodist Chapel	Low	1.3km south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30185	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-Medieval Bakery	Low	260m south-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
30190	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-Medieval House	Low	310m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7126	N/A	Post-medieval	Church of St James the Less	Low	130m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
7133	N/A	Post-medieval	Mission Hall- Main Street	Low	170m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Asset ref.	Designation (Listing – Grades I, II* and II)	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
11228	N/A	Post-medieval	Lower Mill or West's Mill	Low	440m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11232	N/A	Post-medieval	Granary- Manor Farm	Low	200m north-west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12282	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Brick Kiln	Low	250m south of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12424	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Wantage Road Railway Station	Low	170m west of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13929 and 1368101	Grade II	Post-medieval	Mill House Paper Mill (north of public house at west end of Appleton Way)	Low	610m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15755	N/A	Modern	Pillbox (Sutton Pools)	Low	330m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15756	N/A	Modern	Pillbox (Sutton Bridge)	Low	570m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
5116	N/A	Post-medieval to Modern	Toll House	Low	140m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
11889	N/A	Post-medieval	Site of Brickyard	Low	110m north-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
13079	N/A	Post-medieval	Farm Buildings and Granary	Low	80m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
12748	N/A	Post-medieval	New Cut Mill (End of Mill Lane between Drayton/Marcham Roads)	Low	385m south-east of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15744	N/A	Modern	Modern Pillbox (Cow Lane)	Low	710m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15745	N/A	Modern	Modern Pillbox (Cow Lane)	Low	700m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15746	N/A	Modern	Modern Pillbox (Barrow Farm)	Low	310m north of the EIA Scoping Boundary
15748	N/A	Modern	Modern Pillboxes (Wilts Canal)	Low	600m east of the EIA Scoping Boundary

Source: Thames Water Internal. Based on data from Historic England's National Heritage List for England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Appendix Table 24 Historic landscape assets

Asset ref.	Designation	Period	Brief description	Value	Orientation to study area
11599 and 1001403	Grade II	Post-medieval	Albert Park	High	1.4km north-east of EIA Scoping Boundary
29361 and 1001107	Grade II	Modern	Sutton Courtenay Manor Garden	High	150m east of EIA Scoping Boundary

Source: Thames Water Internal. Based on data from OCC HER

I. Glossary of Acoustic Terms and Definitions

I.1.1 Appendix Table 25 presents commonly used acoustic terms and definitions.

Appendix Table 25 Acoustic terms and definitions

Term	Definition
A-weighting	A frequency weighting for sound that relates to the response of the human ear
Broadband	A broad spectrum of sound energy that comprises a large number of frequency components, with none individually dominant. The opposite of narrow-band noise
Corona discharge	A phenomenon that occurs when high-voltage transmission lines ionize the surrounding air, creating a hissing noise.
Façade level	Noise levels taken at a distance of 1 metre from the façade of a building. The difference between the façade and free-field level will depend on the distance from the reflecting surface, but is generally accepted to be approximately 3 dB(A)
Free-field level	Noise levels that have been measured or predicted in the absence of any influence of reflections from nearby surfaces. In practice, a measurement is considered to be free-field if it was taken at a distance of over 3.5 metres from any reflecting surfaces
Equivalent continuous sound level, Leq	A steady noise level, which over a period of time, has the same sound energy as the time varying noise it represents. This is the most widely used parameter for assessing environmental noise and, since this descriptor is a type of average level, it must, by definition, have an associated time period over which the measurement is referring to. This is often included in the abbreviation in the form Leq,T, where T is the time period (i.e., Leq,5min)
Lmax	The maximum sound pressure level occurring in a specified time period
Ln	The Ln is a statistical descriptor and refers to the level that is exceeded for n% of the time during a particular measurement period. Again, the measurement period that the descriptor refers to is often included in the abbreviation in the format Ln,T. Two of the most commonly used statistical descriptors used for environmental noise assessments are the L90 and the L10. These are described in more detail below

Term	Definition
L10	The L10 refers to the level exceeded for 10% of the measurement period and is commonly used in assessing road traffic noise as it has been found to give a good indication of the subjective human response to this type of noise
L90	The L90 refers to the level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period and is widely considered to represent background noise, or the underlying noise in an area between noisy events (such as cars passing)
Sound Power Level (L _w or SWL)	A measure of the acoustic energy output of a source and is a property of the source itself. Sound power is measured in Watts, while the sound power level is measured on a decibel scale
Sound Pressure Level (L _p or SPL)	The fluctuation in air pressure, as perceived by the ear, is known as sound pressure and measured in pascals (Pa). Sound pressure level is measured on a decibel scale
Vibration Dose Value (VDV)	VDV is a measure of human response and exposure to vibration. It considers both the magnitude of vibration and the time for which the exposure occurs

Source: Thames Water Internal

J. Noise and Vibration Assessment Approach – Supplementary Information

J.1 Construction Airborne Noise – Non-residential Receptors

J.1.1 The construction airborne noise screening values for non-residential receptors, are presented in Appendix Table 26.

Appendix Table 26 Construction Noise Impact Criteria for Non-Residential Properties and Community Assets

Receptor Type	Screening values		Sources
	Day 07:00-23:00	Night 23:00-07:00	
Schools and colleges ⁽¹⁾	50 dB ⁽²⁾ L _{Aeq,T} and a change of >3 dB	-	BS 8233, EFA Acoustics Performance Standards, HTM 08 01, WHO Guidelines
Outdoor teaching spaces	55 dB L _{Aeq,T} , with at least one area suitable for outdoor teaching where noise levels are below 50 dB L _{Aeq,T} ⁽³⁾	-	
Hospitals ⁽¹⁾	50 dB ⁽²⁾ L _{Aeq,T} and a change of >3 dB	45 dB ⁽⁴⁾ L _{Aeq,T} and a change of >3 dB	
Hotels, care homes, nursing homes, places of worship and community facilities	As per the approach adopted for residential properties ⁽⁵⁾		BS 5228-1
Public open spaces	Total noise exceeds existing ambient (L _{Aeq,T}) by 5 dB or more ⁽⁶⁾	-	BS 5228-1

NOTES

(1) Assessment criteria presented within HS2 London – West Midlands Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Technical Appendices, SV-001-000.

(2) Based on an internal level of 35 dB L_{Aeq,T} consistent with Education Funding Agency (EFA) and BS 8233. Equivalent external level assuming 15 dB reduction for a partially open window.

(3) Based on the L_{Aeq,30min} noise criteria presented in the IOA/ANC Acoustics of Schools design guide.

Receptor Type	Screening values		Sources
	Day 07:00-23:00	Night 23:00-07:00	
<p>(4) Based on an internal level of 30 dB LAeq,T consistent with BS 8233, WHO guidelines. Equivalent external level assuming 15 dB reduction for a partially open window.</p> <p>(5) BS 5228-1 states that the evaluation criteria are generally applicable to residential properties, hotels and hostels, buildings in religious use and buildings in health and/or community use. The SOAEL value for buildings in educational use shall be defined as set out in note (1).</p> <p>(6) BS 5228-1 advises that for public open space, the impact might be deemed to cause significant effects if the total noise exceeds the ambient noise (LAeq,T) by 5 dB or more for a period of one-month or more. However, the extent of the area impacted relative to the total available area also needs to be taken into account in determining whether the impact causes a significant effect.</p>			

Source: Thames Water internal

J.2 Construction Groundborne Noise – Non-residential Receptors

- J.2.1 The following LOAEL and SOAEL values may be applicable, should non-residential receptors or unusual local circumstances be identified:
- Theatres, large auditoria and concert halls – 25 dB LASmax
 - Sound recording and broadcast studios – 30 dB LASmax
 - Places of meeting for religious worship, courts, cinema, lecture theatres, museums and small auditoria or halls – 35 dB LASmax
 - Offices, schools, colleges, hospitals, hotels and libraries – 40 dB LASmax

J.3 Operational Noise from Fixed Installations – BS 4142

J.3.1 LOAEL and SOAEL values have not been defined for operational noise. A 2014 report undertaken for Defra entitled ‘Possible options for the identification of SOAEL and LOAEL in support of the NPSE’ (Defra, 2014) states that:

‘Given that there is insufficient robust information on people’s response to industrial noise it is not possible to derive a LOAEL or SOAEL for industrial sources’.

J.3.2 The assessment of operational noise will, therefore, be undertaken using a magnitude scale developed based on guidance in BS 4142 (Table 7-13 within Chapter 7 – Noise and Vibration). It should be noted that BS 4142 emphasises that, along with the difference between a rating level and background sound level, contextual factors should also be considered. These include consideration of the absolute level of sound, the character of the existing noise environment and industrial noise source, and whether the receptor property includes any

noise insulation, mechanical ventilation or acoustic screening measures. These contextual factors, based on the assessor’s professional judgement, may be used to modify the magnitude of impact.

J.4 Operational Noise from Traffic on Public Highways – LA 111

J.4.1 Following the initial determination of significance based on the short-term magnitude of change, as described in Section 3.59 and 3.60, LA 111 states:

‘Where the magnitude of change in the short-term is negligible at noise sensitive buildings, it shall be concluded that the noise change will not cause changes to behaviours or response to noise and, as such, will not give rise to a likely significant effect.’

‘For noise sensitive receptors where the magnitude of change in the short-term is minor, moderate or major at noise sensitive buildings, Table 3.60 shall be used, together with the output of Table 3.58 to determine final significance.’

J.4.2 Following the initial determination of significance, the final determination of significance of effect shall be determined using the guidance contained in Table 3.60 of LA 111, Determining final operational significance on noise sensitive buildings.

J.4.3 DMRB LA 111 states the following regarding vibration from road traffic:

‘Operational vibration is scoped out of the assessment methodology as a maintained road surface will be free of irregularities as part of project design and under general maintenance, so operational vibration will not have the potential to lead to significant adverse effect’.

J.4.4 As such, operational vibration impacts are not considered in this assessment.

K. Air Quality – Baseline Conditions

K.1 Existing Air Quality Baseline

K.1.1 Appendix Table 28 presents 2019 (the latest available representative data not affected by the Covid pandemic and related travel restrictions) and 2022 (the latest available) monitored annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations (SODC & VoWHDC, 2023).

Appendix Table 27 Nearest NO₂ monitoring locations to the SESRO Project

Site ID	Description	E (m)	N (m)	Site type	Approximate distance to SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary (km)	2019 Annual mean concentration (µg/m ³)	2022 Annual mean concentration (µg/m ³)
Automatic monitoring							
Marcham CA	10 Packhorse Lane, Marcham	445552	196639	Roadside	0.44	-	35
Abingdon CA	Masons 38 Stert St Abingdon	449790	197180	Roadside	1.45	22.0	18.0
Non-automatic monitoring (diffusion tubes)							
VS8	Turner Road, Abingdon	448869	196180	Urban Background	0.50	14.4	10.2
VS9	Drayton Road LP 7, Abingdon	448791	196725	Roadside	0.74	30.8	22.9
VS10	Ock Street Drama Club, Abingdon	448828	196966	Roadside	0.78	32.6	24.8
VS11	Marcham Road LP 45, Abingdon	448738	196967	Roadside	0.69	38.9	31.1
VS15	24 Mill Road, Marcham	445522	196470	Urban Background	0.31	10.6	7.9
VS16	10 Packhorse Lane, Marcham	445552	196639	Kerbside	0.34	41.4	30.4
VS17	4 Frilford Road, Marcham	445456	196623	Roadside	0.41	35.6	26.8

Site ID	Description	E (m)	N (m)	Site type	Approximate distance to SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary (km)	2019 Annual mean concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	2022 Annual mean concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
VS18	4 Packhorse Lane, Marcham	445528	196628	Kerbside	0.35	26.3	19.8
VS19	13 Packhorse Lane, Marcham	445571	196675	Roadside	0.35	33.3	26.5
VS20	Rafters B&B, Abingdon Road, Marcham	445875	196657	Kerbside	0.12	28.9	20.8
VS34	Sutton Courtenay Junction, Sutton Courtenay	450886	194359	Kerbside	0.97	25.6	17.3
VS35	Sutton Courtenay Mill House downpipe, Sutton Courtenay	450588	194391	Kerbside	0.75	24.5	17.3
VS38	Market Square/Central Wantage, Wantage	439807	187941	Kerbside	3.47	25.6	17.5
VS39	Hampden Road, Wantage	440409	188319	Urban Background	2.94	10.5	7.2
VS44	Grove Road/Wolage Drive, Wantage	440068	189087	Roadside	2.31	15.1	21.4
VS45	Henry Liddon House, Abingdon	448442	196953	Roadside	0.39	35.8	26.6
<p><u>Note</u> Bold denotes exceedance of the annual mean NO₂ EQS (i.e. 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)</p>							

Source: SODC and VoWHDC (2023)

- K.1.2 The nearest automatic monitoring location to the SESRO Project is Site ID: Marcham CA (roadside monitoring type), which is approximately 800m west of the preferred main site entrance (or approximately 440m from the EIA Scoping Boundary). In 2022, this monitoring location recorded an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 35.0µg/m³, which is within the relevant NO₂ Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) (i.e. 40µg/m³). This automatic monitoring location is situated adjacent to the A415 (Abingdon Road), within 'Marcham AQMA', and is not considered representative of the likely conditions experienced on-site.
- K.1.3 Analysis of non-automatic monitoring (i.e. diffusion tubes) data shows one exceedance of the annual mean NO₂ EQS in 2019 at Site ID: VS16 (now co-located with the Marcham CA automatic monitoring location). Appendix Table 28 indicates that the highest annual mean NO₂ concentrations are recorded at roadside locations adjacent to the A415, both east and west of the A34 Marcham Interchange but not adjacent to the construction traffic route on the A415 between the preferred main site entrance and A34 Marcham interchange.
- K.1.4 It should be noted that Site ID: VS15, which is an urban background site type, approximately 150m south of the A415 at Marcham, recorded an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 10.6µg/m³ in 2019 and 7.9µg/m³ in 2022. This diffusion tube monitoring location (approximately 0.31 km from the SESRO EIA Scoping Boundary) is likely to be more representative of the baseline conditions in the vicinity of the SESRO Project, away from a busy roadside location. The remaining diffusion tube urban background site types presented in Appendix Table 28 recorded annual mean NO₂ concentrations between 10.5µg/m³ – 14.4µg/m³ in 2019 and 7.2µg/m³ – 10.2µg/m³ in 2022, which are well within the relevant NO₂ EQS (i.e. 40µg/m³).
- K.1.5 In 2022, the Vale of White Horse District Council commissioned a PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} survey in Packhorse Lane, within Marcham AQMA (automatic monitoring location Site ID: Marcham CA). The annual mean PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations recorded (i.e. 12µg/m³ and 7µg/m³, respectively) are well within the relevant PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} EQS (i.e. 40µg/m³ and 20µg/m³, respectively).
- K.1.6 Information on background air quality in the vicinity of the SESRO Project was also obtained from Defra's background map datasets (Defra, 2024). The 2018-based background maps by Defra are estimates based upon the principal local and regional sources of emissions and ambient monitoring data. These background concentrations are presented in Appendix Table 29.

Appendix Table 28 Background concentrations in the vicinity of SESRO

Pollutant	2024 Annual mean concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	EQS1 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Concentration measured as
NO ₂	7.0 – 11.1	40	Defra 1km x 1km background map values in the vicinity of the SESRO Project, 2024 map concentration
PM ₁₀	13.4 – 17.2	40	Defra 1km x 1km background map values in the vicinity of the SESRO Project, 2024 map concentration
PM _{2.5}	8.3 – 10.2	20	Defra 1km x 1km background map values in the vicinity of the SESRO Project, 2024 map concentration
<u>Note</u>			
Note 1: For the purposes of reporting, the AQOs and Environmental Assessment Levels (EALs) have been collectively termed as Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs).			

Source: Defra (2024)

- K.1.7 Appendix Table 29 indicates that the background map NO₂ concentrations in the vicinity of the SESRO Project are relatively consistent with the urban background diffusion tube measurements presented in Appendix Table 28. Therefore, it is considered likely that the background NO₂ concentrations in the vicinity of the SESRO Project (and away from busy roadside locations), would be relatively low and well below the relevant EQS. For those receptors located closer to a roadside, NO₂ concentrations are likely to be higher.
- K.1.8 Furthermore, Appendix Table 29 indicates that the background map PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations in the vicinity of the SESRO Project, although higher than the 2022 monitored PM concentrations at Site ID: Marcham CA, are well below the relevant EQS.
- K.1.9 A review of existing air quality conditions in the vicinity of the SESRO Project has also been undertaken using Pollution Climate Mapping (PCM) model outputs (Defra, 2024). The PCM model (modelled by Ricardo Energy & Environment (on behalf of Defra)) is a collection of air dispersion models that have been created to report ambient concentrations of certain pollutants across the UK to assess Limit Value compliance. The nearest PCM links to the SESRO Project encompass a section of the A34 Marcham interchange and A415 (Marcham Road) east of the A34 Marcham interchange. The modelled PCM 2022 (the

latest available) annual mean NO₂ concentration at these links is 25.5µg/m³, which is well below the NO₂ EQS (i.e. 40µg/m³). The next nearest PCM links are a section of the A338 in the village of Grove, south of East Hanney. The modelled PCM 2022 annual mean NO₂ concentration at these links is 13.2µg/m³.

K.2 References

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Devolved Administrations, (2024). *UK Air Information Resource*. [Online]. Available at: <http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk> [Accessed March 2024].

South Oxfordshire District Council and Vale of White Horse District Council, (2023). *2023 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)*.

L. Communities – Overview

L.1 Demographic Overview

L.1.1 Appendix Table 29 shows the population for all LSOAs within the 10km study area, Vale of White Horse, South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Appendix Table 29 Population within 10km of site, Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire

Area	Resident Population
LSOAs within 10km study area for SESRO	559,659
Vale of White Horse	130,964
South Oxfordshire	91,600
Oxfordshire	690,869

Source: Census 2021 (Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2021) and AddressBase Plus (Ordnance Survey (OS), 2023b)

L.2 Employment Overview

L.2.1 Appendix Table 30 shows the number of employed and employment rate alongside the average total income.

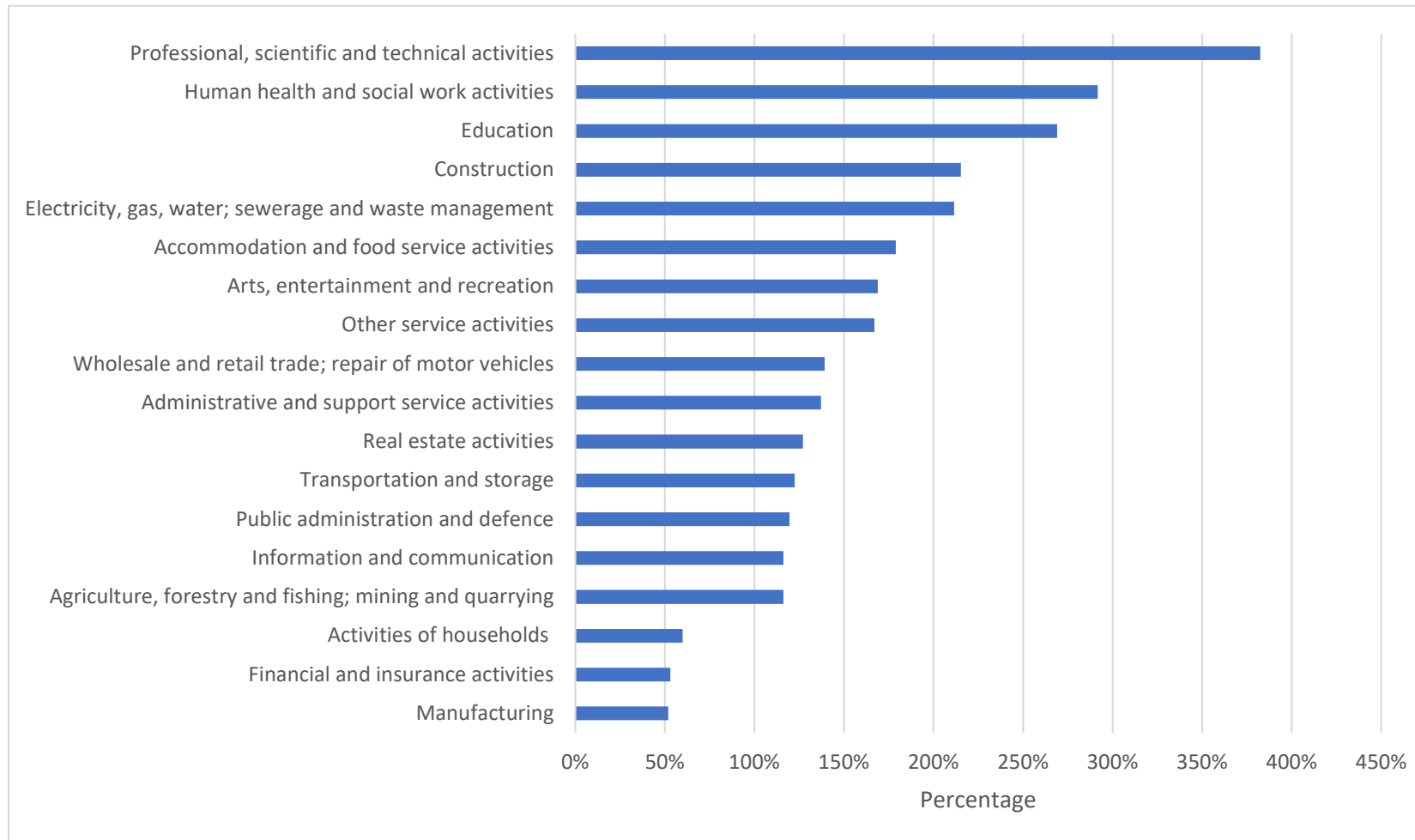
Appendix Table 30 Employment and Income in Vale of Whitehorse, Oxfordshire and England

Area	Number of residents employed	Employment rate (%)	Number of residents unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Average total income (£)
MSOAs within 10km study area for SESRO	268,879	96.75%	8,963	3.25%	£60,754
Oxfordshire	353,500	96.73%	11,894	3.27%	£60,551
England	25,632,922	95.03%	1,312,557	4.97%	£46,933

Source: Census 2021 (ONS, 2021)

L.3 Economy Overview

Appendix Figure 3 GVA percentage change from 1998 to 2022 by industry sector in Oxfordshire



Source: Census 2021 (ONS, 2021)

L.4 Sensitivity Criteria

L.4.1 Appendix Table 31 shows the sensitivity criteria for residential, community, commercial, WCH and economic receptors. It presents different types of receptors and associated levels of sensitivity. These categorisations draw on Table 3.11 from DMRB LA 112 (Standards for Highways, 2020a), but have been amended as appropriate for the SESRO context of a non-linear infrastructure scheme. Elements from the IEMA published module on Socio-economic Impact Assessment (IEMA, 2021) have also informed the sensitivity of economic receptors.

Appendix Table 31 Sensitivity criteria

Receptor Sensitivity	Receptor type and description
High	<p>Residential:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing private property or land allocated for housing located in a local authority area where the number of households are expected to increase by more than 16% by 2041 (ONS data) and/or, Existing housing and land allocated for housing (e.g. strategic housing sites) covering more than 1ha and / or >30 houses <p>Note, private property and housing: a higher sensitivity value can be allocated where private property or housing provision is integral to the character and function of the community with little/no provision for substitution (e.g. private property in small rural villages)</p> <p>Community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complete or substantial severance of communities from their land/assets, with limited or /no accessibility provision Alternatives are only available within the wider local planning authority (Oxfordshire) or outside the local planning authority area The level of use is frequent (daily or weekly) and, The land and assets are used by the majority (>=50% or more) of the community <p>Commercial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing employment sites and land allocated for employment (e.g. strategic employment sites) covering >1ha Commercial, development land and businesses: a higher sensitivity score can be allocated where a business is the main source of employment for a community with little/no provision for substitution Areas of land in which the enterprise is dependent on the spatial relationship of land to key agricultural infrastructure and access between land and key agricultural infrastructure is required on a frequent basis (daily to weekly) <p>WCH:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National or regional trails and routes that could be used for both commuting and recreation that record frequent (daily) use. Limited or/ no potential for substitution It should be highlighted if these routes are used by vulnerable travellers such as the elderly, school children and people with disabilities. They could be disproportionately affected by small changes in the baseline due to potentially different needs Rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with more than >8,000 vehicles per day <p>Economic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employment: Unemployment is considerably in excess of the national/regional average (2% difference) Change in economic activity: GVA per capita below national rate (by >10%) Skills: Proportion of residents with highest level of qualification considerably below national average Accommodation: Private rented, owner-occupied, latent and tourism accommodation demand exceeds supply Public services: Waiting times for public services above the national average
Medium	<p>Residential:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Houses or land allocated for housing located in a local authority area where the number of households are expected to increase by more than >6-15% by 2041 (ONS data) and/or, Existing housing and land allocated for housing (e.g. strategic housing sites) covering more than <1ha and / or more than <30 houses <p>Community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is severance of communities from their land or /assets but with existing accessibility provision Limited alternative facilities are available at a local level within adjacent communities The level of use is reasonably frequent (monthly and, The land and assets are used by the majority (>=50% or more) of the community <p>Commercial:</p>

Receptor Sensitivity	Receptor type and description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing employment sites and land allocated for employment (e.g. strategic employment sites) covering <1ha 2. Areas of land in which the enterprise is partially dependent on the spatial relationship of land to key agricultural infrastructure and access between land and key agricultural infrastructure is required on a reasonably frequent basis (monthly) <p>WCH:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRow and other routes close to communities that are used for recreational purposes (e.g. dog walking), but for which alternative routes are available. These routes are likely to link to a wider network of routes to provide options for longer, recreational journeys and / or, 2. Rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with more than >4,000 – 8,000 vehicles per day <p>Economic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment is in excess of the national/regional average (1% difference) 2. GVA per capita below national rate (by 10%) 3. Proportion of residents with highest level of qualification below national average 4. Accommodation: Private rented, owner-occupied, latent and tourism accommodation demand is equal to supply 5. Public services: Waiting times for public services are in line with the national average
Low	<p>Residential: Project on unallocated sites providing housing with planning permission/in the planning process</p> <p>Community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited existing severance between community and assets, with existing full Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) DDA 1995 compliant accessibility provision 2. Alternative facilities are available at a local level within the wider community 3. The level of use is infrequent (monthly or less frequent) and, 4. The land and assets are used by the minority (>=less than 50%) of the community <p>WCH:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Routes that have fallen into disuse through past severance, or that are scarcely used because they do not currently offer a meaningful route for either utility or recreational purposes and/or. 2. Rights of way for WCH crossing roads at grade with less than <4,000 vehicles per day <p>Commercial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unallocated sites providing employment with planning permission/in the planning process 2. Areas of land in which the enterprise is not dependent on the spatial relationship of land to key agricultural infrastructure and access between land and key agricultural infrastructure is required on an infrequent basis (monthly or less frequent) <p>Economic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment is in line with the national/regional average (<1% difference) 2. GVA per capita below or equal to national rate (by <5%) 3. Proportion of residents with highest level of qualification in line with national average 4. Accommodation: Private rented, owner-occupied, latent and tourism accommodation demand is equal to supply 5. Public services: Waiting times for public services are in line with the national average
Negligible	<p>Residential: N/A</p> <p>Community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No or limited severance or accessibility issues 2. Alternative facilities are available within the same community 3. The level of use is very infrequent (a few occasions yearly) and,

Receptor Sensitivity	Receptor type and description
	4. The land and assets are used by the minority (\geq (less than 50%) of the community WCH: N/A Commercial: N/A Economic: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment rate less than national/regional average 2. GVA per capita in higher than the national rate 3. Proportion of residents with highest level of qualification higher than national average 4. Accommodation: Private rented, owner-occupied, latent and tourism accommodation demand is less than the supply 5. Public services: Waiting times for public services are less than the national average

Source: DMRB LA 112 (Standards for Highways, 2020a) and Socio-economic Impact Assessment (IEMA, 2021)

L.5 Magnitude Criteria

- L.5.1 Appendix Table 32 shows the magnitude of effects for residential, community, commercial, WCH and economic receptors. It sets out magnitude criteria for accessibility, land take, employment, and economic activity impacts on receptors. As above, the categorisations have been adapted from DMRB LA 112 (Standards for Highways, 2020a) and Socio-economic Impact Assessment (IEMA, 2021).

Appendix Table 32 Magnitude of effects

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	<p><i>Residential, community, and commercial receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land take effect: loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements. e.g. direct acquisition and demolition of buildings and direct development of land to accommodate project • Accessibility effect: Introduction (adverse) or removal (beneficial) of complete severance with no or /full accessibility provision <p><i>WCH:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility effect: More than >500m increase (adverse) / decrease (beneficial) in WCH journey length <p><i>Economic receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity effect: More than 5% change in GVA for the local or regional economy • Employment effect: More than 3% change in employment for the local or regional economy
Moderate	<p><i>Residential, community, and commercial receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land take effect: Partial loss of, or /damage to, key characteristics, features or elements, e.g., partial removal or substantial amendment to access or acquisition of land compromising viability of property, community assets, and/or • Accessibility effect: Introduction (adverse) or removal (beneficial) of severe severance with limited or/ moderate accessibility provision <p><i>WCH:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility effect: More than >250m - and up to 500m increase (adverse) or decrease (beneficial) in WCH journey length <p><i>Economic receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity effect: 1 to 4.99% change in GVA for the local or regional economy • Employment effect: 1 to 2.99% change in employment for the local or regional economy
Minor	<p><i>Residential, community, and commercial receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land take effect: A discernible change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (or more) key characteristics, features or elements, e.g., amendment to access or acquisition of land resulting in changes to operating conditions that do not compromise overall viability of property, community assets, and/or • Accessibility effect: Introduction (adverse) or removal (beneficial) of severance with adequate accessibility provision <p><i>WCH:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility effect: More than >50m - and up to 250m increase (adverse) or decrease (beneficial) in WCH journey length <p><i>Economic receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity effect: 0.1 to 0.99% change in GVA for the local or regional economy • Employment effect: 0.1 to 0.99% change in employment for the local or regional economy
Negligible	<p><i>Residential, community, and commercial receptors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land take effect: Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. e.g., acquisition of non-operational land or buildings not directly affecting the viability of property, community assets, and/or • Accessibility effect: Very minor introduction (adverse) or removal (beneficial) of severance with ample accessibility provision <p><i>WCH:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility effect: Less than <50m increase (adverse) or decrease (beneficial) in WCH journey length <p><i>Economic:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity effect: Less than 0.1% change in GVA for the local or regional economy • Employment effect: Less than 0.1% change in employment for the local or regional economy
No Change	<p>No loss or alteration of accessibility; no observable impact in either direction No change to the local or regional economy</p>

Source: DMRB LA 112 (Standards for Highways, 2020a) and Socio-economic Impact Assessment (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), 2021)

M. Human Health Determinants Scoping Indicators

- M.1.1 Appendix Table 33 shows the Human Health determinants scoped in or out of the assessment. This scoping checklist has been adapted from Table 08 in (Pyper, Cave, Purdy, & McAvoy, 2021).

Appendix Table 33 Significance Matrix for Amenity impacts

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Healthy lifestyles:				
Open space (green and blue) and physical activity (including in natural habitats)	The SESRO Project may have temporary disbenefits on the provision and access to green and blue spaces during the construction stage. The SESRO Project, during the operation phase, should increase provision and access to green and blue spaces, in turn increasing physical activity. This indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	The SESRO Project is expected to have significant effects on healthy lifestyles through the following during operation: increased provision of, access, accessibility and safety of blue and green space. This will result in direct impacts on the provision of, and access to, recreational facilities and opportunities. This will also result in direct impacts on levels of physical activity undertaken and the potential increased use of active travel The indicators scoped out are substance misuse, problem gambling, communicable illness and diet due to the tenuous links and no likely significant impacts expected from the SESRO Project
Sports, leisure and recreational amenities and facilities (including play)	The SESRO Project may have temporary disbenefits on the provision and access to recreational amenities during the construction stage. The SESRO Project should increase recreational amenities and facilities in both green and blue space during the operation phase. This indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Sports, leisure and recreational connectivity and access (including safety)	The SESRO Project should increase recreational connectivity and access including safety through increased proximity to green/blue space provision and safety infrastructure during the operation phase. During the construction phase, there may be temporary disbenefits with regard to recreational connectivity and access including safety. This indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Sports, leisure and recreational age, sensory and mobility considerations	The SESRO Project will consider age, sensory impairment and mobility across the study area to ensure equal access and opportunity to the recreational provisions. This indicator is scoped in for operation	Out	In	
Health promotion	The SESRO Project will drive health promotion through encouraging active travel, recreation, spending time outdoors, safety in the outdoors and the wider health benefits that accompany this, i.e. wellbeing. This indicator is scoped in for operation	Out	In	
Substance misuse (including alcohol)	There are tenuous links between the SESRO Project and substance misuse. Whilst improved wellbeing through access to green and blue space can potentially reduce substance misuse, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Problem gambling	There are tenuous links between the SESRO Project and problem gambling. Whilst improved wellbeing through access to green and blue space can potentially reduce problem gambling, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Communicable illness (including STIs and other infections)	There are tenuous links between the SESRO Project and communicable illness. Whilst improved wellbeing through access to green and blue space can	Out	Out	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
	potentially enhance immune systems, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out			
Diet (including production and access to affordable healthy food options)	There are tenuous links between the SESRO Project and diet, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Safe and cohesive communities - Housing:				
Dwelling mix for community needs (supply)	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will contribute to local housing provisions, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	The SESRO Project is expected to have significant impacts on indicators that contribute to safe and cohesive communities: housing. The SESRO Project will increase community cohesion whilst reducing social isolation through increased social participation opportunities across the local area, with outlets including educational hubs and nature trails. Yet, there is a risk of community severance through diversions and closures in transport networks. Due to the nature of the SESRO Project, it will have a significant impact on the outdoor environment in relation to safety, flood risk, loss of existing housing and open space provision. Other relevant aspect assessments will be used to inform the full assessment
Community cohesion and social isolation	The SESRO Project is anticipated to increase community cohesion and reduce social isolation through promoting community initiatives and community engagement across the SESRO Project during operation; i.e., recreational community groups such as bird watching, walking, swimming, fishing, sailing	Out	In	
Indoor environment (indoor air quality, safety, hygiene and level of crowding)	The SESRO Project will provide new provision of indoor environments including an education and community centre during operation. There is limited design information available, and so this indicator is scoped in to ensure a robust assessment	Out	In	
Residential segregation	The SESRO Project will require temporary and permanent closure and diversion of travel networks which may impact residential segregation. There is limited design information available, and so this indicator is scoped in for construction and operation to ensure a robust assessment	In	In	
Outdoor environment (safety, green and blue spaces and proximity to disease vector habitats)	The SESRO Project is anticipated to increase provision of green and blue space alongside the implementation of safety infrastructure during the operation phase. During the construction phase, temporary disbenefits regarding provision of green and blue space and safety infrastructure may occur. It is expected that risks surrounding potential disease vector habitats will not apply. Further information regarding proximity to disease vector habitats is explored in Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disasters	In	In	
Affordability	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will contribute significantly to local housing affordability, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Connectivity and access	The SESRO Project will require temporary and permanent closure and diversion of travel networks which may impact connectivity and access. There is limited design information available, so this indicator is scoped in for construction and operation to ensure a robust assessment. The Traffic and Movement discipline will also inform this assessment	In	In	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Community services (including childcare and social services) accessibility and quality	The SESRO Project may impact accessibility to community services. There is limited design information available, so this indicator is scoped in to ensure a robust assessment	In	In	
Social housing	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will impact social housing, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Specialist adaptations (e.g. age or disability)	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will contribute to local housing specialist adaptations, no likely significant effect is anticipated. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Flood risk	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment have informed this assessment. The SESRO Project will have an impact on local flood risk. As such, this indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Loss of existing housing	As denoted in the project description, existing residential properties, farms and businesses within the area of works will be acquired prior to construction and, once vacant, will be demolished as part of the site clearance works. As such, this indicator is scoped in for construction	In	Out	
Safe and cohesive communities - Built environment:				
Spatial planning, use classes, zoning and land allocations (including streets and routes, places, urban green space, parks, landscape)	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, spatial planning will be scoped in for construction and operation with regard to accessibility and recreation. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context	In	In	The results of relevant environmental aspect assessments have informed this scoping. For all built environment health determinants, both construction and operational impacts are scoped in
Injury risk (including drowning and falls)	As informed by Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement, there is potential increase in transport related accidents (traffic, pedestrians and rail). Therefore, there is a risk of injury relating to the project. Water sports related accidents and injuries are possible given that the SESRO Project comprises the creation of a large expanse of water in a remote location. Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disasters indicates that there will be significant safety measures in place that will control for risk and, therefore, water sports accidents/drowning are scoped out	In	In	
Waste management (including sanitation systems and wastewater reuse)	The SESRO Project would require diversion of foul sewer pipes, though the extent of this is not yet known. Waste water drainage arrangements would be required for the construction and operation workforce at the main reservoir site and at the intake/outfall location. The T2ST Water Treatment Works (WTW) would require a dedicated foul drainage connection, expected to be to Abingdon Sewage Treatment Works (STW). As such, waste management is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Access to shops, retail food resources, financial and commercial services	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, detail on potential impacts regarding access to shops, retail food resources and financial/ commercial services are not	In	In	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
	yet known. As such, this aspect is scoped in for construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context			
Susceptibility to major accidents and/or disasters (including earthquake, water surge, wildfire, landslide, pandemic.)	The results of Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disasters have informed the scoping of this indicator. This indicator is scoped in for both construction and operation	In	In	
Safe and cohesive communities - Transport:				
Road or route safety	The results of Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement have informed the scoping of this indicator. This indicator is scoped in for both construction and operation	In	In	The results of Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement have informed this scoping. Refer to Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement for further context
Active travel (pedestrians and cyclists)	As above	In	In	
Public transport (access, connectivity and quality)	As above	In	In	
Health, education and social care journey times	As above	In	In	
Emergency response times	As above	In	In	
Community severance	As above	In	In	
Age, sensory and mobility considerations	As above	In	In	
Safe and cohesive communities - Community safety:				
Police/security and emergency response	Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disaster indicates that likelihood of terrorist attack on the reservoir is low and operational procedures reduce risk. SESRO will be covered by emergency response services in line with anywhere else in the Country	Out	Out	Community safety has been scoped in regarding actual and perceived crime for both construction and operation. However, safeguarding and modern slavery has been scoped out for both construction and operation, informed by Thames Water's honest and ethical behavioural policy
Actual and perceived crime	Actual and perceived crime is scoped in. Further information will be obtained in the full assessment to understand the full impact on local crime rates and perception of crime	In	In	
Safeguarding and modern slavery	In line with Thames Water's honest and ethical behavioural policy, (Thames Water, 2023), strict protection is enforced against modern-day slavery. Ensuring supplier contracts include an explicit prohibition against the use of forced or trafficked labour. No significant effects are anticipated from the SESRO Project so this determinant is scoped out	Out	Out	
Safe and cohesive communities - Community identity:				
Population in-migration (including effects on minorities, community cohesion and social isolation)	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, construction workforce is scoped in due to anticipated temporary population in-migration for the large anticipated workforce required. The workforce anticipated during the operation stage is not	In	In	In terms of safe and cohesive communities: community identity, it is expected that the SESRO Project will

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
	yet known in detail, as such this is also scoped in. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context			have significant impacts on population in-migration, visual landscape and lighting and social networks. However, no significant effects are anticipated with regards to population out- migration, as such this is scoped out for both construction and operation
Population out-migration (including effects on minorities, community cohesion and social isolation)	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will contribute to local population out-migration. No likely significant negative effect is anticipated on minorities or community cohesion which would drive out-migration. This indicator is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Visual landscape/townscape change	As informed by Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, visual and landscape change is scoped in for both construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, for context	In	In	
Visual lighting change (night lighting, overshadowing or reflections)	As informed by Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, lighting change is scoped in for both construction and operation. Note, although lighting would be considered in Landscape and Visual Effects as components of the view, they are not assessed individually. Refer to Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects, for context	In	In	
Social networks and culture (including meeting spaces for voluntary, social, cultural or spiritual participation or sites of cultural significance)	The SESRO Project is anticipated to have a positive significant impact in relation to social networks. The installation of nature trails, education hubs and recreational facilities will allow increased opportunities for community meeting spaces and participation to increase flows of culture across the study area so is scoped in for operation. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context	Out	In	
Socio-economic conditions - Education:				
School accessibility, capacity and quality	SERO Project construction may affect access to education receptors due to displaced traffic. The SESRO Project will incorporate development of public education facilities as a permanent feature. As such, this indicator is scoped in for both construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities and Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement for context	In	In	Socio-economic conditions: education is scoped in due to the anticipated impact of the SESRO Project on new public education facility provisions. It is also noted that access to education receptors may be impeded. Further information regarding accessibility will be drawn from the Traffic and Movement and Community assessments
Adult skills development	The SERO Project construction may affect access to education receptors due to displaced traffic. The SESRO Project will incorporate development of public education facilities as a permanent feature as set out in the project description. However, adult education facilities remain to be developed. As such, this indicator will be scoped in for construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities and Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement for further context	In	In	
Transitional arrangements (e.g. during construction)	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will have significant impacts with regard to local individuals accessing education, as such, there are no significant impacts where transitional arrangements are required across local communities. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Socio-economic conditions - Socio-economic status:				

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Employment (including quality and income)	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, construction workforce is scoped in due to anticipated temporary population in-migration during the construction stage of the SESRO Project. The workforce anticipated during the operation stage is not yet known in detail, as such this is also scoped in. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context	In	In	Socio-economic conditions: Socio-economic status is scoped in for both construction and operation as informed by Chapter 17 – Communities. Working conditions and family structure are scoped out for both construction and operation
Unemployment (including job insecurity)	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, construction workforce is scoped in due to anticipated temporary population in-migration during the construction stage of the SESRO Project. The workforce anticipated during the operation stage is not yet known in detail, as such this is also scoped in. Refer to Chapter 17 - Communities for context	In	In	
Procurement and investment	There is currently limited information regarding procurement and investment, as such, this indicator is scoped in to capture potential effects	In	In	
Working conditions (rewards, controls and occupational hazards)	Thames Water’s honest and ethical behavioural policy (Thames Water, 2023) ensures good working conditions for workers during construction and operation. Ensuring supplier contracts include an explicit prohibition against the use of forced or trafficked labour. No significant effects are anticipated so this determinant is scoped out	Out	Out	
Family structure and relationships	It is not anticipated that the SESRO Project will have significant impacts on family structures and relationships across local communities. As such, this indicator is scoped out both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Health inequalities, social exclusion and poverty	There is currently limited information regarding health inequalities and social exclusion within the local communities, as such, this indicator is scoped in to capture potential effects	In	In	
Environmental conditions - Climate change:				
Extreme weather, heat stress and flood risk and fire injury risk	Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change considers potential impacts of extreme weather regarding health and safety risk to construction workers and visitors. This has been scoped out of the construction stage as this can be managed via standard construction practices. This indicator as scoped in for the operation stage as Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change will consider extreme temperature / heat stress for operational staff and possibly recreational users. Refer to Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change for context	Out	In	Environmental Conditions: Climate Change is scoped into the full assessment regarding extreme weather and exposure to food, water and vector borne diseases or toxins for the operation stage only. Refer to Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change for context
Exacerbation of chronic cardiovascular and respiratory conditions	SESRO will not affect or be affected by climate change increasing risks of cardiovascular and respiratory conditions. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Exposure to food-, water- and vector-borne infection or toxins	Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disasters and Chapter 6 – Water Environment indicate that the presence of algal blooms could result in the reservoir becoming non-operational for a time. Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change also considers the potential impacts of algal blooms being formed in the	Out	In	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
	reservoir which could have impacts on health and safety for operational staff and recreational users. It also considers the potential for the spread of disease vectors such as malarial mosquitos. As such, this indicator is scoped out for the construction stage and in for the operation stage. Refer to Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change for context			
Food production and malnutrition	SESRO will not affect or be affected by climate change altering food production. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Population displacement, labour productivity and economic loss	SESRO will not affect or be affected by climate change displacing population, productivity or economic loss. This indicator is scoped out	Out	Out	
Environmental conditions - Air quality:				
Dust, particulates and aerosols (indoor and outdoor)	As informed by Chapter 13 – Air Quality, dust emissions during construction are scoped into the assessment, however, this is scoped out for the operation stage. Note, this will be reviewed by the Air Quality subject matter experts once further information regarding vehicle numbers is available. Refer to Chapter 13 – Air Quality for context	In	Out	Environmental Conditions: Air Quality is scoped into the full assessment for dust emissions during the construction stage. Refer to Chapter 13 – Air Quality for context
Plant, processes and vehicle emissions	As informed by Chapter 13 – Air Quality, plant, processes and vehicle emissions during construction and operation are scoped out of the assessment. Note, this will be reviewed by the Air Quality subject matter experts once further information regarding vehicle numbers is available. Refer to Chapter 13 – Air Quality for context	Out	Out	
Odour	As informed by Chapter 13 – Air Quality, odour during construction and operation are scoped out of the assessment as no odour sources are likely. Refer to Chapter 13 – Air Quality for context	Out	Out	
Environmental conditions - Water:				
Drinking water quality (including biological and chemical agents)	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment have informed the scoping of this indicator. The chapter will explore contaminants (such as fuels and oils) and sediments/fine materials released to the River Thames and other watercourses during both construction and operation as well as undertake further water quality monitoring; however, this is in regard to bathing water. The SESRO Project would store and release water into the Thames which is then abstracted and treated downstream to provide drinking water. As such, Chapter 6 – Water Environment makes no reference to drinking water quality and this will not be included within the Human Health assessment. This indicator is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment have informed this scoping; drinking water quality is scoped out for both construction and operation in the Human Health chapter as it is not commented on within the Water Environment assessment. Bathing water quality is scoped in for both construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 6 – Water Environment for further context. Given one of the main aims of the SESRO Project is to provide
Drinking water – quantity or access	Chapter 6 – Water Environment makes no reference to drinking water quantity or access. However, given one of the main aims of the SESRO Project is to provide drinking water resilience this indicator will be scoped in for operation	Out	In	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Bathing water quality (including biological and chemical agents, disease vectors)	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment have informed the scoping of this indicator. The chapter will explore contaminants (such as fuels and oils) and sediments/fine materials released to the River Thames and other watercourses during both construction and operation as well as undertake further water quality monitoring. It is anticipated that this indicator will be scoped in for construction and operation.	In	In	drinking water quantity/access, this will be scoped in for operation
Environmental conditions - Soil:				
Mobilisation of historic pollution	Chapter 14 – Geology and Soils considers the potential for mobilisation of existing contamination. As such, this indicator is scoped in for construction and out for operation. Refer to Chapter 14 – Geology and Soils for context	In	Out	Environmental Conditions: Soil is scoped into the full assessment in regard to risk of new ground pollution, mobilisation of historic pollution and food resources and safety. Refer to Chapter 14 – Geology and Soils for further context
Risk of new ground pollution (e.g. industrial agents or accidental spills)	It is expected that the risk of new ground pollution will be managed by construction and operational regulations and good practice. However, at this early stage of the Project the risks in relation to land contamination have not been fully assessed and the possibility of potential contaminant linkages remaining at the operational stage cannot be discounted. As such, this indicator will be scoped in for both construction and operation	In	In	
Food resources and safety (e.g. agricultural land availability and quality)	As informed by Chapter 14 – Geology and Soils, due to the loss of agricultural soils and land, food resources and scarcity is scoped in for construction and out for operation. Refer to Chapter 14 – Geology and Soils for context	In	Out	
Environmental conditions - Noise:				
Noise: Plant, processes and vehicle disturbance	As informed by Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration, noise is scoped in for both construction and operation. Refer to Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration for context	In	In	Environmental Conditions: Noise and vibration are scoped into the assessment. Refer to Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration for further context
Vibration: Plant, processes and vehicle disturbance	As informed by Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration, vibration is scoped in for the construction stage and scoped out for the operation stage. Refer to Chapter 12 – Noise and Vibration for context	In	Out	
Environmental conditions - Radiation:				
Electro-magnetic fields (EMF), actual risk	In terms of electrical network diversions, there is a potential need to divert major power cables owned by Scottish and Southern Electricity including fibre optic cabling In terms of new services, for both construction and operation, SESRO will require an electricity grid connection anticipated to be taken from the distribution network operator's existing substation at Steventon. This may be provided by several overhead line and/or underground cable connections from the substation to locations within the SESRO site, or by a single connection to an on-site SESRO customer substation providing transformers and power distribution within the SESRO site	Out	Out	Electro-magnetic fields, understanding of risk (risk perception) is scoped into the assessment due to the scale of diversions and new services where perception of risk with regard to Human Health is of concern. Electro-magnetic fields actual risk, ionising actual risk and ionising risk

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
	EMF from electrical networks are low frequency and non-ionising, as such actual risk is scoped out for both construction and operation			perception are scoped out for both construction and operation
Electro-magnetic fields, understanding of risk (risk perception)	As above. However, understanding of risk perception and associated fear in the local population is scoped in due to the scale of transmission line diversions and new service provisions	In	In	
Ionising, actual risk	No significant effects anticipated from the SESRO Project; transmission lines create non-ionising radiation. Scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Ionising, understanding of risk (risk perception)	No significant effects anticipated from the SESRO Project; transmission lines create non-ionising radiation. Scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Health and social care services:				
Primary care accessibility, capacity and quality	The results of Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement have informed the scoping in relation to accessibility It is not expected that the SESRO Project will significantly impact the quality of healthcare services, however, due to anticipated construction workforce effects set out in Chapter 17 – Communities, the capacity of healthcare services may be impacted. As such, this indicator is scoped in for construction	In	Out	The impact of the SESRO Project on health and social care services is scoped in for the construction stage but scoped out for the operation stage
Secondary care (including hospitals) accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Ambulance service accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Social services accessibility, capacity and quality (including use of community centres)	As above	In	Out	
Health protection (including screening and epidemic response) accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Occupational health services accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Dental service accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Pharmacy accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Sexual health services accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Mental health services accessibility, capacity and quality	As above	In	Out	
Transitional arrangements (e.g. during construction)	The results of Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement have informed the scoping in relation to accessibility. This indicator is scoped in for construction only	In	Out	
Recruitment and retention of staff	No significant effects are anticipated from the SESRO Project with regard to recruitment and retention of staff. Scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Preparedness for emergency scenarios (major accidents and/or disasters)	Chapter 19 – Major Accidents and Disasters does not indicate that healthcare services preparedness for emergency scenarios is a concern. Therefore, this has been scoped out	Out	Out	
Wider societal benefits:				
Energy infrastructure	For both construction and operation, SESRO will require an electricity grid connection anticipated to be taken from the distribution network operator's (the Distribution Network Operator (DNO), which is Scottish and Southern Electricity (SSE)) existing substation at Steventon The provision of on-site renewable or other low/zero carbon generation is subject to further design, but with a goal of enabling net zero greenhouse gas emissions from operation. As power generation and demand on site would not necessarily be temporally matched, renewable generation would require an export connection to the electricity grid and/or storage on site. Details will be established through further design As such, energy infrastructure is scoped in	In	In	Wider societal benefits of the SESRO Project on Human Health are scoped in and are to be informed by the relevant environmental aspect assessments and the design team
Transport infrastructure	The results of Chapter 11 – Traffic and Movement have informed the scoping of this indicator. This indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Waste management infrastructure	As informed by Chapter 15 – Materials and Waste, materials used during the construction phase and waste (solid waste) generated during the construction is scoped in for the construction stage and out for the operation stage Refer to Chapter 15 – Materials and Waste for context	In	Out	
Water infrastructure	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment have informed the scoping of this indicator. This indicator is scoped in for construction and operation	In	In	
Communication and IT infrastructure	A fibre-optic telecoms connection from the existing BT network will be required for operational and visitor facilities It is not proposed to provide mobile phone network tower(s) for visitors, as the SESRO Project will not affect existing mobile network coverage As such, communication and IT infrastructure are scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	

Determinant of health: and health issues, including risk factors, within each determinant of health	Relevance to SESRO?	Construction Scoped In/Out	Operation Scoped In/Out	Summary
Economic	As informed by Chapter 17 – Communities, the SESRO Project has the potential to significantly impact local economic activity, as such this indicator is scoped in. Refer to Chapter 17 – Communities for context	In	In	
Climate change (including improved air quality and preparedness for extreme weather events such as heat, storms and/or flooding)	Chapter 16 – Carbon and Climate Change does not include this indicator. It considers impacts of climate change on the SESRO Project itself but not from a wider societal perspective. As such, the Human Health chapter will not consider this indicator in the full assessment, it is scoped out for both construction and operation	Out	Out	
Natural environment (including biodiversity, natural spaces and habitats)	The results of Chapter 6 – Water Environment, Chapter 7 – Aquatic Ecology, Chapter 8 – Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 9 – Landscape and Visual Effects have informed the scoping of this indicator This indicator is scoped in for both construction and operation *It should be noted that the potential amenity disbenefit of increased fly populations from the SESRO Project has been scoped out (see Chapter 17 - Communities)	In	In	

Source: Thames Water internal

N. Human Health Glossary

Appendix Table 34 Human Health Glossary

Term	Definition used in this EIA
Biophysical Hazards	'A wide spectrum of environmental risk created by interactions between the geophysical environment and humans. In some cases, variations in the physical environment cause the hazard directly, as when periods of unusually hot or cold weather threaten human life through physiological stress'- (Smith, 2004)
Health	'A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'- (WHO, 2020)
Health determinants	'The range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors that determine the healthy life expectancy of individuals and populations'- (WHO and Nutbeam, 1998)
Health inequalities	'The unfair and avoidable differences in health across the population and between different groups within society. These include how long people are likely to live, the health conditions they may experience and the care that is available to them'- (Williams, Buck, Babalola, & Maguire, 2022)
Health outcomes	'A change in the health status of an individual, group or population that is attributable to a planned intervention or series of interventions, regardless of whether such an intervention was intended to change health status'- (IEMA, 2017)
Health promotion	'The process of enabling people to increase control over their health and to improve it'- (WHO, n.d.)
Health protection	'The protection of individuals, groups and populations through the effective collaboration of experts in identifying, preventing and mitigating the impacts of infectious diseases and of environmental, chemical and radiological threats'- (Ghebrehewet, et al., 2016)
Mental health	'A state of mental wellbeing that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realise their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community'- (WHO, 2022)
Population health	'The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group'- (Silberberg, Martinez-Bianchi, & Lyn, 2019)
Placemaking	'Placemaking is a philosophy and an iterative, collaborative process for creating public spaces that people love and feel connected to...

Term	Definition used in this EIA
	A place where you feel a sense of belonging'- (Placemaking Education, n.d.)
Social Gradient in Health	'The phenomenon whereby people who are less advantaged in terms of socioeconomic position have worse health (and shorter lives) than those who are more advantaged'- (Donkin, 2014)
Wider determinants of health	'A diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health'- (Marmot M, 2010)

Source: Thames Water internal

N.1.1 References

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O. Long List of Developments

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Appendix Table 35 Long List of Developments

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
1	CP18a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Cinder Track Active Travel Improvements	Approximately 0.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
2	CP19 and CP19a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Reopening of Grove Railway Station.	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Wantage and Grove Railway Station).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
3	CP4, CP4a (22)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North of East Hanney. 80 dwellings.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2g).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
4	CP4, CP4a (23)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North-East of East Hanney. 50 dwellings.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2x).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
5	CP4, CP4a (5)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor. 280 dwellings.	Approximately 3.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2t). Hybrid application ref. P22/V0248/O.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	CP4, CP4a (20)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - East of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor. 600 dwellings.	Approximately 3.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - construction has been completed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	CP4, CP4a (21)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - South-East of Marcham. 90 dwellings.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2u). Outline consent P20/V1388/O.	Tier 3	Yes	No - scale of development.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	CP12, CP12a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for improvements to Frilford Lights.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Marcham Movement Corridor and Improvements to Frilford Lights).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and small scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
9	CP12a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Cumnor Park and Ride.	Approximately 6.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved as Cumnor Mobility Hub in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	CP4, CP4a (3)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - South of Kennington. 270 dwellings.	Approximately 5.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2k). Full planning permission, under construction.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	CP12	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land at Lodge Hill.	Approximately 3.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3). Planning application approved by Oxfordshire County Council on 8 September 2023 (reference R3.0148/22).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and construction will be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	CP12a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area.	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - A34 Bus Lane.		Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).							
13	CP4, CP4a (4)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - North-West of Radley. 240 dwellings.	Approximately 3.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2j).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CP4, CP4a (2)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - North of Abingdon-on-Thames. 800 dwellings.	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2o).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	CP4, CP4a (1)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - North-West of Abingdon-on-Thames. 200 dwellings.	Approximately 1.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2w).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	CP4, CP4a (19)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Strategic Housing Allocations - Dalton Barracks. 1,200 dwellings.	Approximately 0.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019, saved and extended in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (Land at Dalton Barracks Garden Village,	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Shippon. 2,750 dwellings).							
17	CP12, CP12a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Upgraded Footpath between Shippon and Abingdon-on-Thames.	Approximately 1.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Radley Road Industrial Estate.	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	CP6 and CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Abingdon Science Park. 0.7 hectares of employment land.	Approximately 2.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (JT1g).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Barton Mill in Audlet Drive.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Fitzharris Trading Estate.	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
22	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Abingdon Business Park.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Unknown. Allocation not saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Unknown	N/A	No
23	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Drayton Road Industrial Estate.	Approximately 0.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Unknown. Allocation not saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Unknown	N/A	No
24	CP12	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Abingdon Southern Bypass.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Southern Abingdon Movement Corridor).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
25	CP18 and CP18a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Science Vale Thames Crossing.	Approximately 4.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	CP4, CP4a (6)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations East of Sutton Courtenay. 220 dwellings.	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	CP4, CP4a (7)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - North-West of Valley Park. 800 dwellings.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (AS9).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	CP4, CP4a (8)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Milton Heights. 400 dwellings.	Approximately 2.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2i).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	CP4, CP4a (9)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Valley Park. 2,550 dwellings.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2s). Outline planning application P14/V2873/O.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and type.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed permission,	Potentially	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Reserved Matters for Phase 1 approved April 2024 (P22/V2744/RM).				under construction.			
30	CP4, CP4a (10)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - West of Harwell. 200 dwellings.	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	CP16b	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Didcot Garden Town.	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
32	CP16	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Didcot A Power Station. 29 hectares of employment land.	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (JT1f).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	CP6 and CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Existing Business Premises around Didcot Power Station (not including vacant surplus land).	Approximately 1.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - scale and nature (likely to be alterations to existing buildings and uses).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	CP6 and CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Milton Park Site. 14 hectares of employment land.	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Plan 2041 Preferred Options (JT1b).							
35	DP19	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Lorries and Roadside Services - Milton Interchange.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN6 - Deliveries and Freight - A34 Service Area). Outline application approved in March 2024 (P22/V1121/O). Another outline application submitted in February 2024 ref. P24/V0304/O.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
36	CP18a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Improved Access to A34 Near Milton Park.	Approximately 0.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
37	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - A4130 Dualling.	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3). Application submitted in November 2021	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				(reference R3.0138/21).							
38	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Backhill Lane tunnel.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - primarily an underground feature.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
39	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - New Science Bridge and Associated Highway Development.	Approximately 3.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3). Planning application ref. R3.0138/21.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
40	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Harwell Strategic Link and Southern Didcot Spine Road.	Approximately 4.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
41	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Relief to Rowstock and Harwell to Didcot Busway.	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
42	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Improvements to Featherbed Lane, Steventon Junction and Hagbourne Hill.	Approximately 1.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Improvements to Featherbed Lane and Steventon Junction and Relief to Rowstock and Harwell to Didcot Busway; Upgrading Hagbourne Hill).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	CP6 and CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Harwell Campus. 128 hectares of employment land - 35 have been delivered, 93 remaining.	Approximately 4.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (AS12).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Access to Strategic Network at Chiltern Interchange.	Approximately 6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
45	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Harwell Campus Entrance.	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
46	CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Station Road, Grove.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
47	CP4, CP4a (11)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Monks Farm. 885 dwellings.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2q). Outline application ref. P16/V0981/O and reserved matters application refs. P21/V3516/RM, P22/V1031/RM and P22/V1020/RM.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed permission, under construction.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
48	CP4, CP4a (24)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North West of Grove. 400 dwellings.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and expanded to 600 dwellings in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (AS8).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
49	CP15, CP15a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Saved Local Plan 2011 Site Allocation - Grove Airfield. 2,500 dwellings.	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation saved in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options. Outline application ref. P12/V0299/O.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed	Potentially	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Reserved Matters ref. P23/V1331/RM.				permission, under construction.			
50	CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Grove Road, Wantage.	Approximately 3.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
51	CP4, CP4a (12)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Crab Hill. 1,500 dwellings.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2v). and Reserved Matters refs P22/V1910/RM, P24/V0261/RM and P24/V0261/RM.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
52	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Western Eastern Link Road (WELR).	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
53	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Wantage Western Link Road.	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 -	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Wantage Western Movement Corridor).							
54	CP17	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Wantage Eastern Link Road.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
55	CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Downsview Road, Grove.	Approximately 4.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
56	CP6 and CP15	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Grove Technology Park. 5.4 hectares of employment land.	Approximately 2.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (JT1c).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
57	DP32	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Wilts and Berks Canal.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN4). SESRO would provide a 'corridor' to allow the reinstatement of the Wilts and Barks	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – proximity and type of development.	Potentially	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Canal, which could potentially be brought forward by the Rivers and Canals Trust in the future.							
58	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - Southern Didcot Spine Road.	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3 - Southern Didcot Movement Corridor).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
59	H2c	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Great Western Park. 2,587 dwellings.	Approximately 4.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011 and saved in 2020. Subject to outline and reserved matters applications.	Tier 3	Yes	No - policy has not been saved as construction has been completed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
60	H2h	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Housing Allocations - Land South of A4130. 166 dwellings.	Approximately 4.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020.	Tier 3	Yes	No - policy has not been saved as construction has been completed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61	H2d	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Vauxhall Barracks. 300 dwellings.	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011 and saved in 2020. Saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (HOU2e).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
62	H2f	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Housing Allocations - Didcot Gateway. 300 dwellings.	Approximately 6.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020. Saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (reduced to 200 dwellings) (AS7). Associated outline application ref. P23/S2621/FUL.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	H2e	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Orchard Centre Phase II Remaining Site. 30 dwellings.	Approximately 6.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011 and saved in 2020. Amended policy saved in the Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (AS6).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	H2a	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Ladygrove East. 642 dwellings.	Approximately 6.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011 and saved in 2020. Saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (HOU2a).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
65	H2g	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Housing Allocations - Hadden Hill. 74 dwellings.	Approximately 7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020.	Tier 3	Yes	No - policy has not been saved as construction has been completed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
66	H2b	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Didcot North East. 2,030 dwellings.	Approximately 5.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011, saved in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (HOU2b).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline consent, part detailed permission, under construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
67	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - (A4130/B4493) Didcot Central Transport Corridor Improvements.	Approximately 3.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
68	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - Didcot Northern Perimeter Road.	Approximately 6.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
69	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - Science Bridge, Didcot.	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3). Planning application ref. R3.0138/21.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
70	EMP4i	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Employment Allocations - Southmead Industrial Estate East. 2.66 hectares.	Approximately 5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (JT1a).	Tier 3	Yes	No - scale and distance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
71	EMP4ii	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Employment Allocations - Southmead Industrial Estate West. 0.26 hectares.	Approximately 4.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (JT1a).	Tier 3	Yes	No - scale and distance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
72	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - A New Thames River Crossing Between Culham and Didcot Garden Town.	Approximately 5.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3). Associated planning application ref. R3.0138/21.	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance, scale and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
73	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - Clifton Hampden Bypass.	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Planning application ref. R3.0138/21.							
74	STRAT9	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Strategic Allocations - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre. 217 hectares - 3,500 homes (2,100 in the plan period), 7.3 hectares of employment land, 3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (AS2).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
75	STRAT8	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Strategic Employment Allocation - Culham Science Centre. 7.3 hectares of employment land. 5 hectares completed and 2.3 hectares to be delivered.	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (AS11).	Tier 3	Yes	No - scale of development remaining and distance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
76	TRANS3	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Safeguarding Road and Rail Schemes - A4074/B4015 (Golden Balls) Junction Improvements.	Approximately 7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
77	EN010145	Botley West Solar Farm - Photovoltaic Development Partners (PVDP) on behalf of SolarFive Ltd are proposing a solar photovoltaic array and connection infrastructure, with a maximum intended generation capacity of 840MW. The development site has a total area of approximately 1400 hectares (ha) and is located within parts of the administrative	Approximately 8.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	EIA Scoping report was submitted in June 2023. The DCO application is expected to be submitted by the end of September 2024.	Tier 2	Yes	Yes - scale and type of development and proximity to SESRO.	Likely	Likely	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		areas of Cherwell, West Oxfordshire and The Vale of White Horse Districts.									
78	TR050008	Oxfordshire Strategic Rail Freight Interchange - Oxfordshire Railfreight Limited are proposing the construction of a rail freight terminal served via new connections to the Chiltern Railway Line (part of the strategic rail freight network) with associated container storage and up to 675,000 sq.m. of warehousing (storage and distribution) including ancillary office accommodation, plus additional floorspace in the form of mezzanines. The application will also seek authorisation for highway infrastructure required to access the site and accommodate highway impact including a bypass to Ardley, a relief road to Middleton Stoney and improvements to Junction 10 of the M40. The proposal will also include a comprehensive earthworks strategy as well as a green infrastructure scheme and other infrastructure to serve the development and mitigate its impact. This will include a revision to public rights of way and biodiversity enhancement measures.	Approximately 27.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	EIA Scoping report was submitted in June 2021. The DCO application is expected to be submitted between October and December 2025.	Tier 2	Yes	No - distance and type of development.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
79	TR040012	East West Rail - Bedford to Cambridge and Western improvements The project will comprise a new railway line between Bedford Station and Cambridge Station. There will be other associated works to the railway network in and around Oxford, Bicester, Winslow, Bletchley and on the Marston Vale Railway Line between Bletchley and Bedford. These works will include changes to level crossings and to stations as well as the provision of new facilities. East West Rail will enable the operation of trains between Oxford and Cambridge.	Approximately 8.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	In the pre-application phase. No Scoping Report submitted.	Tier 3	No	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction	Unknown	N/A	Yes
80	MW.0034/24	Oxfordshire County Council - Upwood Quarry, Road running through Besselsleigh Village, Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5DW. Details pursuant to Condition 4 (Restoration Scheme) of planning permission no. (MW.0014/22).	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of conditions submitted on 11 March 2024 and approved on 30 April 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
81	EN.0001/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land at former coal yard, Thrupp Lane, Radley, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG. Appeal by Oxford Skip Hire Ltd.	Approximately 3.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Appeal hearing on 21 May 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	MW.0170/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Quarry (Sutton Wick Quarry), Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0080/23 (extraction of 128,000 tonnes of sand and gravel with restoration to a lake and woodland), without complying with condition 3 to extend the dates for completion of mineral extraction (to 31st March 2024), removal of plant (to 30th	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 12 December 2023 and approved on 26 January 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		April 2024) and restoration (to 30th September 2024).									
83	MW.0084/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site, Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay. Details pursuant to 20 (details of wash bays for concrete batching plant to be submitted and approved) of planning permission no MW.0039/15.	Approximately 3.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of conditions submitted on 23 June 2023 and approved on 7 August 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
84	MW.0080/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Quarry (Sutton Wick Quarry), Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0104/20 (extraction of 128,000 tonnes of sand and gravel with restoration to a lake and woodland), without complying with condition 3 to extend the dates for completion of mineral extraction (to 31st December 2023), removal of plant (to 31st January 2024) and restoration (to 31st July 2024).	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 21 June 2023 and approved on 11 September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
85	MW.0079/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Rutherford Avenue, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Harwell, OX11 0DF. Non-material amendment to permission MW.0041/17 (P17/V1307/CM) (application for planning permission comprising a waste storage facility for intermediate level radioactive waste and associated infrastructure including surface water management system, hard standings, internal roads, landscaping, fencing and lighting) to amend the approved elevation plans to add an	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for non-material amendment submitted on 8 June 2023 and approved on 10 July 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		external fire escape and fire escape door, omit external plant cell, relocate two rainwater downpipes and provide two additional downpipes.									
86	MW.0071/23	Oxfordshire County Council - CEMEX Landfill Site, South of Bassett Lane, Sutton Wick, Oxfordshire, OX14 4HB. Section 73 application to continue the development of a site office building and compound in association with monitoring of former Sutton Wick landfill permitted by MW.0129/16 (P16/V2781/CM), without complying with condition 1 (to amend the approved Site Layout Plan to seek retrospective approval for two new structures sited within the office compound, comprising a storage container, and a new electrical cabinet) and condition 2 (to extend the date for the removal of the buildings and structures on site to 2037).	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 22 May 2023 and approved on 9 August 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
87	R3.0067/23	Oxfordshire County Council - St Blaise CE Primary School, School lane, Milton Heights, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4DR. Details pursuant to Condition 4 (Works to the Pitch) of planning permission no. (R3.0150/18).	Approximately 1.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 24 April 2023 and approved on 7 June 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
88	MW.0066/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Hanson Aggregates, Appleford Road, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14	Approximately 4.1km from	Application submitted on 29 March 2023	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		4PW. Erection of a covered store formed of two bays.	EIA Scoping Boundary	and approved on 27 October 2023.							
89	MW.0038/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Quarry (Sutton Wick Quarry), Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Details pursuant to Condition No. 7 (updated restoration plan) and 8 (detailed restoration plan) of planning permission no. (MW.0104/20).	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 2 March 2023 and approved on 10 July 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
90	MW.0028/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Former Sutton Wick Landfill, South of Bassett Lane, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4HB. Section 73 application to continue the development of a number of small structures utilised in the management of the Southern Landfill permitted by MW.0064/19(P19/V1646/CM), without complying with condition 1 in order to amend the leachate management infrastructure to include replacement equipment associated with the leachate monitoring wells, a replacement leachate balance tank with associated fencing and hardstanding and additional walkway and safety railing associated with the dewatering pump.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 23 January 2023 and approved on 21 June 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
91	MW.0001/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Kingston Bagpuize Sewage Treatment Works, Sandy Lane, Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon, Oxon, OX13 5HX. Screening Opinion in relation to proposed upgrade works and temporary construction access road.	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for a Screening Opinion submitted on 21 December 2022 and Screening Opinion issued on 9 January 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - nature of development unlikely to result in cumulative effects.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
92	R3.0156/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Drayton Highways Maintenance Depot, Milton Road, Drayton, OX14 4EZ. Retrospective application for the construction of replacement dewatering bays, with associated drainage and re-surfacing works.	Approximately 1.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Retrospective application submitted on 17 November 2022 and approved on 15 February 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - retrospective application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
93	R3.0148/22	Oxfordshire County Council - A34 and A4183 Lodge Hill Interchange, north of Abingdon. A34 Lodge Hill Interchange improvement scheme including new grade separated dumbbell junction, an off-slip to allow northbound traffic to exit the A34 and an on-slip to allow southbound traffic to enter the A34, sustainable drainage measures, revised access, balancing ponds, lighting columns, planting/landscaping, provision of shared footway and cycleway, vehicle restraint system, bus layby extension, fencing, signalised and unsignalised crossing for active travel users and associated infrastructure works.	Approximately 3.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted on 14 November 2022 and approved on 8 September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
94	MW.0117/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Upwood Quarry, Road running through Besselsleigh Village, Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5DW. Details Pursuant to Condition 25 (Bunds) of planning permission P22/V0459/CM (MW.0014/22).	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 2 September 2022 and approved on 24 October 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
95	MW.0111/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Upwood Quarry, Road running through Besselsleigh Village, Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5DW. Details pursuant to Condition 19 (Annual	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 12 August 2022 and approved on 7 October 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		Water Monitoring) of planning permission P22/V0459/CM (MW.0014/22).									
96	R3.0092/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Radley C Of E Primary School, Church Road, Radley, Abingdon, OX14 3QF. Details pursuant to Condition 13 (School Travel Plan) of planning permission P21/V1790/CC (R3.0046/21).	Approximately 5.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 26 July 2022 and approved on 27 July 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
97	R3.0079/22	Oxfordshire County Council - St Blaise CE Primary School, School lane, Milton Heights, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4DR. Details pursuant to Condition 3 (School Travel Plan) of planning permission P19/V0043/CC (R3.0150/18).	Approximately 2.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 23 June 2022 and approved on 29 June 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
98	MW.0045/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site, Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay,OX14 4PW. Details pursuant to condition 18 (Elevations and location of temporary concrete batching plant) of planning permission P15/V0530/CM (MW.0039/15).	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 10 May 2022 and approved on 20 July 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
99	R3.0038/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Radley C of E Primary School, Church Road, Radley, Oxfordshire, OX14 3QF. Details pursuant to Condition 5 (Secured by Design Standards) and Condition 21 (Cycle and Scooter Parking) of planning permission R3.0046/21.	Approximately 5.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 31 March 2022 and approved on 12 May 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
100	MW.0014/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Upwood Quarry, Road running through Besselsleigh Village, Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5DW. Section 73 application for the continuation of development approved under Planning Permission P15/V2049/CM (MW.0119/15) (extraction and processing of soft building sand and intermittently occurring limestone and removal of surplus soils, the infilling with inert waste subject to prior on-site sorting and recycling, the provision of all ancillary facilities necessary for extraction and infilling including but not limited to office, weighbridge, access ways, recycling plant and the restoration of the site for nature conservation and agricultural uses), without complying with condition 1, to enable amendments to the sequence of working in Field 2.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 17 February 2022 and approved on 1 June 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
101	R3.0146/21	Oxfordshire County Council - Radley C of E Primary School, Church Road, Radley, Oxfordshire, OX14 3QF. Details pursuant to condition 4 (Archaeological report) of planning permission P21/V1790/CC (R3.0046/21).	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 3 December 2021 and approved on 12 January 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
102	MW.0104/20	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Quarry (Sutton Wick Quarry), Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Proposed extension to Oday Quarry for the extraction of 128,000 tonnes of sand and gravel with restoration to a lake and woodland.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted on 13 October 2020 and approved on 15 February 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
103	R3.0096/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Details pursuant to Condition 9	Approximately 3.6km from	Application for discharge of condition submitted	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		(Landscaping) of planning permission no (R3.0002/22).	EIA Scoping Boundary	on 28 July 2023 and approved on 26 September 2023.							
104	R3.0097/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Details pursuant to Condition 11 (External Lighting) of planning permission no (R3.0002/22).	Approximately 3.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 28 July 2023 and approved on 22 September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
105	R3.0095/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Details pursuant to Condition 7 (Cycle Parking) of planning permission no (R3.0002/22).	Approximately 3.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 27 July 2023 and approved on 25 September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
106	R3.0082/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Section 73 application for construction of a new two storey 2 form of entry (FE) primary school with 90-place nursery (Use Class F1) with roof-mounted solar photovoltaic equipment, alongside hard and soft landscaping, external play areas, sports pitch and netball court, external lighting, parking and boundary treatment permitted by R3.0002/22 (P22/S0244/CC) without complying with condition 1 (to amend the approved drawings to increase the height of the flue, increase the height of both roof access stairs and guard rails on the main school building; and increase the height of the ladder and amend tank on top of the bin store).	Approximately 3.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted on 26 June 2023 and approved on 9 November 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
107	R3.0044/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Details pursuant to Condition 3 (School Travel Plan) of planning permission no. (R3.0002/22).	Approximately 3.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 10 March 2023 and approved on 5 May 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
108	MW.0045/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Courtenay Landfill Site, Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay, OX14 4PW. Details pursuant to condition 18 (Elevations and location of temporary concrete batching plant) of planning permission P15/V0530/CM (MW.0039/15).	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted on 10 May 2022 and approved on 20 July 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
109	R3.0002/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Land north east of Didcot, Didcot, OX11 7SB. Construction of a new two storey 2 form of entry (FE) primary school with 90-place nursery (Use Class F1) with roof-mounted solar photovoltaic equipment, alongside hard and soft landscaping, external play areas, sports pitch and netball court, external lighting, parking and boundary treatment.	Approximately 3.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted 6 January 2022 and approved on 25 April 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
110	R3.0138/21	Oxfordshire County Council - A linear site comprising a corridor between the A34 Milton Interchange and the B4015 north of Clifton Hampden including part of the A4130 east of the A34 Milton Interchange, land between Didcot and the former Didcot A Power Station and the Great Western Mainline, land to the north of Didcot where it crosses a private railway sidings and the River Thames to the west of Appleford-on-Thames before joining the A415 west of Culham Station, land to the south of Culham Science Centre through to a connection with the B4015 north of Clifton Hampden. The dualling of the A4130 carriageway (A4130 Widening) from the Milton Gate Junction eastwards, including the construction of three roundabouts; - A road bridge over the Great Western Mainline (Didcot Science Bridge) and realignment of the A4130 north east of the proposed road bridge including the relocation of a lagoon; - Construction of a new road between Didcot and Culham (Didcot to Culham River Crossing) including the construction of three roundabouts, a road bridge over the Appleford railway sidings and road bridge over the River Thames; - Construction of a new road between the B4015 and A415 (Clifton Hampden bypass), including the provision of one roundabout and associated junctions; and - Controlled crossings, footways and cycleways, landscaping, lighting, noise barriers and sustainable drainage systems.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in November 2021 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
111	MW.0037/24	Oxfordshire County Council - Barn Farm, Tubney, Oxfordshire. Extraction of soft sand and incidental limestone with restoration to agriculture using imported inert fill with ecological enhancement, operation of a concrete batching plant with ancillary development, and construction of new access onto A420 and relocation of existing layby.	Approximately 3.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in March 2024 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
112	MW.0024/24	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Wick Quarry, CAMAS Land, Oday Hill, Abingdon, Sutton Wick, OX14 4AA. Planning Application under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to continue the development permitted by permission no P18/V2129/CM (MW.0098/18) (for the progressive extraction of sand and gravel, importation of inert waste material with restoration to nature conservation and an agricultural reservoir) varying condition 2 to extend the period of time for the completion of deposit of waste by two years from 1st March 2024 to 1st March 2026, and to extend the date for the restoration of the site by two years from 1st March 2025 to 1st March 2027.	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted February 2024 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
113	MW.0167/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Courtenay Waste Management Site, Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay, OX14 4PW. Section 73 application to continue the development permitted by MW.0088.13 (Waste transfer facility to handle 60 000 tonnes per annum of non-hazardous waste and 200 tpa of clinical waste; and associated operational development	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted in December 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - part of the baseline as a continued operation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		including a northern egress to Corridor Road, concrete pad, soil storage bunds, perimeter fencing, transformer pad and transformer, traffic (Armco) barriers and traffic lights at the consented Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)) without complying with conditions 3 and 4, to extend the end date of the existing Waste Transfer Facility from 31st December 2030 to 31st December 2050.									
114	MW.0161/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Kingston Bagpuize Sewage Treatment Works, Sandy Lane, Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon, Oxon OX13 5HX. A change of use of a parcel of land adjoining Kingston Bagpuize Sewage Treatment Works to operational land. Installation of a security fence around the extended operational area. Installation of security gates. Within the extended operational area, the following development is proposed: Sludge holding tank; Transformer; Meter enclosure; Generator; Fuel tank; Activated sludge plant: feed pumping station, two way flow split chamber, tanks and motor control centre; Sludge Blending Tank; Thickener Enclosure; Enclosure; Blower Units and Areas of hard-standing and internal access road.	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in November 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115	MW.0149/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Upwood Quarry, Road running through Besselsleigh Village, Besselsleigh, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5DW. Details pursuant to 19 (Annual Water Monitoring) of planning permission no. (MW.0014/22).	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted in October 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - discharge of condition.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
116	MW.0138/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Wick Landfill Site, Stonehill, Drayton, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4AB. Section 73A application for the continuation of development permitted by MW.031/04 (SUT/1179/20-CM) (Installation of electricity generation plant fuelled by landfill gas), without complying with condition 2 in order to extend the time period of electricity generation until 31 December 2036.	Approximately 1.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted in September 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - part of the baseline as a continued operation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
117	MW.0113/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Former Sutton Wick Landfill, South of Bassett Lane, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4HB. Details pursuant to Condition No. 2 SUDS of planning permission no. MW.0028/23.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of conditions submitted September 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
118	MW.0088/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Coalyard, Thrupp Lane, Radley, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3NG. Part retrospective change of use from a former coal yard (sui generis) to a waste transfer station and recycling facility (sui generis) for the receipt and treatment of mixed, dry, non-hazardous construction, demolition and excavation waste including operational development comprising the removal and replacement of a concrete wall to the northern boundary, erection of concrete storage bays for storing waste material, skip storage and minor excavation works to install a full retention interceptor storage tank and surface water catchment pit.	Approximately 2.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in June 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - part retrospective, construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
119	MW.0076/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Rutherford Avenue, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Harwell, OX11 0DF. Details pursuant to Condition 18 (Lighting) of planning permission no. (MW.0041/17).	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted in May 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
120	MW.0065/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Stonepitt Barn, Kingston Road, Frilford, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX13 5HB. Part retrospective change of use of land to extend the existing operation, comprising the crushing of concrete granted permission under county council reference MW.0048/17 and horticultural topsoil recycling granted planning permission under district reference P13/V0724/FUL. The erection of an acoustic barrier (comprising a bund and acoustic fence) up to 6.5m high along the southern boundary of the site and between 4.5 to 6.5-metre high along part of the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. Retrospective change of use of part of building for ancillary storage and maintenance of equipment in connection with the existing concrete crushing and topsoil recycling operations.	Approximately 2.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in November 2022 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - part retrospective, construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
121	MW.0051/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Hill Plant Site Sutton Wick Abingdon OX14 4AA. Details pursuant to Condition 6 (Ecology Survey) of planning permission no. (MW.0099/18).	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted March 2023 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
122	MW.0052/23	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Wick Plant Site, Land Adjoining Stone Hills Lane, Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		Details pursuant to Condition 7 (restoration plan), Condition 22 (aftercare plan) of planning permission no. (MW.0099/18).		March 2023 and yet to be determined.							
123	MW.0161/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Sutton Wick Plant Site, Land Adjoining Stone Hills Lane, Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Details pursuant to condition 4 (Ecology survey) of planning permission no MW.0099/18.	Approximately 1.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted December 2022 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
124	R3.0160/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Radley C of E Primary School, Church Road, Radley, Oxfordshire, OX14 3QF. Details Pursuant to Condition 6 (Playing Field Details) and Condition 8 (Hard and Soft landscaping to Playing Field) of planning permission P21/V1790/CC (R3.0046/21).	Approximately 5.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for discharge of condition submitted November 2022 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
125	MW.0067/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Land at Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon, OX14 4PP. Section 73A application to continue the development permitted by planning permission no. MW.0049/19 (P19/V1273/CM) (for small extension to Bridge Farm Quarry to extract sand and gravel and restoration to agriculture and lakes with reed fringes) without complying with conditions 2, 39 and 42 to extend the date for final restoration and to reflect the relevant amended restoration design.	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Section 73 application submitted June 2022 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	No - part of the baseline as a continued operation.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
126	P22/S1410/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land in the North East Corner of Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden OX14 3DB.	Approximately 3.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in April 2022 and approved in March 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		Erection of a Fusion Demonstration Plant with ancillary office space, parking, landscaping and associated infrastructure, including plant and machinery.									
127	P22/S0877/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Culham No 1 Site Culham. Request for scoping opinion in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in support of an outline planning application for 115,000m2 Class E Research and Development with associated facilities.	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping Opinion request was submitted in March 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in April 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap of construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
128	P22/V0680/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land north of Twelve Acre Drive Abingdon. Reserved Matters Application (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale) - Residential development for erection of 371 dwellings, pavilion and sports pitches within 2 phases of the North Abingdon Development: Eastern Parcel Areas A and B. Associated landscaping and infrastructure works together with additional details as required by conditions attached to outline planning permission (Ref: P17/V0050/O) (As amended by plans and information received 29 July 2022, 3 August 2022, 20 September 2022, 2 & 23 November 2022, 9 & 19 December 2022, 9 & 17 January 2023). Discharge of Conditions 9 (Lighting Details), 10 (Watercourse Buffer Zone Scheme), 11 (Landscape RMAs Maintenance Schedule), 12 (Biodiversity Enhancement Plan), 13 (Landscape and Ecology Management Plan), 15 (Energy Delivery Strategy), 17 (Housing Delivery	Approximately 3.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was submitted in March 2022 and approved in February 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		Document), 21 (Tree Protection), 23 (Woodland Management Plan) and 39 (Construction Environmental Management Plan) as attached to the outline planning permission (Ref: P17/V0050/O).									
129	P22/S1579/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - E1/1.74, Property Unit Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden OX14 3DB. Construction of a support facility including research and development floorspace with associated landscaping. (As amplified by email from agent received 6 June 2022 and amended by landscape information received 1 September 2022 and ecological information received 14 October 2022, 28 November 2022 and 20 December 2022 and archaeological information received 30 January 2023).	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in April 2022 and approved in February 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
130	P22/S3476/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land west of A4074 North-west of Nuneham Courtenay Oxfordshire. Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Opinion for a proposed Solar Energy Development and Associated Infrastructure (As amplified by information received 06 March 2023).	Approximately 5.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping opinion request was submitted in September 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in November 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
131	P22/S4551/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Site North of Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden. Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Opinion for a proposed development of a 500mw Battery Storage Facility with associated infrastructure, access and landscaping.	Approximately 2.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping opinion request was submitted in December 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in January 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
132	P23/V0579/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Radley College Radley Abingdon OX14 2HR. Alterations and extensions to the Music School, including alterations to access, car parking and landscaping.	Approximately 4.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in March 2023 and approved in June 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
133	P23/V0861/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land north of Kennington Gate Radley College Radley OX14 2HR. Installation of ground mounted solar voltaic array and battery-based electricity storage containers, together with substation and other ancillary infrastructure, connecting cables, site access and internal access tracks, perimeter fencing and access gates, security measures, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements. (As amended by documentation received 23 June, 30 June and 12 July 2023).	Approximately 4.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in April 2023 and approved in August 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
134	P23/S3064/RM	South Oxfordshire District Council - Culham Science Centre Nursery & Preschool Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden OX14 3DB. Reserved Matters following Outline Approval P22/S0207/O (Construction of replacement nursery with all matters reserved except access) - for the Appearance, Layout, Landscape and Scale. (As amended by plans and information received 14 December 2023 and tree pit details received 20 December 2023 and ecological information received 21 December 2023). Discharge of conditions on planning permission P22/S0207/O: Condition 3 (Demolition), Condition 4 & 5 (Landscaping), Condition 6 (Tree Protection) Condition 7 (BMES), Condition 8 & 9 (Drainage), Condition 10 & 11 (CTMP and CMP), Condition 13 (Cycle parking), Condition 14 (Archaeology), Condition 15 (Contamination).	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was submitted in September 2023 and approved in January 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
135	P23/V0508/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Chilswell, Carmelite Priory Boars Hill Oxford OX1 5HB. Demolition of structures; erection of newbuild structures including central water feature and extensions to existing buildings; external alterations to existing buildings including new and replacement glazing / doors, thermal improvements, roof alterations installation of roof-mounted PV panels and new timber gates; introduction of external store; installation of PV solar array in south meadow; informal overflow parking area with new walkway; new guest parking area; drop-off &	Approximately 6.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in February 2023 and approved in January 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		disabled parking area with driveway access; new service access to bin store and service area; and hard and soft landscaping works, including new pond, ground alterations associated tree works and boundary treatment (as amended by plans and information received 26 July 2023 and as amended & amplified by information received 07 November 2023 and as amended & amplified by information received 09 November 2023.).									
136	R3.0059/23	Oxfordshire County Council - A4130 south of the Steventon Lights/High Street junction to the west of Milton Interchange including the junction with Trenchard Avenue. Screening Opinion - Highway infrastructure consisting of carriageway widening and provision of foot/cycleway adjacent the A4130, junction improvement works at adjacent junctions (pre-application advice).	Approximately 1.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for a Screening Opinion was submitted in March 2023. Screening Opinion issued April 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
137	P22/V2744/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Phase 1 Valley Park Didcot. Reserved Matters application relating to Phase 1T of Outline Planning Permission P14/V2873/O for scale, layout, landscape and appearance comprising 246 new homes with associated infrastructure with 35% affordable housing. (As amplified by additional information 9 January 2023 and amended by plans dated 3 July 2023, 26 September 2023, 15 November 2023, 7 December 2023, 5 February, 14 February,	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in November 2022 and approved in April 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		1 March and 26 March 2024). (Outline planning application for a residential development of up to 4,254 dwellings, mixed-use local centres, primary schools, sports pitches, community and leisure facilities, special needs school, open space and extensive green infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, attenuation areas, diversions to public rights of way, pedestrian and vehicular access and associated works).									
138	P22/V1121/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land South of A4130 & West of New Farm Milton Abingdon OX14 4TX. Outline planning application for the erection of a development of roadside services to include an electric vehicle charging forecourt with supporting customer facilities, a drive thru restaurant, a retail foodstore, associated car parking, servicing, pedestrian and cycle routes, outdoor gym and picnic area and hard & soft landscaping with all matters reserved for future approval other than access which will be taken from the part implemented planning permission for a new road junction with the A4130 (reference P14/V0087/FUL).	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in May 2022 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown.	N/A	Yes
139	P24/V0549/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - RM1b - Phase 1 Valley Park Didcot. Reserved matters for access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to condition 7 of outline permission reference P14/V2873/O relating to Phase 1b - Phase 1 of the overall allocation regarding road infrastructure elements and provision of LEAP, to enable works for Phase B and D.	Approximately 3.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in March 2024. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
140	P24/V0470/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Phase T2b Dahlia View Valley Park Didcot. Reserved Matters for Phase 2Tb (Dahlia View) of Outline Planning Permission P14/V2873/O for layout, appearance, scale, and landscape, comprising 284 new homes with associated infrastructure and 35% affordable housing. An ES was submitted with the outline application.	Approximately 3.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in March 2024. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
141	P24/V0733/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Parcel 1Pa Land to the west of Great Western Park (Valley Park) Didcot. Reserved Matters submission relating to phase 1Pa pursuant to outline planning permission P14/V2873/O, comprising 151 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping (Outline planning application for a residential development of up to 4,254 dwellings, mixed use local centres, primary schools, sports pitches, community and leisure facilities, special needs school, open space and extensive green infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, attenuation areas, diversions to public rights of way, pedestrian and vehicular access and associated works).	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in April 2024. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
142	P23/S2621/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - Station Road Car Park Station Road Didcot Oxfordshire OX11 7NN. A proposed new office building together with associated development on the Didcot Gateway Site.	Approximately 5.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in August 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
143	P23/V0667/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Parcel 1P Land to the west of Great Western Park (Valley Park) Didcot. Reserved Matters submission relating to phase 1P pursuant to outline planning permission P14/V2873/O, comprising 172 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping (Outline planning application for a residential development of up to 4,254 dwellings, mixed use local centres, primary schools, sports pitches, community and leisure facilities, special needs school, open space and extensive green infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, attenuation areas, diversions to public rights of way, pedestrian and vehicular access and associated works).	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in March 2023 and approved in September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
144	P22/V0248/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land East of Kingston Bagpuize. A hybrid planning application comprising: 1) outline planning permission, with all matters reserved except for access, for development of up to 660 (use class C3), extra care development of up to 70 units (use class C2), a local centre of up to 0.5ha (use classes C2, E(a), E(b), E(c), E(d), E(e), E(f), E(g)(i), F1, F2), a one form entry primary school on an area for educational provision of up to 2.2ha, playing field and car parking, informal open space, landscape and sustainable drainage areas, access, footpaths, cycle ways, infrastructure and associated engineering works (including a noise attenuation bund and acoustic fence) and 2) full planning permission for construction of a three arm roundabout to the A420 (Oxford Road), a four arm roundabout to	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Hybrid planning application validated in February 2022 and approved in April 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		the A415 (Abingdon Road) and link road between (as amended by information received 22 June 2022, 5 July 2022 and additional transport information received 18 August 2022 and additional air quality information received 29 November 2022).									
145	P22/V1857/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - RWE N Power Plc Didcot Power Station Didcot OX11 7HA. Hybrid application comprising: 1. Outline planning permission for the erection of up to 197,000m2 Use Class B8 data centre development with ancillary Use Class E office space, together with associated groundworks, utilities, infrastructure, engineering and enabling works. Matters relating to appearance, landscaping, drainage, layout and scale of the development areas reserved for subsequent approval; and 2. Full planning permission for the construction of new and improved site access, new access roads, hard & soft landscaping, creation of SUDS and all associated infrastructure and engineering works. (as amended by information and plans received 12 May 2023 and 17 November 2023).	Approximately 3.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Hybrid planning application was validated in August 2022. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
146	P22/V0041/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Site North of Harwell HQ Building Thompson Avenue Harwell Campus. Screening Opinion request in connection with Outline planning application (with all reserved matters) for demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site to provide employment floorspace, along with green infrastructure and car parking.	Approximately 4.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion was submitted in January 2022. Screening Opinion was issued in January 2022 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	No - redevelopment of an existing site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
147	P22/V1031/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Monks Farm Townsend Grove OX12 0AH. Reserved matters approval for appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for A338 junction works, bridge over Letcombe Brook, eastern section of Spine Road East, sustainable urban drainage, open space, landscaping, bus stops, coach laybys, services and other associated infrastructure, and approval of details in relation to Phase 1A for conditions 1 and 16, pursuant to planning permission P16/V0981/O. The outline application was EIA development and an ES was submitted and approved under outline planning application P16/V0981/O. (Application for outline planning permission for up to 400 dwellings, extension to the Grove CE primary school, associated landscaping and infrastructure with all matters except access reserved.).	Approximately 0.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in May 2022. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
148	P24/V0304/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land South of A4130 Land South of A4130 And West of New Farm Milton Abingdon OX14 4TX. Outline planning application for the erection of a phased development of roadside services to include an electric vehicle charging forecourt with supporting customer facilities, a drive thru restaurant, a retail foodstore, associated car parking, servicing, pedestrian and cycle routes and hard & soft landscaping with access from the proposed Backhill Roundabout and with all matters reserved for future approval.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in February 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
149	P22/V2435/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the north of Frome Road Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0FD. Erection of two employment buildings, with associated car parking and landscaping.	Approximately 5.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in October 2022 and approved in April 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
150	P23/V0134/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Crab Hill Land north of A417 and east of A338 Wantage OX12 7GQ. Outline application for a phased development for up to 669 residential units and Neighbourhood Centre (Use Class E and Sui Generis) with associated infrastructure and open space which is capable of coming forward in distinct and separate phases in a severable way.	Approximately 2.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in January 2023 and approved in November 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
151	P23/V1099/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Site to the south of Hanney Road on land at Cow Common OX13 6AP. EIA Screening Opinion Request. Formation of a clay compaction trial for a temporary	Within EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion was submitted in May 2023. Screening Opinion issued in	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction will be complete and is associated with SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		period for up to 3 years, with associated works.		June 2023 - EIA not required.							
152	P23/V1358/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land north of Rutherford Road Crab Hill Wantage OX12 7FY. Approval of Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and internal access) for the erection of a children's day nursery (Use Class E[f]); a convenience store (Use Class E); and 3No. retail units (Use Class E / Sui Generis) alongside landscaping and associated car parking pursuant to planning permission ref: P21/V2544/FUL; along with details to discharge conditions 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 47 and 53 (as amended by plans received 31 August 2023).	Approximately 2.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in June 2023 and approved in October 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
153	P23/S2003/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land North East of Didcot Didcot. Erection of a three storey 66-bedroom residential care home (Use Class C2) for the elderly and associated car park, ancillary buildings and landscaping. (As amended by information received 30 August 2023 and 14 September 2023 and as amplified by additional information received 31 October 2023).	Approximately 5.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in June 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance, scale and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
154	P23/S2883/RM	South Oxfordshire District Council - Cala Homes Phase 6 Willington Down Land at North East Didcot. Reserved Matters following Outline Approval P15/S2902/O for the appearance, landscaping, layout and scale of a development comprising 179 dwellings together with associated landscaping and infrastructure.(amended and additional information received on 31 August 2023, 16, 28 & 30 November 2023 and 6, 11 and 18 December 2023 and as amended by plans received 24 January 2024). (Outline planning application with details of the means of access only to be considered for a new and integrated neighbourhood to the northeast of Didcot of up to 1880 homes (with up to 40% being Affordable Housing) and comprising: (i) two new primary schools; (ii) a new secondary school; (iii) a new leisure/sports facility and sports pitches, including a pavillion; (iv) a neighbourhood centre comprising: a 1500 sqm Class A1 (shop) use; up to 5 units, each up to 200 sqm, of small flexible units within Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5; a Class A4 or A3 or mixed use Public House/restaurant; a Class C1 hotel; and a Class D1 non-residential institutional use (for example a creche or childrens day nursery); (v) a new community hall; (vi) a Class C3 residential Extra Care Housing facility; (vii)new areas of green infrastructure including amenity green space, allotments and children's play areas; and (viii) a comprehensive suite of other supporting town-wide and site-specific associated infrastructure)	Approximately 6.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in August 2023 and approved in February 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
155	P23/V2546/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Building R1 Rutherford Appleton Laboratory Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0QX. The partial demolition of Building R1 and erection of an extension to Building R1 for laser facility (Class E(g)).	Approximately 5.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in November 2023 and approved in February 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
156	P23/V2077/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Road 8 Rutherford Appleton Laboratory Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0TD. Development to accommodate a Data Research Centre (Class E(g)) with associated access, parking, landscaping, signage and boundary fence. (Amendments received 22 December 2023 and as amplified by additional information received 12 March and 10 May 2024).	Approximately 5.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in October 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
157	P23/V1077/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land South of the A415 Marcham. Reserved matters application for the approval of details relating to appearance, landscaping, scale and layout for 87no. dwellings, following the approval of outline planning permission reference P20/V1388/O. (As amended by plans and documentation received 2 October 2023 and 08 December 2023. Corrected energy statement received 20 December 2023) Outline planning permission for residential development of up to 90 dwellings (Use Class C3) including means of access into the site (not internal roads) and associated highway works, with all other matters (relating to appearance, landscaping, scale and layout) reserved.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in May 2023 and approved in December 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
158	P22/V1054/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Bradfield Grove Wantage. Screening opinion request to construct and operate an anaerobic digestion facility.	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion submitted in April 2022. Screening Opinion issues in June 2022 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
159	P22/V1910/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Phase 5 North East Parcel Crab Hill Wantage. Approval of Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and internal access) for the construction of 145 dwellings with associated car parking, landscaping and highways infrastructure, in relation to the North East parcel, pursuant to permission ref. P21/V2544/FUL; along with details to discharge conditions 8, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 35, 36 and 37 of P21/V2544/FUL. The outline planning application was an environmental impact assessment application and an ES was submitted to the planning authority at that time (as amended by plans and information received 27 October 2022, plans and information received 8 March 2023, additional drainage information received 3 April 2023 and plans received 19 May 2023).	Approximately 2.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in August 2022 and approved in June 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
160	P22/V2879/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Phase 1 Allotments at Former Grove Airfield Land off Denchworth Road Grove. Reserved matters application for access, appearance, landscaping, layout & scale for Phase 1 Allotments following application ref. P17/V3130/FUL. Discharge	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in January 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		of outline conditions 11, 22 and 26 in relation to this parcel only. (As amended by plans and documentation received 17 August 2023. Description amended 21 September 2023 to include discharge of outline conditions).									
161	P23/V0865/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land south of Civic Square Crab Hill Wantage OX12 7GS. Approval of Reserved Matters (all matters) for a new community hub, secure outdoor spaces, associated landscaping and car parking pursuant to planning permission ref: P21/V2544/FUL; along with details to discharge conditions 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 31, 33, 34, 35, 38 and 53 of P21/V2544/FUL. (As amended by plan received 02 May 2023) Variation of condition 1 (Specified Layout & Form) in application P19/V1269/FUL. There is a need to change the parameter plans and thus condition 1 is required to be amended. Variation of conditions 1(approved plans), 7(Housing Delivery Document), and 17(phasing plan) of planning permission P17/V0652/FUL.	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in April 2023 and approved in July 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
162	P23/V1296/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Central Park Crab Hill Wantage OX12 7GN. Reserved Matters application for appearance, landscaping, layout and scale pursuant to P21/V2544/FUL for proposed Central Park including sports pitches, equipment and pavilion, upgrade works to the route of the former BOAT and pedestrian route to A338 and discharge of Conditions 8 (reserved matters), 17(CEMP), 19 (Energy Delivery Strategy), 20 (Energy Efficiency), 21 (Landscaping), 24(Landscaping Maintenance schedule), 31 (LEMP), 33 (Contamination), 34 (Site lighting/floodlights), 35 (WMMS), 37 (drainage), 38 (off-site drainage) and 53 (BREEAM) of P21/V2544/FUL for this phase (as amended by plans received 7 August 2023, 31 August 2023 and 27 November 2023).	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in June 2023 and approved in January 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
163	P23/V1331/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Grove Airfield Phase 5 Grove. Application for approval of Reserved Matters (access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) following consent granted under S73 application P17/V3130/FUL (P12/V0299/O) for the erection of 65 dwellings and associated landscaping and infrastructure. (as amended by plans received 30 January 2024). (Outline application for residential development of about 2,500 dwellings with associated services and facilities including secondary school, primary schools, local centre (including uses falling within use classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, C2, D1 and D2), open space including community	Approximately 2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in June 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		park, and the realignment of Denchworth Road to the south).									
164	P23/V1384/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Grove Business Park Downsview Road Wantage. EIA Screening Opinion Request. Redevelopment of Grove Business Park to create approximately 33,000 m2 GEA of commercial, office and leisure floorspace.	Approximately 2.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion submitted in June 2023. Screening Opinion issued in July 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
165	P24/V0261/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Crab Hill Land north of A417 and east of A338 Wantage. A reserved matters application (access, appearance, layout, scale and landscaping) for 115 dwellings and associated infrastructure.(as amended by plans and information received 5 April and 10 May 2024). (pursuant to application reference P23/V0134/O (Outline application for a phased development for up to 669 residential units and Neighbourhood Centre (Use Class E and Sui Generis) with associated infrastructure and open space which is capable of coming forward in distinct and separate phases in a severable way.)).	Approximately 2.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in February 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
166	P22/S4011/RM	South Oxfordshire District Council - Phases 3 and 5a Nobel Park Didcot. Application for Approval of Reserved Matters for Phase 3 & 5a for 158 dwellings together with associated landscaping and infrastructure further to application P15/S2902/O (as amended by drawings received 31 March 2023, 1 August 2023, 27 November 2023 and 15 February 2024).	Approximately 4.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in November 2022 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
167	P23/S1270/RM	South Oxfordshire District Council - CALA Homes Phase 7 (Infrastructure) Land at Willington Down Didcot. Reserved Matters submission relating to phase P7 infrastructure comprising link road, drainage, shared footway/cycleway, street lighting, hard and soft landscaping and other associated engineering works of outline permission P15/S2902/O (Outline planning application with details of the means of access only to be considered for a new and integrated neighbourhood to the northeast of Didcot of up to 1880 homes (with up to 40% being Affordable Housing) and comprising: (i) two new primary schools; (ii) a new secondary school; (iii) a new leisure/sports facility and sports pitches, including a pavillion; (iv) a neighbourhood centre comprising: a 1500 sqm Class A1 (shop) use; up to 5 units, each up to 200 sqm, of small flexible units within Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 or A5; a Class A4 or A3 or mixed use Public House/restaurant; a Class C1 hotel; and a Class D1 non-residential institutional use (for example a creche or childrens day nursery); (v) a new community hall; (vi) a Class C3 residential Extra Care Housing	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in April 2023 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		facility; (vii) new areas of green infrastructure including amenity green space, allotments and children's play areas; and (viii) a comprehensive suite of other supporting town-wide and site-specific associated infrastructure)(as amended by plans and information received 9 August 2023, 17 January 2024 and 13 February 2024).									
168	MW.0066/22	Oxfordshire County Council - Kingston Bagpuize Sewage Treatment Works, Sandy Lane, Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon, Oxon, OX13 5HX. Request for a Screening Opinion in relation to proposed upgrades.	Approximately 4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening opinion submitted in May 2022. Screening Opinion issued in June 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and upgrades to existing facility.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
169	P22/V2599/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Manor Farm Land to the East of Denchworth Oxfordshire. Request for an EIA Screening Opinion in relation to a proposed solar photovoltaic farm and associated infrastructure.	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening opinion submitted in November 2022. Screening Opinion issued in December 2022 - EIA required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - proximity and type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
170	P22/V2848/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the North of Spring Hill South of A420 Kingston Bagpuize and Southmoor. Request for an EIA Screening Opinion in respect of proposals for the development of up to 249 dwellings, including means of access and associated highway works.	Approximately 4.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening opinion submitted in December 2022. Screening Opinion issued in February 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
171	P23/V0286/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Road adjacent to Parcel P5 Grove Wantage. Application for the road that runs to the north of the approved first Primary School at Grove. The application is located adjacent and connects to the road network currently under consideration within application P/21/V1841/RM. (As amended by additional and amended information received 24 March 2023 and 27 April 2023).	Approximately 2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in February 2023 and approved in April 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
172	P23/V1784/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Grove Business Park Downsview Road Wantage OX12 9FF. Hybrid planning application comprising; An outline planning application for demolition of an existing building and development of five buildings (Gateway Building, Blocks A, B,C, and H) and a small food outlet (Block D) to provide up to 28,507 square metres (gross external area) of Use Class E and Use Class B8, together with an a multi-storey car park (14,755 square metres) - gross external area) with all matters reserved with the exception of means of access. A full planning application of the erection of three buildings Blocks E (3,080 square metres), F (2,432 square metres) and G (3,170 square metres) to provide	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application validated in August 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance, scale and traffic likely to be accounted for in predictive models.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		total of 8,682 square metres (gross external area) of Use Class E and Use Class B8 with associated car parking, open space and landscaping. (as amplified by additional ecology information received 10 November 2023 and amended by plans and information received 12 April 2024).									
173	P23/V1928/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land At Grove Airfield Denchworth Road Grove. Reserved Matters application for the construction of a new secondary school with SEN department; construction of outdoor sports facilities including a three court MUGA and grass sports pitch; habitat area; SEN sensory garden; coach drop off area; car park; separate SEN vehicle access and drop off area; service yard; and associated infrastructure. (Outline Consent P17/V3130/FUL which was an EIA application and an ES was submitted to the planning authority at the time). (Additional contamination information received 12 September 2023, amended plans received 15 December 2023, additional contamination information received 31 January 2024 and amended highways plans received 26 February 2024 and 14 March 2024).	Approximately 2.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in August 2023 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
174	P23/V1646/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - P6 CC5 Former Grove Airfield Grove Wantage. Application for approval of Reserved Matters (access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) following consent granted under S73 application P17/V3130/FUL (P12/V0299/O) for the erection of 192 dwellings and associated landscaping and infrastructure. (Outline application for residential development of about 2,500 dwellings with associated services and facilities including secondary school, primary schools, local centre (including uses falling within use classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, C2, D1 and D2), open space including community park, and the realignment of Denchworth Road to the south).	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in August 2023 and approved in May 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
175	P22/V0604/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Phase 1a Valley Park Land to the West of Great Western Park. Reserved matters application for access, appearance, landscaping, layout and scale following consent granted under reference P14/V2873/O relating solely to Phase 1a of the overall allocation regarding infrastructure elements to enable works for Phase 1 and 2. An EIA was submitted as part of the approved outline permission (as amplified and amended by information received 16 May 2022, 28 April 2023, 17 August 2023, 4 December 2023, 30 January 2024 and 15 February 2024).	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in March 2022 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
176	P23/V0667/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Parcel 1P Land to the west of Great Western Park (Valley Park) Didcot. Reserved Matters submission relating to phase 1P pursuant to outline planning permission P14/V2873/O, comprising 172 dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscaping (Outline planning application for a residential development of up to 4,254 dwellings, mixed use local centres, primary schools, sports pitches, community and leisure facilities, special needs school, open space and extensive green infrastructure, hard and soft landscaping, attenuation areas, diversions to public rights of way, pedestrian and vehicular access and associated works)	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in March 2023 and approved in September 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
177	P23/V1322/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Plot 4 Wyndyke Furlong Abingdon OX14 1DZ. Proposed development of a single unit totalling 2,360msq.m. GEA of employment floor space for use class E (g) (ii) research & development, E(g) (iii) industrial process, B2 general industrial & B8 storage and distribution uses with associated car parking, cycling parking, service yard and landscaping. (As amended by plans received 17 July, amplified by additional information received 7 August 13 and 18 September and 3 October 2023 and as amended and amplified by information received 07 November 2023).	Approximately 0.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application validated in June 2023 and approved in May 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
178	P23/V2861/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land north of Copenhagen Drive Abingdon OX14 1RF. Outline application with all matters reserved except access and layout for C3 Residential Development, open space, associated car parking, green infrastructure and; full planning permission for the erection of a Day Nursery (Class E) and Care Home (C2) with associated access, car parking, landscaping and drainage.	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in January 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance, location and type.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
179	P23/V1864/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land North of Dunmore Road and Twelve Acre Drive North Abingdon. Reserved matters application for electric sub-station on Central Parcel Area B in relation to outline consent P17/V0050/O Outline application (with all matters reserved except for principal means of access to the highway) for residential development of up to 900 dwellings and 50 retirement homes (use class C3), together with a local centre, (including: 2.2HA site for a 1.5fe primary school, community hub, care homes comprising up to 80 beds, children's nursery, public house/restaurant, retail and other services (use classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, C2, D1 and D2) public open space, recreation areas and sports pitches (including sports pavilion and multi-use games area) play areas, acoustic bund with fencing, and associated infrastructure including roads, sewers and attenuation ponds.	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in September 2023 and approved in October 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
180	P22/S1410/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land in the North East Corner of Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden OX14 3DB. Erection of a Fusion Demonstration Plant with ancillary office space, parking, landscaping and associated infrastructure, including plant and machinery.	Approximately 4.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in April 2022 and approved in March 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
181	P22/S0491/O	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land at Station Road, Lydalls Road & Haydon Road Didcot OX11 7JR. Outline planning application (with all matters reserved except for access) for the demolition of existing structures and redevelopment for up to 144 dwellings, hard and soft landscaping, parking and all associated engineering works.(as amended & amplified by documents received 12 December 2022, 16 May 2023, 22 August 2023, 15 January 2024 and 25 March 2024).	Approximately 5.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in February 2022 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
182	P23/S1794/FUL	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land to the north of the A4130 Didcot. Development of a neighbourhood centre to comprise a convenience retail store and additional commercial, business and service floorspace (Use Class E); coffee shop with drive-thru facility (Use Class E(a)); day nursery (Use Class E(f)); 169 residential flats (Use Class C); together with car parking, public realm and structured landscaping and the creation of an access road and associated works. (As amended by information received 14 June, 30 August, 16 October 2023 and 23 January 2024 and as amplified by additional information received 16	Approximately 3.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in May 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		February 2024. As amended by plans & information received 17 April 2024).									
183	P23/S3673/SCR	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land to the South of Sires Hill Didcot Oxfordshire. Screening opinion for a residential development for up to 200 dwellings, a Special Education Needs (SEN) School and public open space.	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion was submitted in October 2023. Screening Opinion issued in November 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
184	P22/V0599/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land south of Curie Avenue and west of Second Street Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0QG. Outline planning application (with all matters reserved) for the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site to provide employment floorspace, along with green infrastructure and car parking. (as amended by plans and information received 2 August 2022 and 27 October 2023).	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application validated in March 2022 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and redevelopment of existing site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
185	P23/V1217/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land south of Curie Avenue and west of Second Street Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0QG. Erection of two linked employment buildings, with associated car parking and landscaping.(as amended by plans and information received 3 November 2023 and 19 March 2024).	Approximately 4.6km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in May 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
186	P22/V2435/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the north of Frome Road Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0FD. Erection of two employment buildings, with associated car parking and landscaping.	Approximately 5.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in October 2022 and approved in April 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
187	P22/V1787/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Harwell Science and Innovation Campus North of Thomson Avenue Didcot OX11 0QG. Erection of an employment building for office use with associated landscaping and car parking. (As amended by plans and documentation received 17 February, 24 February 2023 and 6 April 2023).	Approximately 4.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in July 2022 and approved in June 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
188	P22/V2864/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land south east of Diamond Synchrotron Fermi Avenue Harwell Science and Innovation Campus Didcot OX11 0DE. Erection of two Class E buildings (known as DEB1 and DEB2) ancillary to the Diamond Synchrotron with link between the two buildings, pedestrian link at first floor level linking to Diamond, sub station and associated car parking and landscaping. (As amended by plans and additional information received 20 March 2023, 6,18 and 25 April 2023, 19 and 24 May 2023, 13, 23, 28 June 2023 and 12, 18 and 19 July).	Approximately 5.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in December 2022 and approved in July 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
189	P23/V1253/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the south of Rutherford Avenue Harwell Campus Didcot OX11 0QG. Erection of employment building, with associated landscaping and car parking.(as amended by plans and information received 21 June 2023, 27	Approximately 4.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in May 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		October 2023 and 19 January 2024 and 19 & 22 March 2024).									
190	P22/V0286/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Grove Road Grove. Erection of a Class E retail foodstore with associated car parking, access, landscaping and associated engineering works. Amended highways, drainage and ecology details received 3 May 2022.	Approximately 2.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in February 2022 and approved in August 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
191	P22/V1020/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Monks Farm Phase 1C Townsend Grove OX12 0AH. Reserved matters approval for appearance, landscaping, layout and scale for primary school expansion land, including two car parks, 3G artificial pitch, playing fields, footpath connections, lighting, landscaping and ancillary works, and approval of details in relation to Phase 1C for conditions 1 and 16, pursuant to planning permission P16/V0981/O. The outline application was EIA development and an ES was submitted and approved under outline planning application P16/V0981/O.(as amended by plans and information received 16 September 2022 and 30 November 2022). (Application for outline planning permission for up to 400 dwellings, extension to the Grove CE primary school, associated landscaping and infrastructure with all matters except access reserved).	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in May 2022 and approved in March 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
192	P23/V2673/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Manor Farm Land to the East of Denchworth Oxfordshire. The construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with associated infrastructure, including inverters, transformers/power stations, substations, security cameras, fencing, access tracks and landscaping. (As amplified by additional information received 06 December 2023 and 23 January 2024 and as amended by information received 25 January 2024 and as amplified by additional information received 06 March 2024. As amended by transport statement received 26 March 2024 and additional and amended information received 16 April 2024).	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in November 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
193	P24/V0261/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Crab Hill Land north of A417 and east of A338 Wantage. A reserved matters application (access, appearance, layout, scale and landscaping) for 115 dwellings and associated infrastructure.(as amended by plans and information received 5 April and 10 May 2024). (pursuant to application reference P23/V0134/O (Outline application for a phased development for up to 669 residential units and Neighbourhood Centre (Use Class E and Sui Generis) with associated infrastructure and open space which is capable of coming forward in distinct and separate phases in a severable way.)).	Approximately 2.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in February 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
194	P23/V1680/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Grove Business Park. Formal request for a Screening Opinion pursuant to Regulation 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (35,017 m2 GIA of commercial, office and leisure floorspace).	Approximately 2.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion submitted in July 2023. Screening Opinion issued in August 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	No - distance and scale.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
195	P24/V0427/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Monks Farm Grove OX12 0AH. Reserved matters approval for 80 dwellings (Phase 2A), including appearance, landscaping, layout and scale, and approval of details in relation to Phase 2A for conditions 1, 16, 17, 19, 20 pursuant to S73 planning permission P23/V1198/S73 (P16/V0981/O).The outline application was EIA development and an ES was submitted and approved under outline planning application P16/V0981/O and P23/V1198/S73.(as amended by drawings received 24 May 2024).	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in February 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
196	P22/S3532/RM	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land at Lady Grove Didcot OX11 9BP. All outstanding Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) for the erection of 150 residential dwellings with associated parking, landscaping, country park, equipped and informal open spaces and associated infrastructure and works pursuant to outline permission P20/S1577/O.(as amended by drawings and information received 7 December 2022, 27 February, 29 March & 4 April 2023).	Approximately 5.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters validated in September 2022 and is approved in April 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
197	P21/V3405/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Mary Lyon Centre Harwell Science And Innovation Campus Didcot OX11 0RD. Erection of new science and research facility with associated landscaping, car and cycle parking. (As amended by additional information received 1 March 2022, and amended plans and additional information received 28 March 2022. Amended documentation received 9 June 2022)	Approximately 5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in December 2021 and approved in December 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - construction likely to be complete prior to SESRO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
198	P21/V3516/RM	Vale of White Horse District Council - Monks Farm Grove OX12 0AH. Reserved matters approval for 83 dwellings (Phase 1B), including appearance, landscaping, layout and scale, and approval of details in relation to Phase 1B for conditions 1, 16, 19, 20 pursuant to planning permission P16/V0981/O. The outline application was EIA development and an ES was submitted and approved under outline planning application P16/V0981/O. (As amended by plans and documentation received 19 April 2022 and as amended and amplified by new information received 1 and 13 June, 13 July and 18 August 2022.)	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application for Reserved Matters was validated in December 2021 and approved in September 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	No - Reserved Matters application.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
199	P21/V3395/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the west of the A338 and the north of East Hanney East Hanney. Solar farm and associated development including battery energy storage scheme (As amended by plans and additional information received 31 October 2022, 31 January 2023, 24 February 2023, 21 March 2023 and 31 August 2023 and as	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in December 2021 and approved in February 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		amplified by additional information received 25 October 2023 and 15 December 2023).									
200	TWA/18/APP/05	Oxford Station phase 2 improvements: Transport and Works Act Order. Approval to confer compulsory acquisition powers on Network Rail to facilitate improvement and upgrade works in and around Oxford Station.	Approximately 8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was submitted in June 2021 and approved in June 2022.	Tier 1	No	No – scale of development.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
201	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – T2ST. Treatment and transfer of up to 120MI/day of water via pipeline to Southern Water's supply region.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	Southern Water is progressing an options appraisal and alternative site assessment for the Water Treatment Works location in respect of the T2ST project, which will be published by Southern Water as part of the T2ST project process.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
202	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – Severn Thames Transfer. Possible future transfer of water from the River Severn to the River Thames and/or SESRO.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	The future requirement for Severn Thames Transfer is subject to ongoing design development and optionality outwith the SESRO Project.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
203	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – SWOX Water Treatment Works. Possible future need to add a treated water transfer to SWOX zone of up to 72 MI/d.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	The SWOX transfer would be required by 2040, so it would be possible for it to be constructed after the commissioning of SESRO. Routing of the SWOX pipeline section within the SESRO site, and the location of the pumping station, are subject to ongoing design, stakeholder engagement and environmental study.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
204	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – Farmoor Transfer. A raw water transfer (24MI/d for Farmoor) to the existing Farmoor reservoir and treated at Farmoor Water Treatment Works. Possible future need to increase this transfer to up to 100 MI/d.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	As per the SWOX transfer above.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Source: Thames Water internal

P. Short List of Developments

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Appendix Table 36 Short List of Developments

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
1	CP18a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Cinder Track Active Travel Improvements.	Approximately 0.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
2	CP19 and CP19a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Reopening of Grove Railway Station.	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Wantage and Grove Railway Station).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
3	CP4, CP4a (22)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North of East Hanney. 80 dwellings.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2g).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
4	CP4, CP4a (23)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North-East of East Hanney. 50 dwellings.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2x).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
5	CP4, CP4a (19)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Additional Strategic Housing Allocations - Dalton Barracks. 1,200 dwellings.	Approximately 0.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019, saved and extended in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (Land at Dalton Barracks Garden Village, Shippon. 2,750 dwellings).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
6	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Abingdon Business Park.	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Unknown. Allocation not saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Unknown	N/A	No
7	CP8	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Strategic Employment Sites - Drayton Road Industrial Estate.	Approximately 0.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Unknown. Allocation not saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Unknown	N/A	No
8	CP12	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - Abingdon-on-Thames and Oxford Fringe Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Land for Abingdon Southern Bypass.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3 - Southern Abingdon Movement Corridor).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
9	CP4, CP4a (9)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Valley Park. 2,550 dwellings.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2s). Outline planning application P14/V2873/O. Reserved Matters for Phase 1 approved April 2024 (P22/V2744/RM).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and type.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed permission, under construction.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
10	CP16b	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Didcot Garden Town.	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
11	DP19	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Lorries and Roadside Services - Milton Interchange.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN6 - Deliveries and Freight - A34 Service Area). Outline application approved in March 2024 (P22/V1121/O). Another outline application submitted in	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved.	Potentially	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				February 2024 ref. P24/V0304/O.							
12	CP18a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Improved Access to A34 Near Milton Park.	Approximately 0.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
13	CP4, CP4a (11)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Monks Farm. 885 dwellings.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2q). Outline application ref. P16/V0981/O and reserved matters application refs. P21/V3516/RM, P22/V1031/RM and P22/V1020/RM.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed permission, under construction.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
14	CP4, CP4a (24)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Additional Housing Allocations - North West of Grove. 400 dwellings.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and expanded to 600 dwellings in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
				Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (AS8).							
15	CP15, CP15a	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Saved Local Plan 2011 Site Allocation - Grove Airfield. 2,500 dwellings.	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation saved in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options. Outline application ref. P12/V0299/O. Reserved Matters ref. P23/V1331/RM.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved, part detailed permission, under construction.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
16	CP4, CP4a (12)	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Strategic Housing Allocations - Crab Hill. 1,500 dwellings.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (HOU2v). and Reserved Matters refs P22/V1910/RM, P24/V0261/RM and P24/V0261/RM.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline planning permission has been approved.	Potentially	N/A	Yes
17	CP18	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Land Safeguarded for Highways Improvements - Western Eastern Link Road (WELR).	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
18	CP17	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Wantage Eastern Link Road.	Approximately 3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN3).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
19	DP32	Vale of White Horse District Council Local Plan 2031 Adopted Policies - South East Vale Sub-Area. Wilts and Berks Canal.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2019 and saved in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Plan 2041 Preferred Options (IN4). SESRO would provide a 'corridor' to allow the reinstatement of the Wilts and Barks Canal, which could potentially be brought forward by the Rivers and Canals Trust in the future.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – proximity and type of development.	Potentially	Unknown	N/A	Yes
20	H2b	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Saved Policies from Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011. New Housing in Didcot - Didcot North East. 2,030 dwellings.	Approximately 5.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2011, saved in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (HOU2b).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction - outline consent, part detailed permission, under construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
21	STRAT9	South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 Adopted Policies. Strategic Allocations - Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre. 217 hectares - 3,500 homes (2,100 in the plan period), 7.3 hectares of employment land, 3 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Allocation adopted in 2020 and saved in Preferred Options for the South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Emerging Joint Local Plan (AS2).	Tier 3	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Likely	Unknown	N/A	Yes
22	EN010145	Botley West Solar Farm - Photovoltaic Development Partners (PVDP) on behalf of SolarFive Ltd are proposing a solar photovoltaic array and connection infrastructure, with a maximum intended generation capacity of 840MW. The development site has a total area of approximately 1400 hectares (ha) and is located within parts of the administrative areas of Cherwell, West Oxfordshire and The Vale of White Horse Districts.	Approximately 8.1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	EIA Scoping report was submitted in June 2023. The DCO application is expected to be submitted by the end of September 2024.	Tier 2	Yes	Yes - scale and type of development and proximity to SESRO.	Likely	Likely	N/A	Yes
23	TR040012	East West Rail - Bedford to Cambridge and Western improvements The project will comprise a new railway line between Bedford Station and Cambridge Station. There will be other associated works to the railway network in and around Oxford, Bicester, Winslow, Bletchley and on the Marston Vale Railway Line between Bletchley and Bedford. These works will include changes to level crossings and to stations as well as the provision of new facilities. East West Rail will enable the operation of trains between Oxford and Cambridge.	Approximately 8.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	In the pre-application phase. No Scoping Report submitted.	Tier 3	No	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
24	MW.0104/20	Oxfordshire County Council - Oday Quarry (Sutton Wick Quarry), Oday Hill, Sutton Wick, Abingdon, OX14 4AA. Proposed extension to Oday Quarry for the extraction of 128,000 tonnes of sand and gravel with restoration to a lake and woodland.	Approximately 1.8km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted on 13 October 2020 and approved on 15 February 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
25	R3.0138/21	Oxfordshire County Council - A linear site comprising a corridor between the A34 Milton Interchange and the B4015 north of Clifton Hampden including part of the A4130 east of the A34 Milton Interchange, land between Didcot and the former Didcot A Power Station and the Great Western Mainline, land to the north of Didcot where it crosses a private railway sidings and the River Thames to the west of Appleford-on-Thames before joining the A415 west of Culham Station, land to the south of Culham Science Centre through to a connection with the B4015 north of Clifton Hampden. The dualling of the A4130 carriageway (A4130 Widening) from the Milton Gate Junction eastwards, including the construction of three roundabouts; - A road bridge over the Great Western Mainline (Didcot Science Bridge) and realignment of the A4130 north east of the proposed road bridge including the relocation of a lagoon; - Construction of a new road between Didcot and Culham (Didcot to Culham River Crossing) including the construction of three	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application submitted in November 2021 and yet to be determined.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		roundabouts, a road bridge over the Appleford railway sidings and road bridge over the River Thames; - Construction of a new road between the B4015 and A415 (Clifton Hampden bypass), including the provision of one roundabout and associated junctions; and - Controlled crossings, footways and cycleways, landscaping, lighting, noise barriers and sustainable drainage systems.									
26	P22/S0877/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Culham No 1 Site Culham. Request for scoping opinion in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 in support of an outline planning application for 115,000m2 Class E Research and Development with associated facilities.	Approximately 2.7km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping Opinion request was submitted in March 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in April 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap of construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
27	P22/S3476/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Land west of A4074 North-west of Nuneham Courtenay Oxfordshire. Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Opinion for a proposed Solar Energy Development and Associated Infrastructure (As	Approximately 5.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping opinion request was submitted in September 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in November 2022.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		amplified by information received 06 March 2023).									
28	P22/S4551/SCO	South Oxfordshire District Council - Site North of Culham Science Centre near Clifton Hampden. Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Opinion for a proposed development of a 500mw Battery Storage Facility with associated infrastructure, access and landscaping.	Approximately 2.9km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Scoping opinion request was submitted in December 2022. Scoping Opinion was issued in January 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
29	R3.0059/23	Oxfordshire County Council - A4130 south of the Steventon Lights/High Street junction to the west of Milton Interchange including the junction with Trenchard Avenue. Screening Opinion - Highway infrastructure consisting of carriageway widening and provision of foot/cycleway adjacent the A4130, junction improvement works at adjacent junctions (pre-application advice).	Approximately 1.4km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for a Screening Opinion was submitted in March 2023. Screening Opinion issued April 2023 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
30	P22/V1121/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land South of A4130 & West of New Farm Milton Abingdon OX14 4TX. Outline planning application for the erection of a development of roadside services to include an electric vehicle charging forecourt with supporting customer facilities, a drive thru restaurant, a retail foodstore, associated car parking, servicing, pedestrian and cycle routes, outdoor gym and picnic	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in May 2022 and approved in March 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown.	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		area and hard & soft landscaping with all matters reserved for future approval other than access which will be taken from the part implemented planning permission for a new road junction with the A4130 (reference P14/V0087/FUL).									
31	P22/V0248/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land East of Kingston Bagpuize. A hybrid planning application comprising: 1) outline planning permission, with all matters reserved except for access, for development of up to 660 (use class C3), extra care development of up to 70 units (use class C2), a local centre of up to 0.5ha (use classes C2, E(a), E(b), E(c), E(d), E(e), E(f), E(g)(i), F1, F2), a one form entry primary school on an area for educational provision of up to 2.2ha, playing field and car parking, informal open space, landscape and sustainable drainage areas, access, footpaths, cycle ways, infrastructure and associated engineering works (including a noise attenuation bund and acoustic fence) and 2) full planning permission for construction of a three arm roundabout to the A420 (Oxford Road), a four arm roundabout to the A415 (Abingdon Road) and link road between (as amended by information received 22 June 2022,	Approximately 3.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Hybrid planning application validated in February 2022 and approved in April 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		5 July 2022 and additional transport information received 18 August 2022 and additional air quality information received 29 November 2022).									
32	P22/V1857/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - RWE N Power Plc Didcot Power Station Didcot OX11 7HA. Hybrid application comprising: 1. Outline planning permission for the erection of up to 197,000m2 Use Class B8 data centre development with ancillary Use Class E office space, together with associated groundworks, utilities, infrastructure, engineering and enabling works. Matters relating to appearance, landscaping, drainage, layout and scale of the development areas reserved for subsequent approval; and 2. Full planning permission for the construction of new and improved site access, new access roads, hard & soft landscaping, creation of SUDS and all associated infrastructure and engineering	Approximately 3.5km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Hybrid planning application was validated in August 2022. Application is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		works. (as amended by information and plans received 12 May 2023 and 17 November 2023).									
33	P24/V0304/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land South of A4130 Land South of A4130 And West of New Farm Milton Abingdon OX14 4TX. Outline planning application for the erection of a phased development of roadside services to include an electric vehicle charging forecourt with supporting customer facilities, a drive thru restaurant, a retail foodstore, associated car parking, servicing, pedestrian and cycle routes and hard & soft landscaping with access from the proposed Backhill Roundabout and with all matters reserved for future approval.	Approximately 2.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in February 2024 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
34	P23/V0134/O	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Crab Hill Land north of A417 and east of A338 Wantage OX12 7GQ. Outline application for a phased development for up to 669 residential units and Neighbourhood Centre (Use Class E and Sui Generis) with associated infrastructure and open space	Approximately 2.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Outline application was validated in January 2023 and approved in November 2023.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		which is capable of coming forward in distinct and separate phases in a severable way.									
35	P22/V1054/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land at Bradfield Grove Wantage. Screening opinion request to construct and operate an anaerobic digestion facility.	Approximately 1km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening Opinion submitted in April 2022. Screening Opinion issues in June 2022 - EIA not required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - proximity and type.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
36	P22/V2599/SCR	Vale of White Horse District Council - Manor Farm Land to the East of Denchworth Oxfordshire. Request for an EIA Screening Opinion in relation to a proposed solar photovoltaic farm and associated infrastructure	Approximately 1.3km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Request for Screening opinion submitted in November 2022. Screening Opinion issued in December 2022 - EIA required.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - proximity and type of development.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
37	P23/V2673/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Manor Farm Land to the East of Denchworth Oxfordshire. The construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with associated infrastructure, including inverters, transformers/power stations, substations, security cameras, fencing, access tracks and landscaping. (As amplified by additional information received 06 December 2023 and 23 January 2024 and as amended by information received 25 January 2024 and as amplified by additional information received 06 March 2024. As amended by transport statement received 26 March 2024 and additional and amended	Approximately 1.2km from EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in November 2023 and is undecided.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
		information received 16 April 2024).									
38	P21/V3395/FUL	Vale of White Horse District Council - Land to the west of the A338 and the north of East Hanney East Hanney. Solar farm and associated development including battery energy storage scheme (As amended by plans and additional information received 31 October 2022, 31 January 2023, 24 February 2023, 21 March 2023 and 31 August 2023 and as amplified by additional information received 25 October 2023 and 15 December 2023).	Adjacent to EIA Scoping Boundary	Application was validated in December 2021 and approved in February 2024.	Tier 1	Yes	Yes - scale, type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap in construction.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
39	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – T2ST. Treatment and transfer of up to 120Ml/day of water via pipeline to Southern Water’s supply region.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	Southern Water is progressing an options appraisal and alternative site assessment for the Water Treatment Works location in respect of the T2ST project, which will be published by Southern Water as part of the T2ST project process.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Other development' details						Stage 1		Stage 2			
ID	Application Reference	Applicant for 'other development' and brief description	Distance from project	Status	Tier	Within ZOI?	Progress to Stage 2?	Overlap in temporal scope?	Scale and nature of development likely to have a significant effect?	Other factors	Progress to Stage 3 / 4?
40	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – Severn Thames Transfer. Possible future transfer of water from the River Severn to the River Thames and/or SESRO.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	The future requirement for Severn Thames Transfer is subject to ongoing design development and optionality outwith the SESRO Project.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
41	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – SWOX Water Treatment Works. Possible future need to add a treated water transfer to SWOX zone of up to 72 MI/d.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	The SWOX transfer would be required by 2040, so it would be possible for it to be constructed after the commissioning of SESRO. Routing of the SWOX pipeline section within the SESRO site, and the location of the pumping station, are subject to ongoing design, stakeholder engagement and environmental study.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes
42	N/A	Other SRO and water resource projects for which provision would be made as part of the SESRO Project – Farmoor Transfer. A raw water transfer (24MI/d for Farmoor) to the existing Farmoor reservoir and treated at Farmoor Water Treatment Works. Possible future need to increase this transfer to up to 100 MI/d.	Partially within EIA Scoping Boundary - TBC	As per the SWOX transfer above.	Tier 3	Yes	Yes – type of development and proximity.	Potential overlap.	Unknown	N/A	Yes

Source: Thames Water internal

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